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NOT AFTER THE NAMES.

The Silver Committee Doesn't Seem to Want Facts.

MR. OWENBY STOPPED SHORT.

He Wanted to Tell All He Knew, but the Committee Said No.

MR. CULLOM IS NOT INVOLVED.

The Illinois Senator Would Have Nothing to Do with the Speculation.

WHAT THE INVESTIGATION BROUGHT OUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The free-coinage champions are taking courage at the plain purpose of the special investigating committee not to uncover anything damaging about the silver speculations of Congressmen. They have been somewhat fearful that the revelations to be made might hurt their cause, but finding the committee is not on that tack they have taken the aggressive. Mr. Bland sought to force the fighting today in the Finance Committee, where he and Mr. Walker of Massachusetts quarreled for nearly an hour, with Mr. Bartine of Nevada occasionally siding with him, while Col. Ab Taylor sought unsuccessfully to act as a mediator. Bland and Walker charged one another with bad faith but no blood was shed, and when the committee came to voting the free-coinage members found themselves in the minority. Even with the vote of Chairman Wickham the free-coinage men were only able to show five votes on a proposition to limit the hearings and there were seven against them. To get the bill out of the committee they will have to gain two votes, and this doesn't seem likely for some time to come. Mr. Bland and his associates have about given up hope of securing favorable action by the committee, and after the St. Louis delegation is heard they will make their move to have the House take the bill away from the committee. Though they claim a majority of 20, they don't feel certain of their own strength. It is likely, however, that within a fortnight the measure will be before the House.

The intention is to have the House pass the Gorman-Stewart jobbing proposition for a mint charge on silver not the product of American mines. The effect of this scheme, while not materially increasing the circulation, would be to enable the holders of the surplus silver now on the market to unload their holdings on the Government. It would also guarantee the rich mine-owners a high price for their product in the future. The indications are that Gorman expects to work the scheme through the Senate and thus repay the silver State Senators for their sell-out on the Election bill. Then they have hopes that the President may be persuaded to sign this "compromise." If the bill reaches the White House their hopes are likely to prove delusive. The investigating committee will probably drag the investigation along, trying to keep from making a report so long as legislation is pending.

They Don't Want Information.

Today's examination of Witness Owenby showed how keen its search can be. He was not allowed to name any Senators or Representatives because he had no "personal knowledge" of their transactions, but he made it plain that some of the witnesses heretofore on the stand have not told all they know. Though his story was shuffling in many respects he insisted on one thing that meant business. This was that the New York parties, who were the source of his information, should be compelled to produce their books. The basis of his own information proved to be Cashier Donald of the Hanover Bank, New York. Owenby made out that Mr. Donald was conducting a big silver speculation, though apparently not on the bank's account. But Donald's books ought to show something, just as S. V. White & Co.'s, if not doctored, would certainly expose the speculative Congressmen. John R. Tanner, who wondered where the news of his speculation came from, will be interested in knowing that Cashier Donald, according to Owenby, was the source. The witness further gave evidence that Senator Cullom was not of the class of Congressmen who believed silver speculation consistent with their public duties, for the Illinois Senator pointedly and sharply refused to take advantage of the "opportunity" held out to him. Taken as a whole, Owenby's testimony showed that he had a good deal of valuable information, if the committee really wanted such information, but his way of giving it did not add to his own reputation.

Owenby on the Stand.

James A. Owenby, who was on the stand yesterday, resumed his testimony before the Silver Pool Investigating Committee this morning. He began his evidence by explaining certain matters which were rather confused yesterday. Speaking of the papers and books, part of which, he said yesterday, were locked up so that he could not get them, he stated that they were ordinary memorandum books or diaries, which he carried like any other business-man and put away when they were filled up. Some of these memorandum books, he explained, were in his trunk and others had been given to Weicher, with whom he was interested in business. Weicher had put them in the keeping of a safe deposit company, and that was what witness meant when he said that he could not get at them. The testimony then recurred to the conversations with Donald, the Hanover Bank cashier. Donald, Owenby said, had told him that certain Senators and Representatives were interested in silver transactions. He offered to give the names, but Messrs. Payne and Rowell made decided objections, and insisted on what was said at these conversations being given, but with the names omitted.

Wanted to Give the Names.

Mr. Oates thought the names should be given, and Owenby said he could not properly give the conversations without the names. About seven Congressmen, he thought, were mentioned. Donald stated that the Congressmen were interested in silver through certain banks or institutions. The Fourth National and the Chase National Banks were doing the dealings for these Congressmen, Donald said. Donald also stated that Zimmerman & Forshay, August Belmont, and Carson & Simmonds were interested. The orders for silver were given them, and it was bought in London "to cover up the tracks." Yes, Donald used that expression. He said politicians were pretty hard men to clean up after. Donald also told witness he got information from a private agent here, whom he kept in his employ. Did not know his name. Donald said that when he had any doubt about matters he came over and saw a Representative and also a Senator with whom he had close relations. Yes, Donald had two Congressional friends, but witness understood him to refer more particularly to the Representative. Donald claimed to be interested in these silver transactions. The total amount of silver that was agreed to be bought by the persons interested with Donald, the witness said, was $1,000,000 worth. He could not remember the exact date of these conversations. There was no one present during the conversations. To the best of witness' recollection the silver was bought at 97 and up to 102. At one time Donald spoke of a sale of silver but did not state how much was sold.

Before making these latter answers Owenby had examined two slips of paper he carried. Mr. Payne asked what those slips were, and the witness said they were memoranda that he had made half an hour ago from some letters and telegrams from Donald which he had with him. Before handing to the committee these letters and telegrams he insisted on their return during the day as soon as copies could be made. He also submitted a letter from Mr. Parsons of Wells, Fargo & Co. He wanted the letter read to the newspaper men, because Parsons had testified against him, and that letter would show how matters were.

Owenby's Arrangement with Donald.

Owenby was then examined as to his contract arrangements with Donald. They were verbal, he said, and he was the victim of verbal contracts. Witness was to give all the information he could possibly get. His personal expenses were to be paid and he was to share and share alike with those who went into the purchase of silver. Donald was to carry the silver for him and agreed to carry 245,000 ounces. For his personal expenses in Washington he drew on Donald. Owenby said he had borrowed some $300 from Donald, giving a note. That was done in order to keep witness' accounts at the bank straight until after a settlement of the silver transaction. Donald still held the note and had never paid witness anything on the silver deal.

Mr. Payne next read the letter from Parsons laid before the committee by Owenby. It was in effect a letter on the subject of the prospects and present working condition of the Batopolis mine in Mexico. Owenby said the reason he had previously insisted on its reading was to show that he then had a different standing with Parsons from what he had when Parsons went on the stand. Wells, Fargo & Co. were the financial agents of the company, and Parsons wanted witness to see a gentleman named Fowler and induce him to buy some of the company's bonds.

The examination reverted to the conversations with Donald, and witness said Donald told him that he had information of 6,000,000 ounces of silver being purchased by the five banks and brokerage houses he had named. He believed Donald named some of the persons for whom the purchases were made, and witness mentioned the name of Representative Ketcham of New York as one of them. He insisted on this statement when questioned, and again wanted to give names so as to make his story clear, but Mr. Payne replied that it would be little short of an outrage to permit the names of any respectable men to be given unless witness had other than hearsay testimony. Donald, Owenby said, told him the parties to the silver pool had got in a wrangle; that he (Donald) had got out of it, and therefore could not make anything out of it for witness. Donald took that method of repudiating the arrangement with witness. The silver purchasers sold out at $1.17, and witness figured that he ought to get 15 cents an ounce on 245,000 ounces, or between $35,000 and $40,000. He denied having any contract with Donald (as stated by Donald) that he was to receive only $250, and said he had already received more than that amount.

Owenby said he had also received information from David T. Littler, Billy Hall, assistant cashier of the Hanover Bank, and J. L. Cunningham, of persons being interested in silver speculation. Owenby, as in all other cases, could not remember dates, but said that silver was at $1.09 when he talked with Littler.

Witness mentioned the names of persons interested and Littler assented, and also mentioned the names of Congressmen. Owenby said he had no direct personal knowledge of any Congressional silver speculation.

Based the Story on Littler's Statements.

At 1 o'clock the committee took a recess for an hour and then resumed its session, with Mr. Owenby still in the witness chair. In reply to inquiries by Mr. Payne the witness recapitulated certain parts of his testimony given in the morning session, detailing particularly his conversations with Mr. Stevens. Mr. Stevens' letter to the *Globe-Democrat*, on which this inquiry was based, he said, was true. He gave him the story and obtained his information from conversations with Donald, Jennings, Cunningham, and Littler. The statement in Mr. Stevens' publication that the largest pool was one of Senators and New York capitalists and that it was interested to the extent of 7,000,000 ounces was based by witness principally on statements made by Littler, who said that the men were frequenters of Chamberlin's. He had stated to Mr. Stevens that impecunious Congressmen were permitted to borrow money on their individual notes without security for the purpose of carrying silver. Donald gave him that information.

Senator Cullom Wasn't in It.

He also told Mr. Stevens that Cullom, Teller, Cannon, and others were not in the pool. His statement about Cullom was from personal knowledge. Witness went to Senator Cullom, stated that he was interested in silver purchases, and in a polite way stated that a number of Congressmen were interested. Senator Cullom stopped him at once, told him to go no further; that he (Mr. Cullom) had never speculated and that he never would allow any one to carry silver for him. The statements made in the publication by Mr. Stevens were gone over carefully, item by item, and the witness in each case said he had made substantially that statement. In the course of further testimony Mr. Owenby said that his failure to appear voluntarily and testify was because of his lack of confidence in the committee and politicians generally.

Mr. Hedenberg's Big Scheme.

Mr. J. W. Hedenberg has got back the letter he left with the silver investigating committee last Saturday. The letter wasn't made public and the inference was that his attempt to carry on a big transaction in silver with European capitalists through August Belmont & Co. had failed. Mr. Hedenberg showed the document to THE TRIBUNE correspondent tonight. Instead of a failure it establishes that the deal could have been carried out if he had cared to do so. The letter is dated June 9, 1890, and is signed by August Belmont & Co. It informs Mr. Hedenberg that a cablegram has been received from parties abroad who are willing to enter into a silver transaction of $400,000 on a margin of 10 per cent, interest at 4 per cent, subject to Bank of England changes in rate of discount. August Belmont & Co. made known their willingness to carry out the deal at their usual rate of commission—one-eighth of 1 per cent.

Mr. Hedenberg says he did not complete the transaction, which would have required a margin of $200,000, because he did not consider the subsequent conditions of the market favorable. He thinks it due to himself to have it known that the failure to carry out the foreign arrangement was due to his own judgment and not to any inability to secure the coöperation of the foreign parties. While ready to operate on a large scale he did not expect to corner the silver product of the world.

A Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms left here tonight for Florida, where Cashier Donald of the Hanover Bank of New York is at present, with instructions to bring him to Washington immediately.

Murder and Suicide at Smithton, Ill.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A tragedy occurred this morning on the farm of Henry Poettker, near the Village of Smithton. Poettker shot his sister-in-law, Mary Poettker, with a revolver, inflicting probably fatal injuries, and then committed suicide. Mrs. Poettker is the wife of John Poettker, brother of the suicide. John Poettker was convicted of larceny last year and sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve months. He served his term and a few days ago returned home. The husband's return is believed to have been the cause of the crime.

MANY LIVES MAY BE LOST

TWO HUNDRED MEN CARRIED OUT ON THE LAKE ON AN ICE FLOE.

Bay City and Saginaw, Mich., Excited by What May Prove a Great Disaster—Two Hundred Fishermen Driven Out Into Lake Huron on a Floating Field of Ice—Some of the Men Reach Shore, but Over a Hundred Are Missing—Severe Cold in Chicago and the Northwest.

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning the ice in Saginaw Bay broke up and was carried out into the lake by the wind. There were between 200 and 300 fishermen on the great floe and up to this hour the greatest fears as to their safety are entertained. Word was received late tonight that a portion of the floe had gone ashore at Big Creek, near Quanicassee, nine miles from the mouth of the Saginaw River, landing about twenty men. The fishing village is about fifteen miles northeast of this city. Those acquainted with the situation say the others will reach shore before the ice passes outside of Saginaw Bay. In case they do not there is no hope of their being rescued.

Relatives of the lost men went to the lighthouse at the mouth of the river and with marine glasses were unable to see anything but open water. Later a man proceeded to Oak Grove, on the bay shore, and from an elevation looked through glasses but could get no trace of the ice. A party of men went out a short time later on an ice-boat to the point where the crack occurred and thought they could see the floating ice about four miles north. Dennis Bonnette, who had his house on the ice, says he thinks about twenty men got ashore on the east side of the bay near Big Creek. The others will escape if the seas, which are running mountain high, do not break up the ice.

Thrilling Experience on the Ice.

A man named Burnett arrived at Essexville at a late hour tonight and detailed a thrilling experience which befell himself and fourteen companions and a horse. They were blown about six miles into the bay on a piece of ice. When they had about given up hope the wind changed and blew them toward land. On approaching a large strip of broken ice they left their frail craft and driving the horse before them over the icefield made their way ashore, but not before the horse had gone under and the men changed their course at the warning. The extent of the catastrophe cannot be stated definitely. Many people believe all the fishermen have escaped, while others are of the opinion that many have been lost. It is probable that the majority have escaped, but in the case of a few isolated shanties the occupants are probably lost.

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Early last evening a heavy wind, accompanied by rain and sleet, set in from the south. The wind steadily increased in violence until about midnight, when it assumed the proportions of a gale. It was especially severe on Saginaw Bay, and the greatest apprehension was felt in the cities by friends of the men who each winter form a colony on the ice catching fish for Eastern markets. On the frozen surface of the bay since the middle of December there have been located 125 shanties, 150 men, and a number of horses. During the night the ice broke up near the entrance to the river and huge masses began to float away towards the Charity Islands in Lake Huron. To make the matter more serious the thermometer began falling and soon dropped to zero.

A Night of Peril and Terror.

No sound except the crunching of the vast cakes of ice, the breaking up of the fishing shanties, and the roar of the wind was heard throughout the long night and the frightened fishermen were slowly drifting from safety and help into the darkness. It was with the greatest difficulty they could retain a position on the slippery, rocking floes. In this perilous situation, half frozen, the colonists remained until daybreak, only to find between themselves and land there lay a dreary waste of water and greedy waves threatening to ingulf them.

Outside the river there were no boats to send after the unfortunates and providence alone was between them and death.

This morning the wind veered to the west and hope was revived. All day they floated and late in the afternoon one large floe with fifteen men and a horse drifted into the mouth of Quanicassee Creek and reached the shore. The men were nearly dead with cold, fatigue, and hunger, but were soon made comfortable at farm houses and sent to their homes.

When darkness set in tonight nearly 100 men were still out in the bay, but the party rescued believed that all would reach a point of safety before morning unless the wind changed. The section of country where the fifteen fishermen landed and who brought reports of the disaster is remote from telephone or telegraph offices and nothing further can be learned before tomorrow.

DROPPED TO TWO DEGREES BELOW.

A Pronounced Cold Wave Makes Its Appearance Suddenly in Chicago.

Boreas paid Chicago a visit yesterday for the first time this winter, and having forgotten that there was such a chilly old chap in existence Chicagoans made a fuss. It wasn't cold, either, but having luxuriated for three years in winter-resort weather Chicagoans resented the unexpected call of the visitor from the icy north. Boreas arrived before daylight and by hard work managed to hammer the mercury down to 2° below. But he couldn't keep it there and the first he knew it was back to 15° above. Receiving encouraging reports from his branch office in the West the old fellow went to work again last night and gave it out cold that before morning he would raise the mischief and show Chicago that it could not always run its own weather to suit itself.

Of course the young people had a great time on the lakes of the various parks. Just as every grown person stopped out of curiosity to take a peek at the thermometer, every boy and girl, and children of a larger growth as well, made a bee line for the parks, skates in hand. The coal dealers, for the first time this winter, looked thoroughly jolly. But the mail carriers had a hard time of it.

When they started out on their morning collections they were met with an unpleasant difficulty. They were totally unable to get the mail-boxes open. The locks were covered with a solid mass of ice. The driving rain of the previous evening had filled the locks full of water. Then came a sudden change in the temperature and the water in the locks became ice before it had an opportunity to run out. Where possible the locks were made tractable by the use of hot water, but in many instances the carriers were forced to break them. The Post-Office officials say that this is the first instance of this nature ever known in Chicago.

It was a sorry time for poor people, and the destitute merited all the sympathy they received. County Agent Foley's office was thronged with persons seeking food and shelter. The Visitation and Aid Society has taken the cases of the Roche families in charge.

"It is the coldest day of the year by a good margin of degrees," said the Signal Service Observer. "The minimum temperature was 2° below before sunrise this morning, the maximum 15° above. The mean was 5° above. That's up to the present time, but before the sun rises tomorrow morning I wouldn't be at all surprised to see the mercury drop to 10° below. It will go 5° below, any way. When the sun begins to warm the atmosphere, however, tomorrow the cold will lessen and the weather will be warmer from then on. It got colder than this in Chicago one day in January, 1890, when the mean temperature was 5° below zero.

"This cold wave comes to us from the West, the country suffering from severe weather today is that lying between here and the Mississippi River. By tomorrow morning New Yorkers will be suffering from a cold snap of the same order that has obtained here. The cold wave extended north today, too, and the mercury dropped to 20° below in Manitoba. Pleasant weather will rule in Chicago tomorrow."

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 3° above zero; 9 a. m., 4°; 10 a. m., 6°; 11 a. m., 8°; 12 m., 10°; 1 p. m., 12°; 3 p. m., 15°; 6 p. m., 11°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.45; 6 p. m., 29.50.

At 1 o'clock this morning the temperature as gauged by Manasse's thermometer was 2½° below zero.

TWENTY BELOW IN MINNESOTA.

The Cold Wave Accompanied by High Winds and Snow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The mercury in Minnesota thermometers slid down to 20° below zero today, and a high wind made it disagreeable out of doors, as it filled the air with stinging particles of dry, drifting snow. This latter phase of the weather made wheeling difficult on all lines, even the electric routes, and all trains, and especially those from the south, were from forty minutes to three hours late. The Chicago fast mail due here at 3 o'clock did not arrive tonight until nearly 6. The coldest point recorded this morning was Minnedosa, N. W. T., where spirit thermometers registered 46° below zero. The cold wave is moving eastward, and seems of sufficient volume and rigidity to last until it gets to the Atlantic coast. The temperature is expected to rise 10° to 15° in Minnesota tomorrow.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The thermometer at the Signal Service office indicated 7° below zero at 7 o'clock this morning. The weather moderated to zero during the day, but is again colder tonight.

Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE indicate that the cold snap was generally felt throughout the Northwest, the cold wave in some localities being accompanied by high winds and heavy snow. In Iowa and Wisconsin the thermometer ranged from 7° to 15° below zero last night, and the mercury was still falling.

In Central Illinois a regular blizzard prevailed, and it is feared that the fruit crop has been severely damaged, as the trees were already in bud. Heavy snows fell in Indiana and Pulaski County is covered to a depth ranging from fourteen to twenty inches.

This is the first severe weather that has been experienced in these States this winter, and its advent is generally hailed with delight, as it insures a bountiful ice harvest.

CANADA'S POSITION ON RECIPROCITY.

The Lines Upon Which It Proposes to Conduct Negotiations.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Government tonight made public the exact lines upon which it intends to ask for reciprocity with the United States and upon these lines the coming election will be fought. Coming as it does after Mr. Blaine's denial that any negotiations for reciprocity were pending between Canada and the United States and that nothing but complete reciprocity would be thought of by the United States, it is an exceedingly important document. It is directed to Lord Knutsford, Imperial Secretary for the Colonies, and is as follows:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Dec. 13, 1890.—My Lord: I have the honor to submit to your Lordship today a telegraphic message in cipher, of which the following is the substance:

With reference to my telegram of Dec. 10 the Government is desirous to propose a joint commission, such as that of 1871, with authority to deal with limitations and to prepare a treaty representing the following subjects:

1. Renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries and with the extensions deemed by the commission to be in the interest of Canada and the United States.
2. A reconsideration of the treaty of 1888 with respect to the Atlantic fisheries with the aim of securing the free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products in return for facilities to be granted to United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies and to tranship cargoes in Canada—all such privileges to be mutual.
3. The protection of mackerel and other fisheries on the Atlantic Ocean and inland waters also.
4. The relaxation of the seaboard coasting laws of the two countries.
5. The relaxation of the coasting laws of the two countries on the inland waters dividing Canada from the United States.
6. Mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels.
7. Arrangements for settling the boundary between Canada and Alaska.

The treaty would, of course, be ad referendum.

This proposition was presented to the Imperial Government and has been favorably received, with certain reservations. The Canadian Government, when the new Congress assembles, will send a commission to Washington, where, with Lord Pauncefote as one of its members, it will endeavor to obtain such a reciprocity treaty as both countries can agree upon, and which will be advantageous to both.

UNCLE SAM SWINDLED BY A CHINAMAN.

An Almond-Eyed Opium Importer Beats the Government Out of $30,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 3.—A scheme has just come to light whereby a sharp Chinamen swindled the United States Government out of $30,000 revenue. It is the custom here when goods are imported to take to the Appraiser's store 10 per cent of them, from which the total duty is to be calculated. The custom-house broker has to file a bond of $400 for the payment of the duty, and the owner is then allowed to take the other nine-tenths to his place of business. Jan. 1 a Chinaman went through this routine, leaving 10 per cent of a large shipment of opium with the Appraiser. Now that he is wanted to pay the duty he cannot be found. As the duty on the full amount of opium he imported will be about $35,000, and the 10 per cent left by him is only worth $3,500, he makes a clear profit of over $30,000.

LIFE OF THE BELL TELEPHONE PATENT.

A Sensational Story About Its Expiration Denied.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—A story is printed here saying that P. L. Rose had published an assertion that under the statute limiting the life of an American patent by the term of a foreign patent on the same invention the Bell Telephone patent expired Dec. 9, 1890, the date of the expiration of its English patent, and that the company was keeping the fact quiet.

Thomas D. Lockwood of the company says: "This alleged statute does not refer to cases like the Bell Telephone's patent, which was first taken out in the United States. It refers only to cases where the patent is first taken out in a foreign country. Our first patent will not expire until March 7, 1893, and the second Jan. 30, 1894."

BUYING CARTRIDGES FOR GUATEMALA.

Maj. Macnamara Purchasing Large Supplies of Ammunition at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—In the last few days all the gun-stores in the city have been making figures on 5,000 boxes of 45-caliber cartridges in view of a prospective purchaser, who turns out to be Maj. Charles Macnamara, an ex-Fenian officer, who, with Capt. Charles Waters and Capt. Thomas Phelan recently proposed raising troops for Guatemala. Maj. Macnamara said this morning that he was acting under instructions from New York, the cartridges being cheaper here.

FIZETTE IN HIS CASTLE.

THE TAILOR BIDS DEFIANCE TO THE MINIONS OF THE LAW.

He Lays In a Stock of Provisions, Barricades the Doors, and Proceeds to Enjoy Life, While Four Deputy Sheriffs Keep Watch Outside in the Cold—He Will Not Pay $144 Back Alimony to His Divorced Wife Julia.

Like Ajax defying the lightning, Tailor Charles Fizette laughs to scorn the majesty of the law and snaps his fingers at its august mandates. Just at present Mr. Fizette seems to have quite satisfactory reason for laughing.

The law, represented in the persons of four Deputy Sheriffs, is besieging the Fizette castle at No. 1605 Wabash avenue. Two of the deputies are kicking their heels on the front doorstep, while two more are slinking about in the alley at the rear and crouching behind garbage boxes to avoid the cutting north wind and anon explaining their presence to policemen and citizens who mistake them for burglars and sneak thieves.

But the lot of this pair is a happy one when contrasted with that of their two comrades at the front. It is not much colder in the street than it is in the alley, and when it comes to taking exercise to keep warm the stone pavement is altogether preferable to ground strewn with tin cans and many varieties of garbage. The two men in front doubtless congratulated themselves upon their luck when they drew the long straws and got first choice. But they reckoned without their host.

The Tailor Barricades His Castle.

Judge Tuley had ordered Fizette to pay $144 back alimony to his divorced wife, Julia, and he had paid no attention to the order. Accordingly Monday morning a Deputy Sheriff and a custodian, armed with an execution, called at Fizette's tailoring establishment and inquired for him. Mr. Fizette himself went to the door and politely asked their errand. Then he said to the officers:

"Mr. Fizette will not be down to the store until late in the day." So the officers went away.

Mr. Fizette thereupon made haste to lay in a stock of provisions and to barricade the doors, front and rear. He was well aware that a man's tailor shop as well as his house is his castle, and that as long as he had enough to eat and drink and stayed within doors he was safe. Whether or not he had an intimation that the temperature was about to drop 20° or 30° does not appear, but that's what the mercury has done, greatly to the law's discomfort and Mr. Fizette's delight.

Mr. Fizette as a Pantomimist.

When the officers of the court returned Mr. Fizette grinned upon them from the window and made exasperating gestures of an interrogatory nature as if to inquire:

"Do you want me? O, no! Impossible!"

Then he would answer the question pleasantly in the negative:

"Sorry I can't, but you know it's cold outdoors, and I must take care of my health."

All these and many more remarks did Mr. Fizette make in expressive pantomime, and the officers easily understood that they must sit down and wait until hunger, pity, or remorse compelled Fizette to surrender.

The Fizette castle was forthwith invested and the siege has now lasted forty-eight hours. It shows no signs of being raised. The deputies are heroically freezing themselves in the effort to perform their duty, and while "old Prob" is on the side of the combative Fizette and keeps the thermometer hovering about and below the zero mark, the tailor has all the best of the situation.

He sits in his comfortable room with the shutters open and the curtain up, luxuriously lolling in an easy-chair before a cheerful grate fire, contentedly smoking good cigars from a box at his elbow, reading an interesting book, and occasionally taking a sip of something in a tall glass.

The Tortures of Tantalus.

The stares of famished beggars standing beneath the garish store lights gazing hungrily at the bounteous heaps of good things to eat displayed in the show windows will in the future have a new significance for the two miserable half-frozen Deputy Sheriffs, who are keeping their watch without Mr. Fizette's window. The resources of even a cowboy's vocabulary are utterly inadequate to express their sentiments toward Mr. Fizette.

In vain do they turn their backs to the view and strive to forget it. At such times Mr. Fizette lays down his book, pokes the fire, lights a fresh cigar, strolls to the window, and after tapping once or twice to attract their attention, expands his chest and puffs away with mephistophelean contentment.

Then the deputies fairly loath Mr. Fizette and the night wind is laden with the bitterness of their hate.

Nor is there any relief. A policeman has explained the matter to the two deputies in the alley and they have persistently refused all overtures to exchange places with the other two unfortunates. The whole neighborhood takes a great interest in it, and, as it is so cold, watches the comedy from convenient windows. This does not add to the enjoyment of the deputies. The conductors and gripmen on the cable-cars know all about it too, and during the day and evening each passing train brings new witnesses to their ludicrous plight. The occasional jeer of the small boy is not worse than the grin on the faces of older persons. There is nothing funny in it from the deputies' point of view.

It was rumored yesterday that unless Judge Tuley relented or Fizette capitulated the Sheriff would have to swear in some new deputies. Every man in the Sheriff's office knows the story, and each one of them is using all his political "pull" to keep from being assigned to relieve or reinforce the detachment on duty at the Fizette house.

History of the Case.

Fizette was sued for divorce Aug. 29, 1889. He had formed the opinion that his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Phillips, exercised a baneful influence over his wife and enjoined her from interference in his domestic arrangements. Mrs. Fizette, on the contrary, said that her mother was a venerable and charitable woman, and that her kindness alone enabled her to endure Fizette's cruelty. It was on account of his alleged cruelty that she finally left him. The house at No. 3216 Forest avenue was in her name and she asked the court for it and for the custody of her only child.

Fizette contested the suit bitterly, but it was decided over a year ago in the wife's favor, and he was ordered to pay her $12 a month alimony. This he has failed to do, and is evidently determined not to do, at least while the provisions, the cigars, the coal, and the weather hold out.

PROCEEDINGS IN VAIL MURDER CASE.

The Day Spent in Wrangling Over the Qualifications of Jurors.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—In the Vail case today the entire time was given up to securing jurymen. Just 108 of the venire of 300 have been examined thus far, and but twenty-seven of the panel of forty-seven have been secured. The day was spent in legal sparring over the qualifications of the jurors, and the progress was slow and tedious. It is doubtful if the mystery of the case will begin to unfold itself much before Thursday. As soon as the forty-seven are secured the defense will challenge twenty peremptorily, the prosecution fifteen, and the case will then proceed.

Lost His Arm in a Break for Liberty.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Sam Bush, a prisoner at the county jail, attempted to escape from the revolving cage today and make a break for liberty. The jailer was too quick for him and he was caught between the machine and cage and had his arm torn from its socket. The member dropped on the floor completely severed, clothing and all.

RECEPTION AT THE COREAN LEGATION.

A Brilliant Affair by Mrs. Ye Cha Yun—Washington Society Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Corean Legation was open to callers this afternoon for the first time in several years, Mrs. Ye Cha Yun, wife of the Chargé d'Affaires, having decided to hold receptions. The bright-faced little hostess stood alone to receive her callers, giving to each a cordial greeting in English spoken with the slightest possible accent, which lent a decided charm to her conversation. Mr. Ye remained in the room in which his wife received during the greater portion of the afternoon, going about from one group to another of his guests greeting them and seeing that they were cared for in the tea-room. Mrs. Ye's gown, which had been made especially for the occasion, was fashioned, native style, of turquois blue-silk brocade, a white lute string ribbon edging it about the neck. Mrs. McKee was to have assisted in receiving at the legation this afternoon had it not been for the death of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will prevent her taking an active part in social gayeties for the present. In the tea-room Miss Moore, daughter of Engineer Moore, U. S. N., presided in a gown of Nile green wool with ribbons the same shade. Miss Rose McDonald, in pink silk, served bonilloa, and Miss Ball, in wood green and black lace, served café frappé. The other ladies of the receiving party were Miss Riggs, in pink camel's hair with sable trimmings, and her guest, Miss Ayre, in old-rose silk and Turkish embroidery.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Hyams Janney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Janney of Baltimore, to Mr. Paul Andrews, son of Mr. and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Andrews of Boston, was celebrated tonight at the new parlors of the Arlington Hotel. The bride entered the parlors where the company had previously assembled on the arm of her father, preceded by the bridemaids, Miss Johnson of Baltimore, granddaughter of Reverdy Johnson, Miss Mott of Virginia, Miss Ames of Chicago, Miss Posano of Baltimore, Miss Mattie Buckler of Baltimore, and Miss Mary Niles of Boston. The gowns worn by these young ladies were of white tulle, with Louis XIV. coats of Sicilien, the fall of lace on the vest caught at the throat with a true-lover's bow of pearls, the knot of which was formed of a large pink pearl. These were the gifts of the bride. The groom, attended by his brother, Frank W. Andrews Jr., as best man, met the bride at the head of the aisle.

HAD A FIGHT WITH THE REV. SAM JONES.

Mayor Ward of Palestine (Tex.) Encounters the Muscular Preacher.

PALESTINE, Tex., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—At a series of meetings held here in November last the Rev. Sam T. Jones of Cartersville, Ga., excited much comment and enthusiasm, both for the large number of conversions he effected for the various religious denominations and for the vigorous manner in which he assailed sinners in general and several individuals in particular, among the latter being Mayor J. J. Ward, whose official and private character the Rev. Sam Jones alluded to before a large audience in the severest and most pointed terms.

This place has been agog for three weeks over the announcement that the famous evangelist would play a return engagement and would deliver his famous "Get There" lecture. He arrived last night and the house was packed. Nothing occurred to mar the festivities, but this morning at 8:30 at the depot there was a lively meeting. Just before Sam Jones took the train for the West Mayor Ward was seen to approach him, say a few words, and then vigorously assail him with a cane. The weapon was wrested from him and the Mayor received several blows before bystanders interfered. Both parties bled profusely. Jones took the train and the Mayor was arrested for aggravated assault and for carrying a pistol. He denied that he intended to use the deadly weapon. An indignation meeting is to be held to condemn the Mayor's action.

IS LINCOLN TO GO INTO THE CABINET?

A Report That He Is to Be Offered the Treasury Portfolio.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "It is given out today that the President's purpose in asking an extension of the time within which Secretary Windom's successor must be appointed had especial reference to Robert Lincoln, Minister to the Court of St. James. Mr. Lincoln is not at all satisfied with his present post. His appointment furnished the strongest evidence of President Harrison's personal regard for him, for it was made without solicitation on his part. In fact, the Illinois Senators did not themselves know it was going to be made until the President so informed them. Mr. Lincoln is comparatively a poor man. His salary at London is $17,500 a year, while his expenses are at least double that sum. Since the death of his son he has been more restless than ever, and the best information today is that if the Treasury portfolio be tendered to him he will accept it. His appointment from a political point of view would be regarded as an especially happy one. No public man in America is so universally popular with the colored race as this son of the great war President. The colored people are not particularly friendly to the Administration, and by taking him into his Cabinet the President would go far toward neutralizing their indifference to him."

ROBBED AND THROWN INTO A BOX-CAR.

A Connecticut Man Assaulted in New York Recovers Consciousness in Texas.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Daniel Brew, a prosperous young hat manufacturer of this city, was taken from a freight-car in Houston, Tex., unconscious and in a starving condition. His friends in Connecticut were about to give him up for dead and discontinue the search, which has been going on for two months. Brew has been made the victim of a plot for robbery and murder. He was struck down in New York City and was locked up in a freight-car and left to die of hunger and thirst. He owned a large hat factory on the outskirts of Danbury. He tells in a letter how he left a New York bank after his check for $250 was cashed Dec. 6, and says he had proceeded but a short distance when he was struck on the head with a blunt instrument and became unconscious. When he recovered he found himself in a box-car, and he was almost nude. From his condition he knew he had been there several days. He was in terrible pain from his injuries and almost dead from hunger and thirst. He was taken out of the car at Houston, Tex. He had been on the road for about two weeks.

FATAL FALL OF A CHICAGO MAN.

George S. Bryant Dying of Injuries Received at St. Joseph, Mich.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—George S. Bryant, whose home is supposed to be in Chicago, and who came here some three months ago, fell down-stairs at his lodging-house last evening, fracturing his skull and sustaining internal injuries from the effects of which he is dying. From cards found among his effects he is thought to have been in the commission business.

Condition of the Wheat Crop.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The weather crop bulletin for January says there was no snow on the ground at the close of the month over the entire winter-wheat belt, extending from Tennessee northward to the lakes, and from Ohio to Kansas, and, although the weather during the month was, owing to the uniformly high temperature, generally favorable to the growing crop, the approaching cold wave and attending decided freeze leaves its condition uncertain. Reports from the Pacific coast indicate that the wheat crop is growing slowly and that there is very little moisture in the ground.

LAST EDITION.

FLIRTING WITH STREETER.

Republicans Hold Out a Little Hope to the Grangers' Man.

THEY MAY SUPPORT HIM.

The F. M. B. A. Men Willing to Nominate Either Stelle or Moore.

A COMBINE LIKELY TO BE FORMED

The Matter to Be Talked Over at a Caucus Today.

WHAT LONG JONES SAYS OF THE SCHEME.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—The chief feature of interest in connection with the Senatorial contest today is the effort of certain Republicans to persuade the members of that party in the General Assembly to consider the question of a combination with the F. M. B. A. members in the election of Streeter. Ex-Representatives Galloway and Petrie, from Mr. Streeter's section of the State, have been conferring with the Republican members during the day and report tonight that the feeling is growing for the indorsement of Mr. Streeter by the Republicans. Several conferences have been held in Mr. Streeter's rooms today at which various prominent Republican legislators were present and the Senatorial situation fully discussed. There is strong opposition on the part of not a few members of the General Assembly against indorsing Mr. Streeter, Senators Evans and Bacon, Representative Miller, and others even going so far as to say that they would not vote for Mr. Streeter if he were nominated. The Republican advocates of Streeter confidently expect, however, that this opposition can be overcome in case the party caucus should declare for a combination with the F. M. B. A. candidate.

A long conference was held this afternoon between Chairman Jones of the Republican State Central Committee, Mr. Streeter, ex-Representatives Petrie and Galloway, Representative Hayes of Cook, and other Republican members, at which the possibility of the combination on Mr. Streeter was discussed. Chairman Jones, while not expressing himself in advocacy of the movement, seemed likely to favor it upon assurances from Petrie and Galloway that Mr. Streeter, if elected, would act with the Republican party on the tariff questions and various other issues of importance.

Mr. Streeter, being asked by Chairman Jones to define his position, stated that, if elected by Republican support, he would consider himself under joint obligation to the parties which elected him and would vote with the Republicans on every National question which was not in direct contradiction to the F. M. B. A. principles.

Streeter's Position.

"I have no sympathy with the old mossback Democratic party," said he, "for I left that twenty years ago. If I am elected by Republican support I will consider myself under obligation to the party which elects me. My views upon the tariff were published in full a day or two ago and are well known to all Republican legislators. I think they are generally acceptable to the Republican party. Upon all other leading issues my views are well known."

Mr. Galloway asked Chairman Jones whether there would be any refractory Republicans who would positively refuse to support Streeter in case the caucus should decide to indorse him. Mr. Jones stated that if the caucus took such action he thought there would not be such dissatisfaction as would result in any one standing out when victory seemed possible. Of this he was not positive, however, as there seemed strong Republican opposition to Streeter. The conference terminated at this juncture, and Chairman Jones promised to confer with other Republican leaders and members of the General Assembly in regard to the advisability of indorsing Mr. Streeter. While he gave no positive pledge, Mr. Streeter's Republican friends are willing to consider the Chairman of the State Committee as being in favor of Republican indorsement of Mr. Streeter.

Hard to Keep Them in Line.

Representative Cockrell came in a few minutes late and in the course of the consultation which ensued stated that he had some trouble in keeping Representatives Moore and Taubeneck in line for Streeter, as they were disposed to drop him and take up some other man unless he could develop additional strength.

"I hope," said Mr. Cockrell, "that if we are going to get any united support from the Republicans for Mr. Streeter it will be forthcoming soon, as some of our men are rather restless and think if Mr. Streeter cannot succeed we ought to try another man."

Several of the members of the Republican steering committee met in Chairman Jones' room tonight, and the latter briefly stated the position Mr. Streeter had assumed, but did not attempt to urge the committee to the indorsement of the F. M. B. A. candidate. The matter was informally discussed, but the Streeter movement did not seem to receive much encouragement from the committee. The only final conclusion arrived at was that the committee should not exercise its prerogative of dropping Oglesby and taking up another man unless that man were a Republican. Therefore in case a strong movement for Streeter should be worked up among the Republicans the steering committee will decline to assume the responsibility of asking the party to support him by calling a party caucus to consider the question.

J. R. Tanner when seen tonight said he thought the best Republican policy at least for the present was to stand by Oglesby, who has the full 100 votes of his party, and let the first break be made by one of the other political parties.

What Chairman Jones Says.

Chairman Jones, when seen tonight, said: "The Republicans and F. M. B. A. men have come to no agreement, but we are dwelling together in unity and the best of feeling prevails between our men and the F. M. B. A. representatives. Numerous conferences have been held today, at some of which F. M. B. A. men have been present. All that I can say is that I think a combination will ultimately be effected by which the F. M. B. A. men and Republicans will elect the United States Senator."

Late tonight the F. M. B. A. party submitted to Long Jones and the Republican steering committee the names of A. J. Streeter, John P. Stelle of Mount Vernon, and Representative H. H. Moore of the F. M. B. A. party, with the announcement that any one whom the Republicans might indorse should receive the full support of the F. M. B. A. party. The matter is now under advisement. Dr. Moore acquiesced in the use of his name as a candidate, and many Republicans are inclined to prefer him to Streeter. Another meeting of the Republican steering committee will be held tomorrow morning, at which the advisability of indorsing Streeter, Moore, or Stelle will be fully discussed. If there is a serious division in the committee a caucus will be called to

settle the question and assume all responsibility.

Cockrell's Significant Remark.

"Either man," said Representative Cockrell, who made the proposition to the Republicans, "will be acceptable to us—Streeter, Moore, or Stelle—take your choice. You Republicans now have a chance to defeat the Democrats and at the same time to make yourselves strong with the agricultural and industrial elements of the State. If you throw away this chance you may never have another."

This somewhat significant utterance aroused the fears of the Republicans that if the proposition of the F. M. B. A. men be not accepted the next proposition may be made to the Democrats, if, indeed, Moore and Cockrell do not go over to the direct support of Gen. Palmer. It is understood that the cause of these three names being given to the Republicans was the opposition which developed in certain Republican quarters to Mr. Streeter and to the further fact that Moore and Taubeneck have become wearied of supporting Streeter. This new proposition gives the Republicans a chance of three men and effectually binds Moore and Taubeneck to the continual support of Streeter until a combination is effected. In case the Republican steering committee fails to come to a conclusion tomorrow morning—which is quite likely—Streeter will continue to be the F. M. B. A. man during the next day or two, until harmonious Republican action is secured. Although the Republican steering committee was authorized by the Republican caucus to drop Oglesby any time exigency may demand and substitute another man it is uncertain whether it will assume this responsibility. It is quite likely a caucus will be called for tomorrow morning or evening unless a break be made in the joint assembly.

NO CHANGE IN THE VOTE.

More Balloting with the Same Result—Big Democratic Badges.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Today was to be a world-beater, a regular pea-warmer. Protracted and if need be wearisome balloting was to be the order of business. It was the eve of a great battle; a test of physical endurance; a species of legislative tug of war; so folks went to the Capitol today, and before going they remembered the camel with his four water tanks and numerous sectional stomachs. They laid in supplies in anticipation of nausea and hunger and thirst, resulting from confinement in the joint assembly. The pockets of some distended with apples and sandwiches and chewing tobacco. The hip pockets of a few bulged out with those little half-pints ex-Representative Mat Murphy used to call familiarly "pocket pishtels." A big bottle containing a quart of Tom Moran's "pony old" was suspended by a string in the water cooler in the cloak-room on the Democratic side of the House. Three ballots were had. Charley Fuller looked at Dr. Moore, and receiving an acquiescent wink made a motion to adjourn. It was lost on a viva voce vote. Then another ballot was begun, and the farmer men cleaned off their desks preparatory to adjournment. When the result of the ballot was announced Charley Fuller renewed his motion and it carried on a roll-call. All the provisions except the wet goods went a-begging.

The Cook County Democrats want to go home tomorrow noon to attend the big banquet and ball to be given by the marching club at the First Regiment Armory. They have their badges with them—great big decorations of purple velvet worked with gold bullion, the finest badges ever seen in this country, not excepting those worn by the Duckworth Club of Cincinnati or the Americus Club of Philadelphia. Capt. Farrell is the floor manager, and his distinctive badge is at least a foot and a half long. It will be a great hardship if the Captain and Jimmy Quinn and Mr. Burke don't get there in time for the grand march. The Democratic steering committee objects to the departure of the party, and the trip will probably be abandoned altogether. The boys intended to leave here about 2 or 3 tomorrow by special train, departing from Chicago early in the morning in time to be here for the joint session.

TO REPEAL THE DRAINAGE LAW.

Representative Whitehead of Cook County to Open the Attack.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—As predicted by the valley people a few days ago it appears that the first attack on the Chicago Drainage law is to come from Cook County after all. Representative Whitehead of Cook will introduce a bill in a few days providing for the total repeal of the present Drainage law. Representative Whitehead states that his reason for the introduction of such a bill is that Engineer Worthen has estimated that the proposed drainage canal will cost the City of Chicago $90,000,000. As this sum is three times greater than the estimate submitted at the time of the passage of the bill he says it would impose altogether too great a burden of taxation upon the property-owners of the district. Mr. Whitehead and some of the other opponents of the Drainage law will call a meeting of Cook County members within a day or two to consider the best course to be adopted in the matter, the desire being, if possible, to secure unanimity in whatever action is taken. Other Cook County members, as far as they could be seen tonight, seem generally opposed to any repeal of the law. It is possible, therefore, that this fact may deter Mr. Whitehead from pursuing his proposed effort for the repeal of the law, as he was a warm advocate of the measure two years ago when it was passed.

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

Senator Fuller's Bill Discussed by the Judiciary Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—"The first thing I desire to have considered," said Chairman Kerrick, on calling the meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee to order this afternoon, "is this matter I have in my hand." He held out a box of imported cigars.

Senator Thomas called up his bill restricting the business of pawnbrokers and moved that it be reported to the Senate with a recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Municipalities. The motion was carried.

Senator Fuller's bill to give County Courts equal jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in cases at law and in equity was called up.

"This bill," said Senator Fuller, "is the same bill that was passed four years ago with one exception. The Supreme Court decided that bill was not constitutional because it gave the concurrent power to certain counties, but not to all counties. This bill now before the committee gives the power to all counties."

Senator Wells moved to amend Senator Higbee's motion to postpone consideration of the bill by ordering the printing of the bill. The amendment was lost, and the motion to postpone consideration of the bill until next Tuesday was carried.

NEW BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

A Measure for the Erection of a Public Library in Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—In the House this morning bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Quinn—A bill to amend the law authorizing cities, incorporated towns, and townships to establish and maintain public libraries and reading-rooms; also a bill to authorize Chicago to erect and maintain a public library on Dearborn Park.

By Mr. Faires—To amend the revenue law by compelling holders and owners of mortgages to list the same for taxation.

By Mr. Ferns—Providing that whoever keeps a gambling-house or knowingly permits gaming in rooms or premises controlled by him, shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than two years in the penitentiary.

By Mr. Brooks of Cook—To prevent abuses and unjust discrimination by life-insurance companies doing business in the State.

Mr. Whitehead (Cook) introduced a joint resolution, heretofore published, providing for the holding of a constitutional convention.

Immediately after the adjournment of the joint assembly the House adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Petitions Asking for a Five Per Cent Rate of Legal Interest.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Allen presented petitions from Scott County merchants and farmers asking for a 5 per cent rate of legal interest; also for the repeal of the present road law in counties not under township organization, and for the enactment of the old law in its stead.

Mr. Humphrey presented a petition from the Lemont Building Association asking for State supervision of building associations and the prevention of doing business in the State by foreign associations.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Fuller—Savings Bank bill, passed four years ago and declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court because not providing for the submission of the law to a vote of the people. Mr. Fuller's bill makes provision for submission to vote at the next general election.

By Mr. Evans—Exempting United States soldiers and sailors and persons honorably discharged as such from jury duty.

By Mr. Matthews—Appropriating $1,500 annually for the improvement of the Natural Laboratory and Library at Illinois University.

By Mr. Bass—Allowing incorporated cities to levy a tax of two mills for public library purposes.

After the joint session the Senate adjourned to 11:30 tomorrow.

TELLING THEM HOW TO VOTE.

Advice to the F. M. B. A. Men in the Senatorial Matter.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—The F. M. B. A. Representatives are still receiving daily dozens of letters and resolutions of instruction and encouragement from their constituents and fellow-farmers. They generally recommend the F. M. B. A. men to stand firm for their party candidate, but not all are of this character. George W. Rhodes of St. Elmo, Ill., in a communication says:

We request you as a brother to do all you can for old John M. Palmer, as that seems to be the choice of the brothers in this part of the country, Lodge No. 1,408.

G. W. Smith, Superintendent of the Arcola, Ill., public schools, thinks that the F. M. B. A. men should take up Felix G. Cockrell of East St. Louis, brother of the Representative, and elect him.

Mrs. Etta Semple of Ottawa, Kas., writes:

As the State in which I live has been victorious in getting a Senator for the masses I hope the State in which I was born will leave a record, too. Stand firm. Let the grand old State of Illinois and Republicanism go without a Senator ere you yield.

Samuel F. Flannigan, a merchant of Rural Hill, Ill., says:

If you appreciate your situation and sincerely hope you may receive wisdom to guide you keep in constant view the welfare of the laboring millions.

One farmer in the far-off State of Massachusetts thinks ex-Gov. Oglesby should be elected.

Jesse M. Allen of Lowell, Mass., writes as follows to Representative Thiemann:

Give our best wishes to Uncle Dick and say we sincerely hope he may have Senatorial honors and "hayseed" showered upon him in the near future.

TO TAX MORTGAGES AND NOTES.

Novel Provisions of a Bill Introduced by Representative Faires.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—Representative Faires of Madison today introduced a bill which makes novel provisions for the taxation of mortgages and promissory notes by permitting the debtor to refuse payment of interest on any note which does not bear a stamp showing that it has been listed to the Assessor for taxation. The bill is as follows:

That all holders or owners of notes secured by mortgages on real estate and all notes secured by chattel mortgages on personal property and notes of hand be required to make out a list of the same, giving name of mortgagor, date of instrument, the amount of each mortgage, also the names of makers of the plain notes of hand which he owns, the date and the amount of the same, and hand it to the Assessor or his duly qualified deputies of his or her county for the purpose of taxation.

It shall be the duty of the Assessor and his duly authorized deputy upon the rendition of said list to stamp said notes and mortgages with a seal to be provided by the said Assessor, for such purposes, with the words thereon as follows: "Listed for taxation," and the date of the listing added thereto, in the handwriting of the said Assessor or his deputy and duly signed by either of them.

The failure to so list as aforesaid will work an estoppel on the part of the holders or owners to collect any interest thereon in any court of law or equity.

Proposed Penalty for Gambling.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—Representative Ferns of Jerseyville, ex-State's-Attorney for Jersey, today introduced a bill which provides rather a radical penalty for keepers of gambling-houses and for persons who knowingly permit their premises to be used as a gaming resort. The bill provides as follows:

"Whoever keeps a common gaming-house, or in any building, booth, yard, garden, or float, by him or his agent used and occupied, procures or permits any persons to frequent or to come together to play for money or other valuable thing, at any game, or keeps or suffers to be kept any tables or other apparatus for the purpose of playing at any game or sport for money or any other valuable thing, or knowingly rents any such place for such purposes, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than two years nor more than ten years."

Wants Their Remains Removed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Father L. W. Ferland, the priest in charge of the Catholic parish at Kaskaskia, is in the city to urge upon the Legislature the removal of the remains of the early pioneers of Illinois from the cemeteries at Kaskaskia. The encroachments of the Mississippi River have been so great that it is only a question of a short time when the cemeteries will be wholly washed away and the bones of many of the illustrious men who helped to build up this State will be lost in the Father of Waters. Among the historic characters buried in these cemeteries were Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard and his family, Col. Don Morrison, Mr. Charleville, who raised a company to help Maj. Clark take Fort Vincennes, and many others conspicuously identified with the early history of this State.

To Revise the Dental Laws.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—The Illinois Dental Society is preparing to make a strong effort for the revision of the dental laws of the State in accordance with the resolutions of the last annual convention of Illinois dentists. The measure which the dentists will present to the General Assembly is that the possession of a certificate and diploma from a dental college in good standing shall not be sufficient to admit an applicant to the practice of dentistry in this State, but that an applicant shall be required to pass a satisfactory examination before the State Board of Dental Examiners before being admitted to practice. It also provides that all applicants shall be required to pay a fee, which, in the aggregate, will be sufficient to defray all the expenses of the State Board.

Discrimination by Insurance Companies.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—"My bill," said Representative Brooks, speaking of the measure introduced by him this morning, "is to prevent unjust discrimination by life-insurance companies. These companies, almost without exception, discriminate against small policy-holders and in favor of those having their lives insured for a larger amount. For instance, a man with a $1,000 policy pays a certain proportionate rate. Then the insurance company refunds to the larger policy-holder a portion of his premium, or, if it be a mutual company, gives him a greater dividend proportionately than is given the $1,000 holder."

Argued by Gen. Palmer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—Gen. Palmer found time today to participate in an argument before Judges Gresham and Allen in quite an important case. The argument was upon demurrers to the bill of complaint brought in the United States Court at Springfield by Marshall Ayers, assignee of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., the produce commission firm of New York, against Michael W. Manning and certain of the Illinois creditors of Sawyer, Wallace & Co.

Illinois University Appropriations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—The bill introduced this morning by Senator Mathews makes the following annual appropriations for the Illinois University at Champaign: For the natural history laboratory, for field work and incidental expenses, $1,500; for the support of the library, $1,000; for salaries of librarian and others, $3,500; for bulletins, $500; and for illustrating the State Entomologist's biennial report, $250.

SALE OF NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS.

Ten Million Dollars' Worth to Be Disposed of by Henry Villard.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—For some days rumors have been current that the Northern Pacific road intended to issue a large block of bonds, and today a definite statement was made that Henry Villard had closed negotiations for the sale of $10,000,000 of Chicago and Northern Pacific bonds. The company recently acquired title to the Wisconsin Central terminals and in improving and constructing these it is stated that the Northern Pacific expended $8,000,000, which it carried as a floating debt. The proceeds of the sale, it is stated, were to be used in paying off this floating debt. Henry Villard, when spoken to about the statement, said: "I have not sold any bonds."

Fanny Davenport Says She Never Said It.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Miss Davenport expressed astonishment tonight when a reporter called her attention to an interview with Mme. Bernhardt, published today. "The only time I ever saw her son," she said, "was when she introduced him to me, and I considered him a very nice young man. I have never spoken of him in any other way. I never said what was attributed to me." Miss Davenport was emphatic in expressing her unbounded admiration for the divine Sarah as an artist, and she furthermore said that it was due directly to Sarah's intercession with M. Sardou that she obtained the right to play "La Tosca."

BENNETT LAW DONE FOR.

ITS REPEAL PRACTICALLY ACCOMPLISHED YESTERDAY.

The Bill Removing the Famous Educational Act Sent to a Third Reading in the Wisconsin Senate—Death Struggle Between Republican Factions in Minnesota—Scheme to Retire Senator Dubois of Idaho—Reports from the Various Legislatures.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Bennett law was moved one step nearer repeal today. Its place on the statute books of the State is now limited to a few days. Under a suspension of the rules its demolition might have been consummated today, but the Senate seemed willing to make haste slower than the members of the Lower House, and action was allowed to take the customary course. When the Assembly bill to repeal the law came up on the question of a third reading in the Senate this morning Senator Joiner offered as an amendment the substitute Compulsory bill reported by the minority of the Committee on Education. This was defeated by a party vote of 16 to 14.

Senator Bechtner of Milwaukee then made a motion that the bill be referred to the Committee on Education, with instructions to report it back with such amendments as would guarantee to every child an elementary education and would regulate child labor. The yeas and nays were called and this amendment also was tabled by a strict party vote. The vote to order the bill to repeal to a third reading was 20 for and 10 against. Senators Main, Reynolds, Scofield, and Stanchfield voted with the Democrats.

The Democrats of the Assembly broke all rules of precedent and refused to allow extra copies of the Republican Education bill to be printed. Heretofore a request to have extra copies of bills of general importance printed for circulation has invariably been complied with by the Legislature.

Mr. Winans, by request, introduced a Co-employé bill which provides that railroad corporations shall be liable for all injuries to employés happening through the negligence of company employés. A law similar to this was formerly on the State books of the State and was repealed after a hot contest on the part of the railroads. It will probably excite increased interest again this session.

The Democrats held another caucus tonight and discussed the forthcoming bill to take the place of the Bennett law. It will make its appearance in a few days. It is the Democratic plan to hereafter hold two caucuses a week, so that every move will retain harmony.

BITTER FIGHT IN MINNESOTA.

Two Factions of the Republicans Engaged in a Death Struggle.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Minnesota are in the throes of the bitterest factional fight since the Sabin-Washburn contest for a seat in the United States Senate in the winter of 1889. The stake is the position of Surveyor General of the State and the candidates C. B. Buckman of Sauk Rapids and Charles P. Compton of Fergus Falls. Mr. Cleveland's appointee, John S. Norrish of Hastings, surrenders the office Feb. 15, his term expiring that date. Until recently it has been supposed that Mr. Buckman would be appointed, but the opposition to him which first made itself manifest two weeks ago has grown to such proportions that half the leading politicians of the State have gone to Washington to personally plead with President Harrison for or against Mr. Buckman. It is a fight to the death between the McGill-Sabin and Merriam-Washburn factions of the party.

SCHEMING TO BEAT DUBOIS.

The Enemies of the Idaho Senator Hard at Work.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Idaho Legislature is getting into quite a muddle over the Senatorial question, which was thought to be buried. The enemies of Dubois have managed to stir up dissension in the Legislature, and the plan is to call a joint session, declare Dubois' election illegal, and proceed to elect another man to fill out the term, expiring March 4. Clagett, the Senatorial aspirant beaten by Dubois, is at the bottom of the trouble. Beatty, an aspirant for the United States Judgeship, and the whole anti-Dubois crowd is helping the scheme along. They are raising local fights, and it is hinted that the change of front of part of some who voted for Dubois was caused by corrupt measures. The kickers held a caucus last night. They claim they have twenty-eight votes and that the mine will be sprung tomorrow.

FARMERS MAKE THEMSELVES FELT.

Their Demands Urged with Great Persistency in the Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The bill prohibiting boring for gas within 600 feet of the dividing line of adjacent property, intended to protect the interests of farmers who own gas lands, was today defeated in the House.

The farmers are making themselves felt in the Legislature by the persistence with which they urge their demands. A large number of memorials from them on various subjects was filed today. Among the reforms favored by them which have not been heretofore indorsed were compulsory education and prohibition.

A bill intended to restrict cigarette smoking was passed by the House today. The Representative who introduced it is a cigarmaker, and it is mainly in the interest of the cigar trade. It requires that dealers who sell cigarettes shall pay a State license of $200 a year, and they are required to make affidavit that they will sell only cigarettes made of fine tobacco.

LET THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

An Overzealous Legislator Spoils a Scheme to Make Trouble for Brice.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The action of Representative Halliday in offering the resolution reciting that Senator-elect Brice was not a resident of Ohio and asking Senator Sherman to vote against his admission to the Senate on the 4th of March appears to have caused some friction among the Republican minority of the General Assembly. It is stated there had been a preliminary consultation of Republicans and it was the design to call the State Central Committee to Columbus this week for consultation with the Republican members of both branches, when a line of action would be agreed upon. It was the purpose at this proposed meeting to draft a formal protest to be forwarded to Senator Sherman against the qualification of Mr. Brice until the question has been settled as to whether he is a citizen of Ohio.

The majority will now pass a resolution reciting that the Senator-elect is a resident of Ohio and asking Senator Sherman not to impose any impediments to his prompt seating—just what the Republican minority does not want. Mr. Halliday was too previous.

INDORSED THE PURE-FOOD BILL.

First Signs of Dissension Among the Kansas Alliance Members.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The House this morning by a vote of 33 to 44 defeated the concurrent resolution requesting the Kansas Congressional delegation to vote for the Conger Lard bill. A substitute resolution instructing for the Paddock Pure-Food bill was adopted by a practically unanimous vote. P. P. Elder, the Speaker of the House, took the floor while the debate was in progress and declared that the Kansas delegation which went to Ocala was wined and dined by representatives of the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust until they were willing to vote as the Southerners wished them. Elder made a bitter fight to have the Conger Lard bill indorsed, but was defeated by the friends of the delegation which went to Ocala. This was the first instance since the Ocala convention that any of the Alliance leaders in this State have manifested any opposition to anything done by it.

NO CHOICE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Deadlock Likely to Continue Until the End of the Session.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Two ballots were taken today, the last one giving Moody 39, Tripp 24, Harden 44, Crose 9, Melville 19, Mellette 2, Winslow 3, balance scattering. Five new candidates were added to the list, getting from 1 to 2 votes each. Fifty-five men have been voted for on ballot for United States Senator thus far this session, and every day adds new ones to the list. The deadlock grows more firm every day and there seems little prospect it will be broken before adjournment, thirty days hence.

BRIBERY CHARGES SUSTAINED.

The Colorado House Investigating Committee Makes Its Report.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 3.—The House this afternoon received the report of the Bribery Investigating Committee. There was a majority report handed in by Mr. Secor and a minority report by Mr. Coombs. The majority were of the opinion that the House had been assailed by as corrupt a lobby as ever attempted to manipulate a legislature. They further stated the specific charges. The committee recommended that the testimony taken be submitted to the grand jury of Arapahoe County. Mr. Coombs' minority report was to the effect that he had been unable to sign the report as Messrs. Mitchell, Thornton and Chapman had refused to name the persons offering the bribes. The majority report was adopted.

OPPOSED TO THE CONGER BILL.

The Nebraska Legislature Denounces the Measure as Injurious.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3.—The Nebraska Legislature today passed a resolution introduced by C. G. Wilson of Webster County, an Alliance member, declaring that the passage by Congress of the Conger Compound Lard bill would injure the 1,600,000 head of cattle owned by Nebraska citizens at least $3,000,000, and the bill is denounced as being in the interest of the pork-packers, who have an army of paid canvassers in the West obtaining petitions in its favor. The resolution indorses the Paddock Pure Food bill.

Connecticut Legislators in a Row.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The House of Representatives had an exciting day. The report of the Republican investigating committee declaring none of the Democratic State officials elected except Controller Staub was debated until late in the afternoon, the speakers on both sides exhibiting considerable ill feeling. The Republican members then voted a recess and it was declared, the members on the Democratic side of the House on their feet yelling, "Gag rule," "Tom Reed," "Outrage," etc. Speaker Paige hurled the parting shot, "This House is not in session; amuse yourselves as you like," and left the House.

Opposing a New Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—There was no election in the Second Congressional District in the State and the question of calling a special election is exciting a warm contest. The Democrats propose to fight the Republicans in their attempt to get another election and the question will go to the Supreme Court. The question is, "Has the General Assembly, the two Houses thereof sitting together, by whatever name that mode of session may be called, the right to order a new election for Representative in Congress under the public statutes?"

Urging Foster's Claims.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The friends of ex-Gov. Foster are taking active steps to bring him prominently before the country as the proper person to succeed the late Secretary Windom. Today a communication signed by all of the Republican Senators and members in the House was forwarded to Washington this afternoon presenting the ex-Governor's name to President Harrison.

THEY SMASHED THE CHINESE IDOLS.

San Francisco Police Play Havoc in a Highbinder Joss House.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—This is the time of year when the murderous highbinder levies tribute on pain of death on his weaker brethren. The Chinese new year is at hand, and Sergt. Price and a large squad have been busily engaged for several days and nights in dispersing the highbinders, and breaking up the josses of heathen gods of clay, plaster of paris, wood, etc., wherever they are found. The Chi Kong Tong Society of Highbinders, whose headquarters in Spofford alley were demolished by Serg. Price and his squad last night, is the largest organization of the kind in America. The San Francisco association is the parent, while those of all the cities in the United States are simply offshoots.

The Chi Kong Tong owns the property in which its rooms are situated, and a building directly opposite, No. 69, is a three-story brick structure. The first floor is used for gambling purposes. On the second floor is the meeting-room of the society, and the third floor is given up to the joss. In this room men are tried, fined, and condemned to death, and on the floor below the society meets and selects the man or men who are to do the killing. This society numbers thousands and has branches all over the United States.

"What are you doing here?" asked a fat, sleek Chinaman of the sergeant when he entered the building last night.

"Going to break up everything in this place," said Price. The Chinaman laughed. "I guess not," he said. "Well, I'll be back here in two hours," Price replied. "If you want to save what things are here you will have to move them out by that time."

During the day a lawyer called on Chief Crowley and warned him that if his men disturbed anything in the Spofford alley institutions he would have to stand suits in the United States Courts. "That is a rich society," he said. "They have lots of money and will make your bondsmen suffer if you interfere with them. You had better let go."

The Chief sent for Price. "Have they moved their furniture?" he asked.

"Not a stick."

"Then you do it."

Twenty minutes later the sergeant with Coleman, McMurray, and Starbird appeared in the presence of Chee. "Wa't you want now?" asked the saucy Chinaman who had done all the talking an hour before. "This," said Starbird, and his ax went crashing through the supports that elevated the big idol ten feet above the ground. The Chinaman gave one startled cry as he saw the huge image totter, and rushed into the street. His appearance was greeted with a prolonged howl by his countrymen. Smash went the axes, and bang went the sledges. It was hot work. For an hour the police kept up the crash. When they had finished the two floors had the appearance of ill-kept woodyards.

It is said that the furnishing of these rooms cost some $30,000. The large altar is of costly wood, elegantly carved in fantastic figures. It has been the show-piece for all Eastern visitors. This was not damaged. The men merely took it apart and placed it at one side.

The overthrow of Chee is considered to be the heaviest blow ever struck at the vicious element in Chinatown. The Chee Kong Tong, from being a great political society in China, was changed in this country to what was styled a "mutual protective and benevolent organization," but which was really a banded horde of blackmailers, assassins, and thieves.

SLAPPED HER FACE IN CHURCH.

A St. Louis Woman Makes Things Interesting for a Rival.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A scene of striking interest was enacted at the Church of God's Tabernacle last night. The place was crowded with worshipers when a large, handsome brunet walked up the left aisle of the church until near the center, when she stopped. Casting her eyes down on a woman in the seat for a moment she leaned over deliberately and slapped her in the face, announcing in a loud tone, "You have got my husband." She jumped into a cab, drove around the block, and then came back with a revolver in her hand. She declared she wanted the life of her husband and his companion. The man's name was George Haines, but that of his companion could not be learned. The latter sat pale and speechless after the sudden and public attack, then got up and left the building.

AFTER AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Patternmakers Want One—Change Desired in the Mechanic's Lien Law.

The Patternmakers' League of North America, representing about 1,400 workmen, is in convention at the Commercial Hotel. The delegates will discuss the advisability of asking for the eight-hour day, but it is likely that action will be deferred, and that an effort will be made to secure a confederation with kindred trades—molders, machinists, blacksmiths, and brassworkers.

Committees from the Trades Assembly, Carpenters' Council, and Builders' and Traders' Exchange are conferring for the purpose of drawing up a mechanic's lien law to replace the present cumbersome and unsatisfactory statute.

The striking Stock-Yards sheep butchers are still out, and say their prospects are good for a victory. At a meeting yesterday the men were enthusiastic, and reports from other cities indicated hearty outside support.

VISIT TO THE HOLY LAND.

THE REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE TAKES HIS AUDITORS THERE.

In Imagination He Takes Them to a Housetop and Points Out Many of the Wonders—He Shows Them Solomon and His Cavalcade and Tells Them That They Will Be Able to Go to Palestine Without Crossing the Ocean—Some Things the Ancients Knew—A Day in Society.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle—always a favorite lecturer in Chicago—appeared before 4,000 or more people at the Auditorium last night. His subject was named "In Stirrups from Jerusalem to Damascus," and, although he wandered briefly now and then from the Holy Land, the digression was just as interesting to his audience. He received a hearty greeting upon being introduced by the Rev. Dr. Withrow.

"Of the 64,000,000 people of this country only about 5,000 have ever visited the Holy Land," he said. "Of the millions who have crossed to Liverpool less than 5 per cent have got to Rome and less than 2 per cent have got to Palestine. Recently two locomotives have been sent from Joppa to Jerusalem, and soon there will be railroads all over the Holy Land.

"There are people in this house tonight who will visit the Holy Land without crossing the ocean at all. The time will come when you or your children will cross a projected bridge across the Bering Straits, and, passing down through Siberia and Russia, cross through Eastern Asia to Palestine.

"The Bible and Palestine are so intervined, so intermixed, so interlocked that it is impossible to talk about Palestine without infusing a religious sentiment into my lecture. When I get through, if there is any one in this house who does not think the Holy Bible is the truest, the grandest, and the mightiest book that was ever written then I can't help it."

From a Housetop.

Taking his hearers in imagination up to a housetop in Jerusalem the lecturer pointed out the various places associated with sacred scenes and history. Dwelling with pious fervor upon the hill of Calvary he said: "I defy any man with any emotion to read the story of that tragedy as told in St. Luke and St. Matthew "after gazing upon the place where Christ was crucified, and control his emotions."

Returning to the house top the audience was taken in the spirit of the lecturer, who prayed that God would reveal to him Jerusalem as it was. In the place of Omah's temple he saw Herod's temple, which covered nineteen acres, and which 10,000 men were forty-six years in building—"a blaze of magnificence, a doxology in stone, anthems soaring into the rafters of Lebanon cedars."

After a night's mental picture of what he might have seen if he had lived in Solomon's time the lecturer asked:

"What is this? King Solomon taking a morning ride with his cavalcade to his gardens and vineyards and orchards six miles down the road toward Hebron. What a contrast between that scene and myself tramping on foot!"

He described as the next scene in his journey from Jerusalem to Damascus the ancient water-works and aqueduct of Jerusalem and the garden, which were 3,000 years old. These were not the ruins, but the reservoirs themselves, which had stood for three millenniums.

Some of the Wonders.

After praising the fertility of Palestine he said: "The time is going to come when there will be no richer farms in Illinois, or in Westchester County, New York, or in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, or in Kansas, or in Wisconsin, or California, or Michigan than are to be found in Palestine."

When he saw the reservoirs of Solomon in their preserved state he thought that this age hadn't absorbed all the wonders. Then in succession he quoted from the Bible and from ancient history to prove in a happy, mild sort of way that printing, telegraphy, the midnight express-train, dentistry, circulation of the blood, the roundness of the earth, and the discovery of refraction were known in a prophetic spirit or in reality to the people who lived before Christ.

"Perhaps the world has forgotten more than it now knows," he said, "but this century is greater than any other in producing better men and better women; it excels all other ages in its moral worth and its moral advancement. In no way is it better demonstrated than in the freedom and rights granted to women."

As he stood over the place at Bethlehem where there is a star and this inscription: "Here Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary," he thought the most honored thing in all the world was the cradle.

"The way that rocks the world rocks; it is more tremendous than the grave," he said. "It is the most stupendous thing on earth, and next to being God himself is to be a mother."

The most marvelous things in Palestine, he said, were the noises heard at night by any one who is in a tent.

"The howl of the hyena just splits up the darkness into fifty midnights," he declared. "I know now why all the Bible authors hate dogs."

He likened the "singing" of a Palestine donkey at night to the filing of saws, creaking of ungreased wagon wheels, and the voice of a peacock altogether.

In picturesque language, with a high religious sentiment flowing through it, he described the Valley of the Jehoshaphat on the way to Jericho, dwelling upon the "good Samaritan" scene. He spoke of the dismal Dead Sea as the most "God-forsaken place" he ever saw, and in a burst of eulogistic eloquence he told his hearers of the wonderful beauties of the Jordan with all its sacred memories.

Talks of Several Things.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage when spoken to about general topics said he was sanguine of the success which Chicago would make of the World's Fair, and was sure New York would be generous in its support. Referring to the tariff he said his theory was that it should be high for some reasons and low for others, or no tariff at all. A compromise was what was wanted. The same principle should be applied in the labor world, he thought.

He eulogized the late Secretary of the Treasury as a noble man with a big heart, which was unsullied by political success and power. In that respect he was a great exception.

PLEASANT AFTERNOON RECEPTION.

Mrs. Daniel Goodwin Receives Her Friends—Miss Le Moyne's Fourth Reading.

Mrs. Daniel Goodwin, No. 283 Erie street, held the first of two receptions yesterday afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock. The house was adorned with plants and flowers. Bunches of roses, tulips, and violets were arranged on the mantels and in the corners of the rooms. In the fireplaces were palms and pots of ferns. In the hall a mandolin band played.

Mrs. Goodwin was assisted in receiving by Mrs. C. H. Mulliken, Mrs. Le Grand Burton, Mrs. Robert Waller, Mrs. J. S. Brewer, Mrs. C. G. Carlton, and Miss Fannie L. Goodwin. The hostess wore a costume of heavy dark blue silk with trimmings of gold cord and gold girdle. Her ornaments were diamonds and she carried a bunch of roses. Mrs. Mulliken wore a gown of old rose silk combined with black velvet and diamond ornaments.

Refreshments were served in the dining-room, the table being decorated with yellow and white jonquils, yellow roses, and bunches of violets. Yellow-shaded candelabra were placed at either end. The ladies who presided were Mrs. Charles Rand, Mrs. W. V. Jacobs, Miss Ellen Magruder, and Miss Foote. Among the guests present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—		
T. W. Palmer,	J. S. Brewer,	Le G. Burton,
C. E. Dole,	W. F. Dwight,	Gilmore,
W.A.Montgom'ry,	C. H. Mulliken,	Magruder,
E. A. Otis,	Proudfoot,	C. E. Rand,
Mesdames—		
Andrews,	N. H. Blatchford,	W. Borden,
T. Burrows,	C. G. Carlton,	Davis,
Erskine,	A. N. Gilbert,	T. W. Grover,
R. Isham,	W. V. Jacobs,	S. C. Judd,
A. C. McClurg,	H. N. May,	S. M. Nickerson,
R. C. Nickerson,	Crosby,	W. K. Nixon,
J. T. Noys,	T. Phillips,	E. L. Ryerson,
G. Payson,	E. Stanton,	E. S. Tinkham,
R. A. Waller,	W. Waller,	H. F. Waite.
J. H. Walker,		
Misses—		
Adams,	Allport,	Carter,
Erskine,	Foote,	Goodwin,
Isham,	Lamberton,	Kellogg,
Kerfoot,	Kimball,	King,
McCagg,	Magruder,	Starr,
Otis,	Skinner,	Towner.
Walker,	Winston.	

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne gave the fourth of her enjoyable readings yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. John M. Clark, No. 2000 Prairie avenue. Mrs. Le Moyne's subject for the afternoon was Robert Browning's tragedy, "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon," which was well delivered, and was listened to with deep attention.

DENTISTS MEET AND DINE.

Annual Banquet of the Chicago Society at the Wellington.

One of the prettiest banquets of the season was the annual dinner of the Chicago Dental Society at the Wellington last evening. The table was lighted with wax lights in Dresden sconces and strewn with smilax and roses enframing little lakes of mirrors. Outside a mandolin orchestra tinkled Mexican melodies like "Media Noche," "La Jota Arragonesa," "La Palomita," and other tunes that go to the click of castanets and transport the listener to the climes where night follows sundown almost as the sound follows the flash of a gun.

Following is the menu card:

Huitres en Coquille.
Consommé Princesse.
Timbals à la Rothschild.
Saumon, Sauce Riche.
Pommes Hollandaise. Concombre.
Filet Mignon Mazarin.
Pommes Dushesse. Petit Pois Française.
Terrapin en Caisse à la Maryland.
Asperges à la Crême.
Sorbet Maraschino.
Cailles Piquée.
Salade de Laitue.
Glace Parisienne.
Petit Fours.
Fromage. Fruits.
Café.

The speakers and the toasts were:

"The Correlation of the Professions," the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.
"The Legal Profession," Judge Joel M. Longenecker.
"Literature," Elwyn A. Barron.
"The Press," Mr. Opie P. Read.
"The Medical Profession," Dr. Fernand Henrotin.
"Dental Surgery—What It Is?" Dr. W. W. Allport.
"Presidents of ye Olden Time," Dr. George H. Cushing.

Among those present were:

Messrs.—		
C. M. Johnson,	J. L. Jones,	J.M.Longenecker,
S. R. Bingham,	E. A. Barron,	O. P. Read,
W. W. Allport,	J. G. Reid,	J. H. Woolley,
T. W. Brophy,	J. A. Swazey,	G. H. Bentley,
L. Ottofy,	J. A. Dunn,	E. L. Graves,
E. M. Fernandez,	C. F. Hart,	E. D. Wikoff,
F. H. Gardiner,	B. D. Palmer,	D. M. Catell,
J. J. Whalley,	M. J. Roberts,	S. Schumann,
E. J. Pain,	T. L. Gilmore,	F. Henrotin,
E. B. Swain,	I. A. Freeman,	G. H. Cushing,
A. E. Baldwin,	J. N. Slonaker,	C. F. Pruyn,
A. B. Clark,	J. W. Wassell,	W. J. Martin,
W. B. Ames,	J. E. Hinkins,	G. W. Chrisman,
J. E. Dennis,	R. B. Fuller,	N. D. Edwards.
C. M. Henderson,	B. J. Roberts,	

Evening Reception by Mrs. Dewey.

The evening reception given by Mrs. Dewey at No. 2631 Prairie avenue last evening was largely attended. The house was decorated with potted plants and flowers and music was furnished by Hand's orchestra. Lunch was served in an upper room. Dancing was a feature of the evening's enjoyment. Among the 300 present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—		
P. D. Armour,	P. D. Armour Jr.,	R. W. Rawlson,
Frank Hall,	John Herrick,	N. B. Judah,
John Dupee,	W. H. Wilson,	O. R. Keith,
Frederick Smith,	P. L. Shuman,	A. C. Mather,
W. H. Barnum,	F. G. Kammerer,	E. Partridge,
B.W.Underwood,	R. B. Birch,	W. H. Moore,
D. G. Hamilton,	C. E. Judson,	D. K. Hill,
J. F. Keeney,	Ernest Hammill,	E. P. Whitehead,
H. S. Robbins,	J. T. Stockton,	C. M. Hogg,
O. F. Dewey,	G. D. Shufelt,	George Cobb.
J.R.Wint'rb'th'm,		

Columbus Club Reception.

The Columbus Club, a new organization formed to encourage social union among Catholic laymen, with quarters at No. 119 La Salle street, gave a pleasant reception last night at the club rooms. The club intends holding a series of discussions on popular topics in the near future.

Veterans Entertain.

George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, gave the third party of the winter series last night at Grand Army Hall. A long dance program was pleasantly rounded up with a lunch.

Social Notes.

The Society of Sons of Indiana met last night to arrange for the banquet at the Leland Feb. 24, the anniversary of the capture of Vincennes by John Clark Rodgers. Toasts will be responded to by Prof. John Clark Redpath, Gov. Graham, Maurice Thompson, J. Whitcomb Riley, and others.

A "benefit party" was tendered Miss Bessie Peters by the pupils of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Peaks at Congress Hall, No. 296 Honoré street, last night.

DELAYING THE DAVIS WILL CASE.

A Knotty Problem in Montana Law to Be Argued Today.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The people of Butte were somewhat disappointed today when the Davis will case came on for trial. No proceedings were had by reason of the granting of a writ of prohibition by the Supreme Court at Helena preventing Judge McHatton from allowing the trial to proceed with the present panel. This move, the proponents of the will, John A. Davis and T. J. Davis, the alleged natural son, and their attorneys claim is made simply for purposes of delay. They declare they are ready and have been for some time to prove the will.

Monday Judge McHatton was occupied with a common jury case, the jury being selected from a panel of twenty-four, according to the previous usage in Silver Bow County, by the Judge, assisted by his clerk. An old statute of the Territory of Montana provided that the panel should be drawn out of 300 names selected by three Commissioners appointed by the court, assisted by the Probate Judge and the clerk of the court. If the Commissioners were not appointed or failed to select the names then the Judge and his clerk should select the panel. Judge McHatton had selected, aided by his clerk, twenty-four names to do general jury service. Monday counsel for the contestants challenged the panel and the Judge held that it was good and should stand. Then the writ of prohibition on the District Court of Silver Bow County was sued out. Judge McHatton was ordered to draw a panel in the manner provided by the statute or show cause by tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Judge McHatton and two of the counsel for the proponents, Judge Trimble of Keokuk, Ia., and Judge Woolworth of Omaha, came up here this afternoon from Butte. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who arrived at Butte the day before, came up on an earlier train. The hearing in the Supreme Court tomorrow excites widespread attention, especially among the legal fraternity, on account of the eminence of the counsel engaged.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Sir Edwin and Miss Arnold left Japan Jan. 12 for Europe on the steamer Verona.

Henry Kramer touched a live electric light wire at Louisville yesterday and has been driven insane.

Mayor W. B. Barker of Birmingham, Ala., was held up by two robbers at West Point, Miss., Monday and barely escaped with his life.

Edward, alias Duge Burke, a most notorious character, was instantly killed by H. H. Chenot, a workhouse guard, at St. Louis yesterday.

At Colorado, Tex., yesterday was sold the estate of Nunn Bros. & Wilks for $71,000. The property consisted of fifty-three thousand acres of land.

James H. Ashley, a prominent Republican politician and Postmaster of Troy, N. Y., was stricken with apoplexy last evening and his life is despaired of.

Two freight-trains on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio road collided near Corry, Pa., yesterday. Engineer Osgood and Fireman Ohnzen were killed.

Francis Carlyle of the "Shenandoah" company was thrown from a horse at Springfield, Ill., yesterday and his ankle was badly sprained. He will not play for a week.

In the Supreme Court of the United States Judge T. W. Brown of Tennessee has gained a case which gives him a fee of $50,000 as per contract entered into at beginning of suit.

Judge J. A. Warder, City Attorney of Chattanooga, Tenn., is in jail for the murder of his son-in-law, Banker Fugette. The grand jury has found an indictment for murder in the first degree.

Two burglars were going through Judge H. J. Ewing's house in Cleveland yesterday morning when the Judge opened fire with a pistol. John Farley, a colored man, one of the thieves, was mortally wounded.

The steambarge Imperial, owned by Milwaukee parties and tied up at Benton Harbor last fall by the crew to secure their wages, was sold by United States Marshal Clarke at auction to E. N. Hatch of St. Joseph yesterday for $525.

The North Shore limited on the New York Central was wrecked at East Rochester yesterday morning by coming in collision with a wild engine. Engineer Robert Brown of Greece was killed, and Fireman M. Feeny of Dewitt was fatally injured. None of the passengers were injured.

The engine of a passenger-train on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railroad exploded yesterday morning a few miles outside of Cleveland while on its way south. The engineer, Oscar Greenwood, was instantly killed, and the fireman, Edward Hellman, so badly injured that he died shortly after the accident.

Dr. Ignacio Martinez, of Laredo, Tex., while making the rounds among his patients yesterday was waylaid by two unknown men near the Mexican National depot and shot to death. The assassins, who were mounted, made good their escape. Dr. Martinez was at one time a General in the Mexican army and was a political exile from his native country.

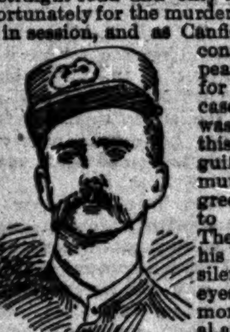
JUSTICE SWIFT AND SURE

NELLIE GRIFFIN'S MURDERER BEGINS HIS LIFE SENTENCE.

Russell C. Canfield, a Farm-Hand, Aged 55, Confesses That He Enticed the Girl from the State Public School at Coldwater Mich., Choked Her to Death, and Threw Her Nude Body into the River—He Is Sentenced to Life Imprisonment and Taken to Jackson.

NELLIE GRIFFIN.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The last act in the Dimondale tragedy was played today, when Canfield was taken before Judge Hooker at Charlotte and sentenced to State prison for life for the murder of Nellie Griffin. Justice was meted out to the murderer in a way unexpectedly swift. Dimondale has participated in one or two lynchings, and its people have a reputation of sternly declining to be turned aside when they have made up their minds for anything of that nature. There was good reason for believing that Canfield was none too safe in the county jail with the indignant Dimondale villagers at the other end of a straight road and only twelve miles away. Fortunately for the murderer the Circuit Court is in session, and as Canfield had made a full confession there appeared to be no reason for prolonging the case. Accordingly he was taken into court this afternoon, pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. The murderer received his sentence in stolid silence. His watery blue eyes became a trifle more watery than usual, and his hands clasped and unclasped nervously, but that was all. An hour later he was on a Michigan Central train, en route for the State Prison at Jackson, under Sheriff Pollock's care.



DETECTIVE BATES.

The remains of the murdered girl were taken back to Coldwater today by Superintendent Newkirk and laid to rest near the school. The murderer began his life sentence behind the State Prison walls almost as soon as the body of his victim was lowered into the grave.

Russell C. Canfield, who choked Nellie Griffin to death last Saturday, stripped her body of all clothing, and then put the body in a hole in the ice of the river, is a farm hand 55 years old. He was arrested last night on the farm where he has been at work for some years by ex-City Marshal Ed Bates and his party of Lansing. The officials drove him to Charlotte, several miles distant, and put him behind the bars. Not until he heard the click of the bolt of the lock did he weaken. Then to the officials and THE TRIBUNE correspondent he made the following confession:

Canfield's Confession.

"My name is Russell C. Canfield. I am 55 years old. Last Tuesday I went from Dimondale to Jonesville. I bought a round-trip ticket. From Jonesville I went to Coldwater and knocked about there for awhile. Then I went up to the State School."

[The State Public School for Waifs and Neglected Children is located at Coldwater.]

"I saw the Superintendent, Mr. Newkirk. I told him I was from Parma and that my name was Hendershot. I told him I wanted a girl to work on the farm. He said he had such a one, and I went to the depot after. Newkirk sent the girl down to the depot after. I had not seen her before. I had told Newkirk that I would guarantee her a good home. I took her and went to Jonesville Wednesday. From Jonesville I went to Dimondale the same day. After we left the train at Dimondale we took the road for my home, a mile from Dimondale. I worked for C. L. Harrison. We traveled the road together until we struck the woods that belong to Ed Beckwith. We went through the woods to the road known as the Water Street road. We went east on that road to the county line. Then we went to another strip of woods and went across a field to another piece of woods owned by Elder Woods. This is near where the body was found. I want to say one thing right here: I did the girl no violence. Then we sat down on a log. I did not know what to do, and then she began to cry.

Choked the Girl to Death.

That puzzled me more than ever. I don't know what came over me. I must have lost my head. I threw her on the ground, and, putting one hand on her throat, I choked her to death. She made no outcry. I then undressed her and drew her body to the ice and threw it in the hole in the ice where it was found. This was after dark—about 8 o'clock. I then took her clothes and carried them to the farm where I worked, reaching there about 10 o'clock. I took the clothes——"

Here Canfield asked if it would implicate any one else if he told what he did with the clothes. Being assured that it would not he continued:

"I buried them in the cowshed. I went to the house and the folks asked me what made me so late. I told them I had walked home and as it was very warm I had stopped twice to rest. I don't know what possessed me to do the deed. I did not know the girl's name. I never asked her. I told her I had a good home for her. I wish somebody had shot me."

Canfield is of medium height; stooped in his shoulders; has watery, blue eyes, and a face on which there is a crop of gray beard, short. He is a weak man from his action rather than vicious. He was born in Rome, Lenawee County, this State, and has never been outside of the State more than two or three times. He has been twice married, so he says. He also says that his first wife ran away with another man after she had lived with him (Canfield) twenty years. His second wife he married in Calhoun County and lived with her a few months when they separated. Then he went to Dimondale and soon after he hired out to Mr. Harrison, a farmer, and hauled milk to the condensed milk company at Lansing.

Wayward Nellie Griffin.

The victim was a sort of vixen from her earliest years. She lived at home, near Mason, Ingham County, but her conduct was such that her people were forced to send her to the State School three years ago. At that time, so the physicians now state, she was a victim of a loathsome disease. It is believed, however, that she was more than 9 years old at that time.

It is not known what has become of her people. The Superintendent of the State School at Coldwater says her conduct at the school ever since she came there was most exemplary in every way.

Ex-City Marshal Ed Bates of Lansing is entitled to the credit of running down the criminal. When he heard of the murder he suggested that inquiry be made at the State School at Coldwater to see if any girl at that institution was missing. This led to the unraveling of the mystery.

Superintendent Newkirk's Story.

COLDWATER, Mich., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—In an interview this evening Superintendent Newkirk of the State School gave his reasons for letting the girl Nellie Griffin go with Hendershot as follows: The man's general appearance was good—that of an ordinary thrifty farmer. He was gentlemanly appearing, with an honest face, and represented himself as a Christian man. Mr. Newkirk called the County Agent of Jackson County by telephone and asked him regarding Hendershot, requesting him to investigate, and if he could give any reason why he should not let the child go with Hendershot to telegraph him before Wednesday noon, the understanding being that if no reply was received it should be understood that Hendershot was all right. No telegram being received at train time the girl was allowed to depart with Hendershot.

The Mammoth Mine Investigation.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Feb. 3.—The legislative committee commissioned by the State to make inquiry into the causes leading to the Mammoth Mine disaster concluded its labors today. The evidence is principally of a sensational character. All the testimony presented favors conclusively that Fire Boss William Smith, who was among the victims of the recent calamity, was derelict in his official duties, as he was addicted to a liberal use of intoxicating liquors.

Wood Goes to the Penitentiary.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—James A. Wood, convicted of voluntary manslaughter and given twenty-one years for killing T. J. Blount in the insane hospital, was denied a new trial, and was sentenced today. The case will now go to the Supreme Court, but in the meanwhile he will go to the penitentiary.

MUST ALL SHARE ALIKE.

JUDGE SCALES HOLDS AGAINST KEAN'S THIRTY-DAY DEPOSITORS.

Attorney Mayer Appeals, but the Banker's Friends Will Begin Payment at Once on the 35-Cent Basis—Employes of a Jewelry House Charged with Theft—The Iroquois Club Declares for Ballot Reform—The Milk Dealers—Other Local News.

Judge Scales yesterday decided against the claims of the so-called thirty-day depositors to preferences in Kean's bank. An appeal was taken by Attorney Mayer to the Appellate Court, but the chances are against its ever reaching the upper tribunal, as either today or tomorrow the men who have come to the rescue of S. A. Kean will begin the payment of their offer of a 35-cent settlement. They have obtained the signatures of a majority of the claimants and their attorneys have advised them that as soon as a majority of the claims have been paid the matter is disposed of as a court proceeding.

The court's decision not being wholly against Mr. Mayer, inasmuch as it upholds many of the points that lawyer made in the arguments, he may decide not to perfect his appeal as he hinted yesterday.

The court-room was crowded with lawyers interested in the suit. The decision was shorter than was expected. Mr. Ganse of Morris & Ganse, representing Kean's friends who have put up the money to settle with those who have accepted the 35-cent compromise, was well pleased with the decision. He said it made no difference whether Mr. Mayer took an appeal or not. Mr. Kean's friends were going ahead with their 35-cent offer, and would begin payment in a day or two, perhaps today. They had the signatures of a majority of the creditors, among whom were many who were thirty-day claimants and clients of Mr. Mayer.

CHARGED WITH MANY THEFTS.

Four Men Arrested for Stealing Watch Materials and Selling Them.

D. E. Engmark and his two brothers, Emil and Algot, and Sam Kaltenbrun are in the toils charged with the systematic robbery of the stores of Lapp & Flershem and J. H. Purdy & Co. D. E. Engmark, the oldest of the three brothers, has been ostensibly in the business of supplying retail jewelers with watch materials and tools. Emil was an employé of Lapp & Flershem, and Algot of J. H. Purdy, who also employed Kaltenbrun. The boys are said to have been steadily pilfering from the stock and turning their confiscations over to the oldest Engmark, who readily disposed of the goods to retail jewelers and watch-repairers. Detectives have been watching the case for a week, and arrested D. E. Engmark Monday. He made a confession which implicated the others, and in their possession much stolen property was found. Each house will lose $400 to $500 without allowance for what may be recovered.

It is said that a business-man who has been a "fence" will shortly be arrested and other complications may follow.

DECLARED FOR BALLOT REFORM.

Action Taken by the Iroquois Club Regarding an Election Law.

There was a fairly large attendance at the meeting of the Iroquois Club last night to listen to Judge M. F. Tuley's exposition of the Australian ballot system. By the adoption of the Ballot-Reform Association's bill he asserted that bribery, coercion, corruption, and intimidation of every form and degree would be eliminated from politics. Every one would be permitted to give full expression to his views at the polls, and a few party demagogues and leaders could no longer control nominations and elections and dictate party policy. Although not a remedy for all existing evils, the Australian system would be a long step toward pure elections and honest voting.

On motion of Otis Favor a resolution was adopted recommending the enactment of a law by the Legislature based upon the Australian system.

March 3 the Hon. J. H. Eccles of Ottawa will address the club on the silver question.

HAVE ORGANIZED FOR PROTECTION.

Milk Shippers Say That Is the Object of Their Association.

About two weeks ago the milk shippers from the surrounding country got together and organized the Milk-Shippers' Association. They are organized under the laws of the State, and to the association belongs every man who ships his milk to Chicago—some 1,800 in all. The first meeting of the association since its formation was held yesterday at the Commercial Hotel. The association is after the nature of a pool or trust, yet the members protest that no advance in the present [illegible] made.

The [illegible] the organization were perfected, and [illegible] the members it was decided to make every dealer furnish a bond for the payment of milk. All the milk will be handled through the association and no dealer can buy a single can unless he furnishes the required bond for the full amount. To remedy the difficulty that occurs when there is a surplus of milk a sinking fund will be provided by assessing each member five cents for every can of milk he ships. When there is a surplus instead of shipping to the city the members will use their milk for making butter. As the milk is not worth as much to them when used this way as it is when sold there is a consequent loss. This loss will be paid out of the sinking fund.

The city dealers are not jubilant over the turn affairs have taken and are wondering whether or not they are in the hands of a full-blown Milk Trust.

TO ESTABLISH NEW COAL-YARDS.

A Scheme on Foot to Have Some Large Ones Near South Chicago.

A number of capitalists are contemplating the establishment of large coal-yards near this city. It is probable that the location selected will be in the vicinity of South Chicago. The scheme contemplates the purchase of some 300 acres on the lake shore, where docks, coal warehouses, tracks, giant cranes, and other machines to be used to facilitate the handling of coal will be built. It is also the intention to construct the tracks so that they will be in connection with all the railroads of the city. The plan includes the establishment of a coal clearing-house, where each dealer's receipts and shipments will be entered. It is understood that a number of the railroad companies are interested in the enterprise.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Will Put Up a New Office Building.

Yesterday an important lease was made. It involves the property, 66x75.5 feet, at Nos. 13, 15, and 17 Quincy street. The annual rental for a term of ninety-nine years is $12,000. The improvements consist of a five-story brick building occupied by offices and warerooms. These will be removed by the lessee and a first-class office building erected. The annual rental of $12,000 on a 5 per cent basis represents a valuation of $240,000. The H. O. Stone estate owns the property.

Frank X. Cicott has been placed in charge of the offices of J. E. McElroy & Co. as general manager. Mr. Cicott was Chief Coiner at the mint in San Francisco from 1874 to 1881. Since that time he has been engaged in a general railway and electrical supply commission business and in the promotion of a Detroit cable street railway.

Two Failures.

Judge Collins yesterday appointed Charles G. Perkins receiver for the Fergen Surgical Instrument company on a bill filed by Charles Schuster, a stockholder. The company was organized Aug. 15, 1890, with a capital stock of $12,000, and has been operated at a loss of about $10,000. Schuster has advanced $10,000, and for $5,000 he holds a chattel mortgage on the property. The assets of the concern amount to $7,000 or $8,000, and there are about 125 people owing the company small amounts.

John McLaughlin and C. Hamberg, clothing merchants at Grand Crossing, assigned to William Peterson yesterday. The assets are $2,200 and liabilities $1,300.

Talked of Bacteriology.

Prof. Henry Gradle lectured to the members of the College of Pharmacy last night on Bacteriology. He treated bacteria according to their shapes, sizes, and modes of growth, reproduction, demonstration, starving methods, culture, conditions, influence of light and heat, and sterilization. Next Tuesday Prof. Gradle will discuss the destruction of bacteria and recent discoveries in that field.

One Thousand Seeking Positions.

The winter civil-service examinations began yesterday in the grand jury room in the Government Building. There are 1,000 applicants for positions. The first three days will be devoted to those who wish to be appointed carriers. There were 260 of these, seventy-five of whom took the examination yesterday. Friday and Saturday the applicants for Post-Office clerkships will have an inning. Mrs. Elliott, Secretary of the board, and two members of the board have the examination in charge. The questions are sixty in number, and 70 per cent of these must be answered correctly to make the applicant eligible to an appointment.

Secured Writs of Habeas Corpus.

Judge Brentano last evening issued writs of habeas corpus directed against Inspector Nicholas Hunt of the Hyde Park police for the production in court at 10 o'clock this morning of Salvadore Velone and Franco Colombbo, the two Italians who were arrested Jan. 29 on suspicion of being implicated in putting Nicola Siennas, the Italian, out of the way. The petitioners for the release of the prisoners are Maria Colombbo, wife of one of the prisoners, and Sebastiano Verniere, a brother-in-law to the other suspect. Franco's wife says that since her husband's arrest she has been refused admittance to his cell and not allowed to send word to him. Salvadore Velone's brother-in-law declares he hasn't been able to see him, and that his counsel has been refused a conference with him. The inquest over the body of Siennas will be held today.

Alleged Robbers in Court.

Frank Bennett, Harry Featherstone, John Corbett, and Charles Mullen, under indictment for the Hyde Park bank robbery, were arraigned before Judge Tuthill yesterday and the three first named pleaded not guilty. Mullen said he had been advised by his attorney not to enter any plea at this time, but to have a motion to quash entered. This was done and the quartet went back to jail. In the afternoon Mrs. Kelly, wife of ex-Commissioner Kelly, and a Mrs. O'Connor were in Clerk Schubert's office to furnish bonds for Mullen, but they failed to schedule sufficient property. Mrs. O'Connor was under the impression that the bail was $5,000, but when she learned that it was $10,000 she refused to schedule.

Catholic Benevolent Legion Convention.

The first annual convention of the Illinois State Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion was held in Lodge Room 3 in the Madison Street Theater Building yesterday. The following officers were elected: President, J. J. Corcoran; Vice-President, J. M. Doyle; Orator, M. J. Keane; State Secretary, J. J. O'Donnell; Treasurer, Adam Schneider; Marshal, W. L. De Lacy; Guard, Ald. W. D. Kent; Trustees, John Schubert, Thomas H. Glassbrook, Roger Sullivan, E. J. Walsh, John C. Parker; Finance Committee, Samuel W. McKay, James P. O'Connor, Capt. J. P. Coan; Chaplain, the Rev. Father Tighe of Holy Angels'.

Appraiser Pearson Is Hopeful.

Appraiser Pearson is home from Washington and has some hope that Congress will pass a law this session providing for an Assistant Appraiser at this port. When the Appraiser is ordered to New York by the Secretary of the Treasury, as he was last month, to attend a conference of Appraisers, he has no subordinate who has authority take charge of the office. The way the matter is managed now is getting the Collector of the Port to consent to accept Gen. Pearson's signature signed by his chief clerk. Chicago is the only port of any size that has not one or more Assistant Appraisers.

Thomas Cratty at the Marquette Club.

At the Marquette Club last night the members listened to an interesting speech by Thomas Cratty on "Change." The address was in the nature of a lecture to young men. The Chairman of the Banquet Committee, George V. Laumann, reported that Warner Miller, Senator Cullom, and George Alfred Townsend had already definitely accepted invitations to be present at the annual banquet, Feb. 12. A motion was unanimously carried to invite Col. R. G. Ingersoll to be present. The invitation will be sent by telegraph.

Will Attach the Car Next Week.

To further assure the public that there is no manipulation of the air-ship from the inclosure on the Exposition hall floor, a post has been erected in its center, along which the electric wire leading to the motor is trained. As the wire is slack, Mr. Pennington thinks that his principle of automatic steering is fully demonstrated, the course of the ship not being bounded by the length of the wire. The first of next week is named as the time when the aluminum car is to be attached.

Killed by the Cars.

Max F. Bank, a gardener residing at No. 812 Washtenaw avenue, was run over and killed last evening while walking along the Pan-Handle tracks near the corner of Robey and Kinzie streets. Both legs were cut off. The remains were taken to Klaner's morgue. He leaves a wife and family.

An unknown man, aged about 35, driving two horses attached to a lumber-wagon, was killed last evening by a collision with a passenger-train on the Northwestern railway.

Death of Mrs. E. H. Terrell.

Robert F. Campbell of El Paso, Tex., who is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Perry Lawrence Wright, No. 2710 Michigan avenue, yesterday received news of the death of Mary Maverick Terrell, wife of Edwin H. Terrell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Brussels. The funeral services were held at the English Church, Rue Belliard, Tuesday morning, Jan. 6, and the temporary interment was at Evere. The remains will be taken to San Antonio, Tex., for final burial.

The Armour Mission Pastorate.

The Rev. Howard Russell of Kansas City will assume charge of the Armour Mission, Thirty-third street and Armour avenue, eight weeks hence. He will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. John McCord. Mr. Russell has for the last three years been pastor of what is known as the Tabernacle in Kansas City. He has been in the ministry five years, and has met with success in evangelical work. Mr. Russell is still a young man, being 35 years old.

Caldwell's Escape.

Capt. Edward Laughlin and Officer Peterson of the Harrison Street Station deny that the escape of the man who cut Charles Caldwell Sunday night was intentional or was brought about by an Alderman. Officer Peterson says the prisoner was waiting to be booked when he turned and ran out of the station. The officer gave chase, but the fellow disappeared among the cars on the Rock Island tracks. The officer has been looking for him ever since.

At the Risk of His Life.

Officer Patrick Ryan of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station stopped a runaway team yesterday just as the horses were about to dash into a crowd of school children who were playing in front of the Cottage Grove Avenue School. Ryan was thrown under the horses' feet, but hung to the bridle and one of the horses fell on him seriously injuring his back, ankle, and knee.

War Episode Anniversary.

Next Monday will be the twenty-seventh anniversary of the celebrated tunnel escape from Libby Prison by 109 Union officers. The living members of that party are now associated as the Libby Prison Tunnel Association, and the anniversary of the escape will be observed Monday afternoon by a reunion at Libby Prison and a banquet in the evening.

Sons of New York Argue.

The Sons of New York met at the Sherman last night to arrange for the annual banquet and discuss the building project. A proposition authorizing the directors to apply for a license to incorporate the building scheme was defeated. The debates lasted till a late hour.

Intended to Take Two Lives.

Edith Malard, a disreputable, shot and killed herself last night at No. 2017 Armour avenue because William Quinn, her lover, had renounced her. A letter she left told that she intended killing Quinn, also, but he failed to show up. Edith's parents live in Woodbury, O.

Johnson Was Discharged.

Harry Johnson, an iron manufacturer of Elgin, Ill., was before Justice Boggs yesterday charged with forging the name of C. F. Eutz to a note for $500. After hearing the evidence the case was dismissed and the prisoner discharged.

Items.

Martin Jacques, one of the West Ridge saloonkeepers, was tried by a jury in Justice Freeman's court at Evanston yesterday afternoon. He was found guilty of selling liquor without a license and fined $120.

The body of an unknown man, 35 years old, was found beside the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy tracks, half a mile east of Riverside, by a telegraph operator yesterday morning. The man had evidently been killed by the cars.

Mrs. Helen L. Hood states that the W. C. T. U. would have aided Mrs. Annie Finerty had they known of her destitution. Mrs. Hood says the work at the restaurant for which Mrs. Finerty was paid $3 per week occupied four hours a day.

Yesterday's dispatches from Springfield conveyed the idea that the State Board of Pharmacy was to establish a laboratory here. Such is not the case. T. N. Jamieson and L. C. Hogan will presently open a laboratory on Thirty-ninth street, at which applicants for registration as druggists will be given an opportunity to afford practical evidence of their competency.

Frank Picha, a young man whose home is in St. Paul, Minn., was shot and probably fatally injured last night near State and Harrison streets by William Patterson, who is employed in Sayer's livery stable, Third avenue and Jackson street. A young woman named Maud Williams had recently shown a decided preference for Picha and had discarded Patterson, who had heretofore been an accepted suitor.

Fanny Davenport's Mother Ill.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. E. L. Davenport, wife of the old actor and mother of Fanny Davenport, is critically ill here. It is not expected that she can survive.

PUNISHED THE CHILDREN.

PRINCIPAL FORD OF THE CALHOUN SCHOOL TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

An Investigation to Be Made into His Methods of Inflicting Punishment—Charged with Confining Children in a Dark Room Where Their Lives Were in Danger—Given a Good Reputation by Members of the Board of Education.

Charles Ford, the principal of the Calhoun School, was temporarily suspended yesterday by Superintendent George Howland on the order of President Louis Nettelhorst of the Board of Education. Thomas Brenan, Chairman of the Committee on School Management, recommended this course.

The reason for this unusual action was the charge against Mr. Ford of having punished children by solitary confinement in a room in the basement of the school building. It came to the knowledge of the President of the Board that a number of children had been punished in this way, and that the room was dark, poorly ventilated, and contained machinery in operation.

The charges were of such a grave nature that both President Nettelhorst and Mr. Brenan felt that an investigation should be made at once, and it was decided that it would be best to suspend the Principal pending the investigation. A communication was at once sent to Mr. Ford at the Calhoun School, notifying him he was suspended and requesting him to appear before a meeting of the Committee on School Management this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The Calhoun School, on Jackson and Francisco streets, was first built to relieve the overcrowded Brown School. Charles Ford has been Principal of the school since 1884. The Calhoun School building has a capacity of 800 pupils. On Adams street is a branch, with 106 scholars enrolled, while the West Madison street branch averages the year around about 200 daily attendance. Over 1,200 pupils, most of them little children of poor people, are under the immediate supervision of Principal Ford.

Where They Were Confined.

Children condemned by Ford to solitary confinement were placed in a room directly off the main passageway in the basement, directly adjacent to the coal-hole, and separated from the engine-room by a brick partition. A single doorless open area way leads into this apartment. During all portions of the day it is perfectly dark. The floor and three walls are cold and damp with chill draughts of air sweeping the entire passageway. In one corner and running parallel with the engine-room wall is a running belt with tackle, wheels, shafting, and the various running gear of machinery.

About three months ago Ford began his system of "meditation punishment." Among the children who spent some portion of their school time in this place are Bertie Mifflin, No. 1187 West Van Buren street; John McEwen, No. 1281 Lexington street; Allie Francen, No. 158 Owasco street; and Jennie Donovan. Engineer De Luce alleges that on various occasions he has heard children moaning and sobbing in the dark room, and on going to release them has found them often in a fever and on the verge of hysteria. When asked as to the possible danger from the running belt De Luce said a practical mechanic would not willingly wander in such a darkened chamber, even with a knowledge of the limit of danger.

Principal Ford was unwilling last evening to discuss his suspension or the probable action of the board today, but during the afternoon he conversed freely on the benefits of meditation in confinement, and claimed that his mode of reprimanding unruly and idle scholars was the only system of correction permissible other than expulsion from school. The dangers of the situation were in all cases, he claimed, explained to the confined pupil, with the added admonition to "keep perfectly quiet, meditate, and don't play with the machinery." Ford is not charged with any malicious intent; if reputation bespeak him fair, he is overindulgent to his pupils, and under his régime discipline had grown so lax that he bethought him of the strange and novel plan mentioned.

They Are Indignant.

"If the charges against Mr. Ford are true," said President Nettelhorst, "his action is simply outrageous. Such a course is unwarranted and I feel confident in saying that if Mr. Ford cannot establish his innocence he will not retain his position. I believe in giving a man a fair hearing, and I will not condemn him until I know absolutely that he is guilty. I thought, however, inasmuch as the charge was grave that he should be suspended pending the investigation. I have never been in this room where it is claimed these children were confined, and cannot imagine what would lead Mr. Ford to adopt this form of punishment. It is entirely contrary to the rules of the board. A principal is not even allowed to shut a child up in a room, let alone placing one in a dark apartment where he is liable to come in contact with machinery. Some statements have been made that I think are exaggerated. I do not believe there was anything in the room charged with electricity. The machinery there is used to operate the ventilating fans.

"I do not think the children of the Calhoun School are particularly hard to manage, and I have never heard of any complaints being made against Mr. Ford before. He is kind of queer and has some peculiar notions. He is a rabid temperance man, but I would not condemn him on that account. The only way I know his views on that subject is by reading his speeches. He is an average teacher. He will be given a hearing this afternoon and can tell his side of the story. If the charges are true nothing like a criminal action will be commenced against him by the board."

Thomas Brenan said:

"I never heard of solitary confinement being resorted to in any place except in a penitentiary, and it is indeed a novel form of punishment in the public schools. What the child had done cuts no figure. Mr. Ford had no authority to resort to any punishment of this character to discipline the youngsters. Where Mr. Ford got his ideas no one seems to know, and I have no information as to how long this business has been going on. Mr. Ford has been regarded as a good principal and has stood well. I have never heard of any complaints against him before. The Calhoun School is located in a good locality and a good class of children attend it."

Surprised Mr. Howland.

"I never had an idea such a thing was being done until my attention was called to the charges," said Superintendent Howland. "If this story is true Mr. Ford's conduct is simply outrageous. His intentions were all right. I presume he thought this form of punishment would give the child an opportunity to meditate over his conduct and he would resolve to do better. Ford got this idea so strongly in his mind he did not exercise his reason. He is not a cruel man, but is quite the contrary. He is kind-hearted. He has been principal out there for seven years. Personally I think he is a pretty good teacher. There has never been any complaint against him in this direction before. There are complaints against every one. I do not think he is a man of strong force of character. The fact is he is a little bit cranky."

Edward C. Delano, the Superintendent of District No. 3, in which the Calhoun School is located, said:

"The first I knew regarding this matter was today. Mr. Ford has generally consulted me regarding any new departures in school management, but he never said anything to me about this. If he had, I should have objected. If a principal cannot govern a child it is his duty to suspend him. Mr. Ford is the last man who would intentionally do anything unkind to a child. His disposition is just the opposite. I have known him ever since he has been principal of the Calhoun School and I regard him as a good teacher.

"I have been through the basement where this room is, and I presume that, technically speaking, the children were not shut up, but the room was no place to punish children, and there was danger from the machinery operating the fan. I had a talk with Mr. Ford this evening and he says that one lady approved of having her sons punished in this way. There were no complaints ever made to me."

They Uphold Ford.

A mass-meeting of citizens living in the neighborhood of Calhoun School was held last night at Van Buren Hall, to take action regarding the publication of articles reflecting on Prof. Ford. Col. Van Buren presided and Isaac Walker was elected Secretary. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions denouncing the articles in question, consisting of ex-Justice Russell, George T. Aimer, and John E. Pritchard. The resolutions were adopted. The resolutions were to the effect that that as parents of children who had attended school under Prof. Ford for years, and as his neighbors, those present declared that the reports published were "monstrous perversions of the real facts"; that Prof. Ford was a man of much more than ordinary patience and kindness; that there were no such dark dungeons or appartments in the school as reported; that they had full confidence in Prof Ford as a kind and wise teacher and as a good man.

TO BUILD A HOME FOR THE AGED.

Plans of the Jewish Altenheim Society—Other Charitable Matters.

The Jewish Altenheim Society held a meeting at the Palmer House yesterday. It is the purpose of the society to erect a home for the aged, and yesterday plans for raising the required money were considered. A little over $3,000 has already been given and the society intends investing it in real estate. It was finally decided to call a meeting of the Jewish business-men and appeal to them for aid in the work.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Girls' Industrial School of South Evanston, held at No. 70 State street yesterday, a unanimous call was made to Mrs. N. K. Smith to become matron. Miss Mary Lyon, for five years matron, resigned last November, and is now in Indianapolis.

It was decided to sell the Evanston property. The institution owns forty acres of land at Park Ridge and will there inaugurate the cottage system of homes for girls. Work will begin in the spring.

A resolution was adopted indorsing the bill proposed to be introduced in the Legislature providing for a State reform school for girls. The Secretary was instructed to send copies of the resolution to the House and Senate.

The Society of the Chicago Orphan Asylum held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon to inquire into the condition of the asylum and the work done during January. The reports showed the financial condition of the asylum to be good, though having no great surplus. There are now in the asylum 202 children, ranging from 6 months to 12 years of age; 139 of these are boys and 63 girls. There are three schools in the institution, holding sessions daily. There are now nineteen children attending the public schools, eleven of this number being boys. During the last month the institution has lost three children by death, all of whom were under 1 year.

Matron Wescot of the Church Home for Aged People informed the trustees yesterday that the institution was full. It is probable that the house adjoining, No. 4329 Ellis avenue, will be rented.

MORE TROUBLE AT THE COLLEGE.

Continuation of the Fight Over the Quiz Club—Reporters Barred Out.

At the Hahnemann Medical College yesterday there was a continuation of the fight made over masters for the Quiz Club. The faction styled the "ring" had control of matters, but the "anti-ring" men claim a victory in the voting. There was a good deal of ill feeling shown in yesterday's and in Monday's meetings. In Monday's meeting a student who hails from Kentucky became incensed at some remarks which he felt were intended for him. He walked down the aisle of the meeting-room, taking off his coat as he went and asking for any one who had aught to say against him to say it then. No one seemed willing to knock the chip from the fire-eater's shoulder, and some of his friends succeeded in calming him. At yesterday's meeting he again became obstreperous, but was induced to leave before any personal encounters had resulted.

Orders were issued yesterday barring newspaper reporters from attending the meetings. A student in speaking of the matter yesterday said: "Only graduates of the college are allowed to practice in the hospital, but seniors who belong to subclinic classes are entitled to attend operations performed in the hospital. It is in this that the 'ring' men are given more privileges than the 'anti-rings.' This is the principal cause of dissatisfaction."

MEANS A NEW ORGANIZATION.

Object of the Meeting of Fire Underwriters of the Northwest.

The fire underwriters of the Northwest were at the Grand Pacific all day yesterday considering plans for the formation of a new organization. Owing to the fact that many companies dropped out of the old Underwriters' Association that organization died. It is said that the primal object is the regulation of risks and the establishment and maintenance of uniform rates of insurance.

It is stated that the combination will try to effect all arrangements that will abolish the present system of commissions, or at least regulate it in some manner. Nearly every company in the city and Northwest was represented. It is expected to complete the organization today or tomorrow.

HE IS FIGHTING WITH THE GOVERNMENT

Addison Cammack Tells Why He Is Now a Bull.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—For several days the story has been current in Wall street that Mr. Addison Cammack, the famous bear operator, had changed his tactics in the market and had become a rampant, long-horned bull. When approached on the subject today the veteran operator said:

"I am a bull, and the reason that I am one is because I can't go against the Government and the printing-press. I like to sell stocks, but it is useless to do so now while the Government is manufacturing money by buying silver bullion at the rate of $1,200,000 a week. Figuratively speaking, all you have got to do now to get money is to bundle up a lot of stocks in a newspaper and take them to any bank and ask the President for $1,000,000 or any other sum that you may require, and without any question he will give it to you. A month ago, if you had taken the same stocks to the same bank and asked the same President for a loan on them, no matter how small, he would have called every man in the bank to examine the certificates; he would have employed experts to see if they were not counterfeits; he would have studied the annual reports of the companies to see whether the roads were solvent; and then it is a question whether he would have given you the money you wanted. This simply illustrates the great ease in money which we now have, and this is no comparison to what we are to have later on. Of course in speaking as I do I want you to understand that I do not change my opinion as regards certain Western roads which I think are 'busted.' The only thing that is keeping them out of the hands of receivers is ease in money. They can obtain plenty of money on their obligations, and while they can continue to do so they will keep out of the clutches of the law. I look for a much better, higher, and broader market, and I believe we are going to have an old-fashioned bull speculation. During the last war I was 'agin' the Government, but now I am fighting with the Government."

The public will not accept Jay Gould's invitation to come and buy. There is too much brass band about the whole business, and the public knows that Gould doesn't carry that along when he goes hunting. His Missouri Pacific "peg" was held fast in the 67 hole today, but apparently no effort was made to move it up. There was renewed evidence of realizing in the Villards, but not much stock was disposed of. The Vanderbilts were the strong feature. Lake Shore was advanced 1½, and Michigan Central was dealt in to the extent of nearly 1,000 shares, with a resultant advance of 3⅛ points.

DR. MURPHY'S OPINION OF KOCH'S LYMPH.

Observations by the Chicago Physician on His Recent Visit to Berlin.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Dr. J. B. Murphy, surgeon of the Cook County Hospital, and four other Chicago physicians passed west today on their return from Berlin, where they have been to study Dr. Koch's lymph discovery.

"Koch's lymph does certainly exert specific effects on tuberculosis," said Dr. Murphy, talking of his visit. "The results of treatment of cases depend, first, on the amount of tissue involved; second, the means of escape of dead matter; third, account must be taken of the condition of the patient. The action of the lymph on lupus is simply miraculous. I know positively that cases of lupus have been cured permanently. As to consumption a number of cures have been reported. The doctor's theory is, and correct, too, that the only way to expel bacilus is to destroy his shell. Then he dies or emigrates. Koch discovered the means for breaking the shell and taking away the tissues. It is the lymph which does it. That, in brief, is the action of this lymph. It is reasonably certain that all infectious diseases will be treated with ptomaine, a product of the growth and death of germs artificially cultivated. In Buda-Pesth leprous cases are being treated with lymph, and with promises of success."

HIS CAREER CUT SHORT.

RUDOLPH M. PATTERSON'S REAL-ESTATE OPERATIONS CHECKED.

Chicago People Will Probably No Longer Be Tempted to Buy Bloom Property at Fancy Figures—Interesting Information from Land-Owners—The Way That Omaha Acquaintances Were Made Useful—Representations That Differ from the Facts.

The career of Rudolph M. Patterson as a purchaser of unlimited acres in the neighborhood of Chicago for the creation of immense factories and the upbuilding of towns and beautiful suburban residences was probably cut short by the exposé of his financial schemes in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. And it is also probable that his "sole agent," De Witt C. Cregier Jr., will be unable to sell any more lots to confiding City-Hall employés in Sec. 19, Township of Bloom.

A property-owner at Bloom yesterday related the following statements to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE.

Rudolph M. Patterson came to this city from Omaha, Neb., in June last, being induced to believe by an accumulation of legal and social arguments that Chicago, or, for that matter, any other place would be cooler for him than Omaha. He appears to have lain low in the enjoyment of our lake breezes for some time, but early in the fall his speculative nature broke forth. In October he entered the office of a certain lawyer who is the owner of a good deal of suburban property and represented himself as the agent of a number of capitalists in the East who wanted large tracts of land for manufacturing purposes. Their resources, he said, were unlimited, and their purpose was to start business as soon as the site could be selected and the buildings erected. He had been to Bloom and had taken a fancy to 120 acres in Sec. 19, belonging to a man named Marthaler, but could not come to any satisfactory arrangement with the owner. The lawyer, not doubting his pretensions, went with him to Marthaler to see if a trade could not be perfected, but failed at first because Marthaler wanted to include in the sale forty acres of woodland with the 120 acres of prairie or pasture land.

A week later Patterson concluded he would take the entire 160 acres, and a contract to that effect was drawn and Patterson paid Marthaler $300 as earnest money.

Paid $300 Down.

The price of the land was fixed at $40 an acre, or $6,400 for the entire tract. Patterson seemed very anxious to close up the transaction at once, and as it would take some time to get an abstract of title he agreed to waive it if Mr. Marthaler would give him a guarantee from the Guarantee Title and Trust company. This was agreed to, and when the purchase was finally completed Patterson arranged with Ernst & Smith, real estate agents on the North Side, who represented Marthaler, that the consideration in the deed should be stated as $13,600. Patterson then went to the lawyer above referred to and told him that the parties in the East for whom he was to invest large sums of money in lands momentarily failed him, and he wanted to borrow $4,000 on his 160 acres, giving a mortgage therefor. The lawyer loaned the amount, and not a cent of it being forthcoming when due the mortgage is now in process of foreclosure in the Circuit Court.

Having secured his guarantee title to the property Patterson next went to two women on Dearborn avenue whom he had known or heard of in Omaha and represented to them that he had found a desirable tract of land in Bloom worth fully $100 an acre, but which he could purchase for $80 an acre. If they wished to invest he said he would give them an undivided half of the property, but that to secure it $1,000 would have to be paid down as earnest money. Oct. 10 they gave him $500 and received a receipt providing for the return of the amount within ten days should negotiations for the land fail.

A few days afterward Patterson called upon the women and said the land could not be purchased for less than $85 an acre, but that it was a great bargain at that, and they paid him $2,000 more to make sure of their half-interest in the land, the total amount to be paid by them being $6,800.

Promises and a Map.

After another day or two he called upon them again saying he had $5,000 in bank and would borrow $1,800 from his brother, R. C. Patterson, a banker in Omaha, and cancel his half of the payment. Then he would secure a loan for the ladies to pay the remainder of their half of the purchase money. The next visit he showed them a beautiful map of the land, its "delightful" surroundings, and a bill for one-half the cost and for platting and subdividing it. They paid the bill.

Soon afterwards the women saw in a paper the sale of the land in which they were interested to R. M. Patterson. This aroused their suspicions and they consulted their lawyer, S. G. Abbott. He instituted inquiries and found out that the land in Bloom instead of costing Patterson $13,600 had been purchased for $6,400. With the $4,000 raised on it by a mortgage and the $2,500 received from the women on Dearborn street he was enabled to get a title to the whole tract without paying out a cent himself. If his arrangement with the two women had been completed he would have one-half of it for nothing and $400 besides, after taking up the mortgage. After the announcement of the sale Patterson wanted to give a quitclaim deed to the lawyer who held the mortgage which would not be accepted. Next Lawyer Abbott filed a bill in equity to have Patterson declared a trustee for the benefit of the women and to secure the title of the land to them. Monday he went into Mr. Abbott's office and gave him a quitclaim deed. It is said he had previously given a like deed to his brother, J. O. Patterson of Sioux City, Ia., but no such document had been filed up to Saturday last.

It was portions of this land which his "sole agent," De Witt C. Cregier Jr., had been selling to his father's City Hall employés for building lots, but becoming frightened Patterson has located the lots in a 120-acre swamp which he afterwards somehow secured and on which he said Eastern capitalists were to put up an immense plow factory. He and his "sole agent" were on the ground the Sunday before Christmas.

He Is Displeased with "The Tribune."

Rudolph M. Patterson was seen last night at the Columbia Hotel, near the State street bridge, and expressed displeasure at the statement made by THE TRIBUNE that the land in which he had been interested, and for which De Witt C. Cregier Jr. was sole agent, was of a swampy character.

"Young Cregier," he said, "was in no shape or form interested in the property."

"How is it, then, that he was sole agent?"

"Well, I had him to go in on the deal, and if the matter had gone as I expected it would have been a good thing."

"How about those to whom lots were sold?"

"O, we will give them lots in the next section, where we have bought 100 acres. We have talked to them about the matter and they are perfectly satisfied with the deal. Every lot we sell hereafter will cost to the purchaser $100."

"Did you represent to the Dearborn street ladies that you were selling them land for what it cost you?"

"I did not. I told them the land was worth more than they were paying for it, and if I bought it for less it was a legitimate transaction. They are satisfied now, for I have turned the entire tract over to them."

He says that De Witt C. Cregier Jr. is not in with him in the new deal, but that he will make good from it those who purchased lots in the former tract.

Among those to whom the "sole agent" sold lots for $50 a piece are the following:

Lieut. Kipley, Lieut. Clark, John Hollister, Frank Powell, W. C. Bradley, A. H. Angus, W. F. Webster, H. A. McMinamin, H. P. Miller, W. F. Neff, T. Z. Butts.

INCIDENTS IN HIS OMAHA CAREER

His Financial Operations Extensive—Made a Target—Mrs. Collins' Charges.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Rudolph M. Patterson came to Omaha in 1884 from Philadelphia and played a star engagement in financial circles. His first business venture which brought him into prominence locally was in connection with the Guarantee Building and Loan Association, of which he was Treasurer. The association closed its doors and Patterson posed as a real-estate speculator and commission-man for some time. Though his business methods were questionable no charges of dishonesty were brought against him.

In 1888 Miss Hattie Ubel attempted to shoot him. Several shots were fired at Patterson in his office in the United States Bank Building by the young woman. Court proceedings were instituted against him, but the case was compromised.

Patterson went to Los Angeles, Cal., shortly afterwards. While there he met Mrs. Anthony Collins of this city, who had gone there for her health. She had money and was almost blind. Patterson undertook to sell her some of his numerous town lots. He induced her to sign what she claims purported to be an option on a lot. Later she returned to Omaha and found her residence occupied by strangers. She was informed that the house belonged to R. M. Patterson. The supposed option appeared on the record as a warranty deed to every dollar's worth of her property in Omaha, amounting to $10,000. Suit was immediately instituted for recovery, and is now pending.

DEATH OF WILLIAM GRANT FITCH.

One of Milwaukee's Oldest Bankers Passes Away—Other Obituaries.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—William Grant Fitch, one of the oldest bankers in Milwaukee, died this evening at his home on Waverly place. Seven years ago Mr. Fitch was internally injured by the overturning of a coach at Lakeside, and he has been ailing ever since, although able to be at his bank until three months ago, since which time he has been confined to his home. Since 1855 Mr. Fitch had been connected with the National Exchange Bank, serving as cashier until a few years ago, when he was succeeded by his son Grant. Ever since, though, he has been in active management of the bank until his illness compelled his retirement. Mr. Fitch was 56 years of age. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

W. M. Patriarche of Chicago.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 3.—Mr. W. M. Patriarche of Chicago was found dead in his room this afternoon in the Gibson House. It is supposed he fell dead from cerebral hemorrhage while disrobing last night. He was about 55 years old and was a traveling salesman for the Fairbanks-Morse Scale company.

Jesse C. Potts.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Jesse C. Potts, a retired merchant who was prominently indentified with Albany's stone manufacturing business for more than half a century, died today. He was born in Albany eighty years ago. He had one of the finest collections of coins and medals in New York State.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Norman Eddy, widow of the late Col. Eddy of the Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, died at South Bend yesterday.

Attorney J. W. Kounz, leading member of the Salt Lake bar and nephew of Nathan C. Kounz, a noted author, died today.

Suicide of an Heiress.

WHEELING, W.Va., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Cora Schoultz, née Garland, a wealthy heiress of Washington, D. C., committed suicide in an obscure hotel in this city by taking laudanum today. She lived in Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Richmond, Va., and other places. Reports from an agent named Brooks show that she owned valuable real estate in Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Illinois and Indiana, fair weather, winds becoming variable, warmer by Thursday morning.

For Lower Michigan, local snows, northwesterly winds, becoming variable, warmer by Thursday morning.

For Upper Michigan, local snows, westerly winds, becoming variable, warmer by Thursday morning.

For Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, fair weather, variable winds, becoming southerly, warmer.

For Missouri, fair weather, variable winds, slightly warmer.

For North and South Dakota and Nebraska warmer, southerly winds, fair weather.

For Kansas and Colorado, warmer, southerly winds, fair weather.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 3—1 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Colder Tuesday night. Slowly rising temperature after Wednesday morning. Fair weather with generally northerly winds, decreasing in force during Wednesday morning.

Places of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tation for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.44	34	38	N.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.35	—4	0	N. W.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass.	30.22	46	52	S.	Cl'udy	.38
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.74	18	40	N. W.	Clear	.14
Cairo, Ill.	30.32	28	28	W.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	29.96	58	74	S. W.	Rain	.12
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.28	18	32	S. W.	Clear	....
Chicago	30.30	2	12	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.12	20	38	N. W.	Fair	....
Cleveland, O.	29.96	16	30	W.	Cl'udy	.08
Fort Custer, Mon.	30.20	14	24	S. W.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.36	—2	16	N. W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	30.42	18	24	S. W.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.42	0	22	W.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.94	10	30	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.48	30	40	N.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.34	—6	6	N. W.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.28	—8	—6	N. W.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.12	52	56	N. E.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	29.82	18	36	W.	Snow	.06
Galveston, Tex.	30.22	52	66	N.	Cl'udy	.22
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.04	6	18	N. W.	Snow	.12
Green Bay, Wis.	30.16	—4	—2	W.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont.	30.28	14	14	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, S. D.	30.46	—8	—2	N.	Clear	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.14	18	18	W.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.02	72	80	W.	Fair	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.42	28	34	N. W.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.36	12	22	N. W.	Clear	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.12	28	54	W.	Clear	.20
La Crosse, Wis.	30.36	—10	—2	W.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.00	6	10	W.	Snow	.06
Marquette, Mich.	29.94	0	6	N. W.	Snow	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.14	—2	4	N. W.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	30.35	—24	—16	N. W.	Clear	....
Montreal	30.46	16	34	S. W.	Clear	.22
Moorhead, Minn.	30.42	—18	—8	N. W.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.30	28	40	N. W.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.12	56	68	N. E.	Rain	.52
New York City	30.54	44	54	W.	Fair	.18
Norfolk, Va.	29.70	60	68	W.	Cl'udy	.04
Omaha, Neb.	30.50	2	10	N. W.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.64	30	44	W.	Snow	.06
Pensacola, Fla.	30.08	62	68	W.	Rain	.08
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.64	42	54	N. W.	Cl'udy	.28
Port Huron, Mich.	30.40	10	20	W.	Cl'udy	.18
Rapid City, S. D.	30.38	24	28	N. W.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.70	16	48	N. W.	Clear	.06
St. Louis, Mo.	30.28	26	26	N. W.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.34	—10	—2	N. W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.52	—4	8	N. W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	30.00	14	30	W.	Clear	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.52	—4	8	N. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.24	20	20	N. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.42	24	30	W.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.00	10	22	W.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.28	42	50	N.	Clear	....
*Portland, Ore	30.26	28	..	E.	Clear	....
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.20	46	..	N. E.	Cl'udy	....

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Philadelphia—Arrived, the Missouri, from London.
London—Sighted, the Rhaetia, from New York; the Boston City, from Boston; the Obdam, from New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Charles H. Hoops, Carrie W. Lithgow	32—30
Patrick Quinn, Carrie Long	50—45
Amos Harrison, Mamie Leyden	30—23
John Dyer, Mary McDonough	24—24
Fritz Ritter, Johanna Wegener	29—23
Adam Kaiser, Louise Atto	32—34
Joseph Paszkiewicz, Mehalina Kowalska	30—19
Josef Eneis, Annie Alexa	30—20
Hans Frederickson, Mary Anderson	24—18
Frank Sammons, Ellen Byrne	26—22
John P. Henry, Annie Spelina	24—22
Martin J. Curth, Edna Darington	22—23
David Mayerhofer, Katherine S. Wulf	25—24
Charles F. Case, Jennie Kellar	25—27
Francis Williams, May Delverne	37—36
S. J. H. Wolf, Cedar Rapids, Ia., L. Schnadig	32—22
John Slif, Katie Jonas	26—20
Alfred C. Hitchcock, Hattie Reen	29—21
Charles J. Murphy, Mattie Allingham	28—23
Thomas McCaffery, Annie O'Toole	26—24
H. H. Krikeick, Jennie Murray	32—30
Frank Mark, Harlem, Ill., C. Bonner, same	27—20
Kaspar Zeibes, Katharine Kaercher	26—18
John J. Coughlin, Mary J. Driscoll	28—25
Charles L. Bloom, Madison, O., Clara M. Coulon	19—20
George R. A. Sebastian, Johanna Doyle	25—19
Elof Johnson, Annie Fagust	23—19
N. Kolzeniecki, Eva Milewska	21—21
William O'Connor, Mary Bowler	23—23
F. L. Bartholan, Clara Gurley, Cincinnati, O.	38—33
J. Campbell Wood, Julia E. Moocis	25—20
T. Herbert, Rochelle, Ill., Celia McDonell	23—22
Joseph E. Hebner, Mary Wagner	28—27
G. Anderson, Lemont, Ill., Betsy Jacobson	27—31
Gilbert Setow, Bertine Thorson	31—30
David O'Donnell, Mary Sheehan	27—19
Frank Storey, Rebecca Griffith	25—18
James Hoy, Mary Cahill	26—21
B. Martik, Jozefa Weber	28—29
Edward J. Sullivan, Elizabeth Clazon	35—37
J. J. Joyce, Waukegan, Ill., Sophie F. Weier	34—27
Carl Shohmaier, Katie Healy	28—25
John Simoni, Mary Chiappe	29—23
Arthur G. Mason, Ella M. Shafer	22—23
Charles W. Buckmann, Evanston, Ill., Katharine Garvey, same	34—27
Louis Alt, Lena Lindzinska	27—22
Jan Bonaczeski, Anna Guitowski	23—27
John J. Coughlin, Katie Rafferty	30—25
L. B. Warner, Kansas City, Mo., Ida A. Crane	27—26
Max C. Birr, Augusta Graff	24—22
W. Gaylord, Austin, Ill., Anna Wrinkler, same	27—18
William Whitehead, Maud Lamb	28—23

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

CASTAQUINO—Maria Madalena Castaquino, at her residence, 3744 Cottage Grove-av. Funeral Wednesday at 10 a. m. to Church of the Assumption, thence by carriages to Calvary.

COHN—Monday, Feb. 2, of apoplexy, Adolph Cohn of American Varnish Co. Funeral 2 o'clock Wednesday from 529 Dearborn-av. Carriages to Graceland.

HENDRICK—Grace, younger daughter of J. M. and A. E. Hendrick, in her 19th year. Funeral from the residence of her parents, 1731 Belmont-av., at 10:30 a. m. Thursday to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, corner of Wellington and Blucher-sts., thence by carriages to Calvary.

KEYSER—Feb. 2, Samuel Keyser, aged 31 years. Funeral will leave his late residence, 375 South Robey-st., Thursday, Feb. 5, at 7:40 a. m., to Union depot, C., B. and Q. R. R., to Lee, De Kalb County, Ill., on the 8:30 a. m. train. Interment private.

KOERNER—Feb. 3, Walter Koerner, infant son of Christian and Alvina Koerner, aged 3 months. Funeral Thursday at 1 p. m. from [illegible] N. Lincoln-st.

RAYNER—Adah Rayner, aged 52 years and 9 months, mother of Mrs. H. [illegible]ier. Funeral from residence Thursday at 11 [illegible] by carriages to Waldheim.

RILEY—Feb. 2, at his residence, 221 Ellis-av., Charles Riley, aged 55 y[illegible] [Fun]eral Thursday at 1 p. m. Toronto (Ont.) p[apers please] copy.

TEGMEYER—At Oceans[ide], Cal., Mrs. Louisa Tegmeyer, beloved wife of A. [illegible] Tegmeyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Apple[illegible] and sister of Mrs. J. Balz, Mrs. J. J. Kearns, [illegible] and Julius Applehans, aged 26 years and 10 [illegible] Funeral Thursday from parents' residence [illegible] N. May-st., at 12 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMS—At 49 North Sangamon-st., Feb. 3, Mrs. [illegible] Williams. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEALING THROUGH FAITH IN JESUS—The Rev. John Alex. Dowie and Mrs. Dowie will conduct three meetings in the Washington Hall, 94-72 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn, on Thursday, Feb. 5th, at 10:30 a. m., 3:30 and 7:30 p. m. All seats free and all welcome.

A BENEFIT FOR THE LAKE VIEW BAPTIST Church takes place at the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church, Thursday evening; there will be a lecture by the Rev. P. S. Henson and music by the Chicago Quartet.

FREDERICK PERRY NOBLE WILL LECTURE upon "The African Slave Trade of Today" at the Union Park Congregational Church this evening.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Club will take place Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at Garfield Hall, corner Lincoln and Garfield-avs., 8 o'clock sharp.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL W. C. T. U. will be held at Room 4, 161 La Salle-st., Feb. 5, at 10:30 a. m. Reports from the different missions will be given.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER. Remington operator; expects moderate salary. Address S D 20, Tribune office.

THE COLUMBIA—TONIGHT.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
Matinee Today. Tonight at 8.
LAST WEEK OF
HANLON BROS.' Great Spectacle, SUPERBA
Next Monday—AGNES HUNTINGTON in PAUL JONES. Seats and Boxes now on sale.

SPECIAL—THE COLUMBIA.
SEATS SELLING RAPIDLY FOR THE ENGAGEMENT
Beginning MONDAY, Feb. 9, OF MISS
AGNES HUNTINGTON
AND HER OWN OPERA COMPANY IN
PAUL JONES.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
LAST 4 NIGHTS SATURDAY MATINEE ONLY
J. K. EMMET.
His Latest and Greatest Success,
UNCLE JOE;
Or, Fritz in a Mad-House.
MONDAY, FEB. 9—ONE WEEK,
CLARA MORRIS
In Sardou's ODETTE. Wed. Mat.—RENEE. Thurs. eve. CAMILLE. Seat and Box Sale now open.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Only A Few More Nights Left.
LAST WEEK. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
FRANK DANIELS —IN— LITTLE PUCK.
Monday, Feb. 9—MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON..............Manager.
MATINEE TODAY. PRICES: $1, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c.
George Thatcher's MINSTRELS.
Monday, Feb. 9—Margaret Mather in Joan of Arc.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
Mt. CARMEL AIR SHIP.
The Greatest Wonder of the Age.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Flights from 2 to 5 p. m. and 8 to 10 p. m.
ADMISSION.......25 CENTS.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE.
Opposite McVicker's Theater.
HANNAH & HOGG..........Proprietors
G. L. HOGG..........Manager
Week commencing Monday, Feb. 2d—Matinees Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday—American Gaiety Girls' Burlesque and Novelty Company, introducing the Beautiful Grecian First Part. Magnificent Olio. 35 Beautiful Girls—35. No advance in prices. Ending Sunday eve, Feb. 8. Next Week—Turner's English Gaiety Girls and Burlesque Co.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
South Side Dime Museum.
Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 2.
GRAND GYPSY CAMP.
Fortunes Told Free.
Theater No. 1—Gloss Bros.' Living Statues.
Theater No. 2—Eddie Edwards' Comedians.
Theater No. 3—Mantell & Walker's Vaudevilles.

EDEN MUSEE—Daily Matinee and Evening.
MYSTERY AND MUSIC.
Hoffmann's "Black Art." A. H. Knoll and Marie McNeil, Great Cornet Soloists. "Stroubalka," Parisian stage trick. Maro, Magician and Banjoist. Highland Dancers. Hungarian Orchestra.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted.
THE INSPECTOR.
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
Next Sunday—THE HOWARD ATHENAEUM SPECIALTY COMPANY.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
NANA SOCAYO'S
Creole Burlesque Combination
35—Lovely Brunettes in Marches and Tableaux—35.
10c—Admission—10c.

CRITERION THEATER.
Sedgwick-st., Corner Division.
Every evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees,
DAN McCARTHY'S
TRUE IRISH HEARTS.
A picturesque Irish Comedy Drama. Everything new. Music, Songs and Dance and Elaborate Scenery. Next week—The Blue and The Gray.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
And Bijou Theaters, | Randolph-st., near Clark.
ROSINA, the Lady who Dances Barefooted on Broken Glass.
BIG IDA, the Mammoth Fashion Plate.
LURARDIA, with her Trained Birds.
2 New Stage Shows in 2 separate Theaters.
Theater No. 1—Mordaunt's Merry Masqueraders.
Theater No. 2—The Man from the Moon.

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Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 8137.
Havlin's Invincible Prices—15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c.
Standing-Room Only at 8 p. m. to see
"HANDS ★ ACROSS ★ THE ★ SEA."
Next Sunday—Vernona Jarbeau in "Starlight."

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.
This Week the Beautiful Romantic Drama, THE RUNAWAY WIFE. Headed by Mr. Frank Evans and a company of Metropolitan Artists.
Next Sunday—Dowling & Hasson in Their Sensational Dramas.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats, 25 and 50c.
MATINEE AT 2—NIGHT AT 8,
John L. Sullivan and Duncan B. Harrison
—IN—
Honest Hearts and Willing Hands
Next Sunday Matinee—The Burglar.

THE ALHAMBRA, State-st. and Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager
Admission.....15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and $1.00
Matinees Saturday and Sunday.
TODAY at 2 & 8 AFTER 20 YEARS
Next Sunday Matinee—John A. Stevens.

NEW WINDSOR—M. B. Leavitt.
North Clark and Division-sts.
MATINEE AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.
GEO. C. STALEY—"A ROYAL PASS."
See the Great Locomotive Race and Wreck.
Sunday Matinee Feb. 8—Denman Thompson and Geo. W. Ryer's TWO SISTERS COMPANY.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts., West Side.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.
BEWITCHINGLY BEAUTIFUL
SPIDER and FLY.
Most Magnificent Spectacle Yet Given.
Sunday—FRAYNE in KENTUCKY BILL.

CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Tonight, Hearts of New York.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Week—After Twenty Years.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1891.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" FIRE STORY.

Owing to the extraordinary demand for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE containing the fac-simile of the fire issue of Oct. 9, 1871, the large edition was exhausted speedily, but an extra edition has been printed and copies now may be had at the TRIBUNE counting-room, thus affording a rare opportunity for the patrons of the paper not only to secure copies of this local historical relic for themselves but to send them to their friends.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 102⅝, which is equal to a shade less than 79⅜ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE late Secretary Windom is reported by an intimate friend to have been part owner of a silver mine which paid well till the demonetization of silver by England, Germany, and Holland, and since then has not paid, operations being suspended in 1886. A great deal of his money is still locked up in that mine. This reflects the highest credit on the dead statesman. In denouncing with his latest breath the free and unlimited coinage of silver he took an unselfish view of the situation, condemning the scheme for its pernicious character, though its passage would add to his personal wealth more than to that of some other silver-mine owners, as his was a three-tenths interest. All honor to the memory of Secretary Windom.

THERE was a fairly active market at the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday, though but little trading in the street railway stocks. The New York market was dull and depressed. Sterling rates were a shade higher. New York exchange was 40 to 25 cents discount.—The Chicago produce markets were active, somewhat excited, and rather irregular. There was generous liquidation in wheat on the part of the holders who had purchased below $1, and with lower cables this resulted in a lower range of prices, though the tone was quite steady at the decline. Corn was strong, and held up under light receipts and unfavorable weather. Provisions were depressed by the large stocks on hand at the close of the month. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, corn steady, oats steady, cash rye firm, barley steady, [illegible] cents lower, May pork easy, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 2½ cents lower.

AT Corinth, Miss., the other day a United States Marshal was arrested by the State authorities for carrying a concealed weapon while serving a warrant. He was compelled to give up other warrants in his possession, among them one for the Mayor's nephew. The case has gone to the courts, and it now remains to be seen whether the Mississippi authorities are superior to the United States authorities. If so it may well be asked what is the use of having United States Marshals at all in that State if they are not to be allowed to defend themselves, and why should the Government consign its officials to the tender mercies of that rampant population as helpless as sheep? Besides, if a United States Marshal is to be prosecuted for carrying a concealed weapon, why is not the rest of the population proceeded against? Is the discrimination made because the former is a Republican?

ACCORDING to the summary made by the *Publishers' Weekly* the year 1890 was a prolific one, so far as book-making in this country is concerned. There were published in all 4,559 books, as compared with 4,014 in 1889. Of these 3,080 were new books, the others being duplicate works or new editions, and of the 3,080 new books 835 were new novels. The entire number of novels published was 1,118. Theology comes next with 467, law with 458, and juveniles with 408. A marked feature of the summary is the falling off in poetry and art books. There were but 168 of the former and 185 of the latter. Illustrated art books for holiday purposes appear to be going out. The most successful books of the year were Mrs. Deland's "Sidney," Rudyard Kipling's and Tolstoi's stories, "God in His World," "Lux Mundi," Jefferson's Autobiography, Stanley's "In Darkest Africa," and Booth's "In Darkest England." In England there has been a decrease in the number of books published, the summary showing 4,414 new books in 1890, as against 4,694 in 1889. The *Academy* explains it in the following significant statement: "We can only suggest that the wants of the reading public are becoming more and more satisfied with newspapers, reviews, and magazines, and that authors consequently find their own best market in the same field."

THE following little table shows the movement of silver away from and into the United States during the last five months—August to December, inclusive—in each of two preceding years:

	1890.	1889.
Exports	$9,789,489	$15,630,673
Imports	10,336,609	5,528,964
Excess of imports	$547,120	
Excess of exports		$10,101,709

At this rate the causes that have been at work for the last five months of 1890 produce an annual inflow of about $1,300,000 instead of a yearly export of over $24,000,000. The sum of the two is a relative increase in the home supply to the extent of more than $25,500,000, that being the measure of adverse change in our silver account with foreign countries. And this important change has taken place simply on the resolve to coin 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, with the agitation of measures for removing the limit. The greater part of the above stated result, if not the whole of it, is due to the current purchases by the Government. If unlimited coinage were resolved on the effect would be largely increased by the sending hither of vast quantities of the metal now held in Europe. Probably the statement that the rate of disadvantage would soon be double what it is now is a tame one, and whatever the extent of the increase the whole of it must be met with shipments of gold out of the country. It is nonsense to claim in one breath that the silver would be paid for with increased exports of produce and in another that more money would mean higher prices. Both stories are not likely to be true, though preached by the same men. The silver must be paid for with gold, and would only cease to come here from abroad when our supply of the more precious metal was exhausted. Then we should be left to the fruit of our own devices and in a sorry plight.

FEARS are expressed in some quarters that if the present Senatorial deadlock at Springfield lasts the Legislature will not be able to pass an Apportionment bill providing for the new Congressional districts.

It is by no means necessary that the present General Assembly should pass a Congressional Apportionment bill. It is true that Congress has given the State two more Representatives than it has now, but they can be elected at large, and the others can be elected from the districts as they stand now, for they are very fair ones. Such an arrangement would be more generally satisfactory to the people than any new arrangement which can be made at present. The worst time for making a fair, decent apportionment is while a Senatorial deadlock is on. There is no Senator to be chosen in 1893, and the job of making an apportionment can be left safely to the Legislature chosen in 1892.

There is business enough to be attended to outside of making Congressional districts, and the best thing for the General Assembly to do is to recognize that fact. It is quite enough if the joint assembly meets every morning, takes a Senatorial vote, and then adjourns. That will leave the Senators and Representatives abundant time to look after other and equally important matters.

GIVE A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Mr. Whitehead of the Village of Austin, Town of Cicero, and County of Cook, lawyer by profession and member of the General Assembly, has introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The provisions of the present Constitution of the State of Illinois are too restrictive in their character and are insufficient for the existing future demands of the people; and,

WHEREAS, The rapid increase of the agricultural population throughout the State, as well as in the number and wealth of our cities and the extraordinary amount of capital invested in railroads, manufacturing, and commercial enterprises, all demand legislation which cannot be had under the present Constitution; and,

WHEREAS, The present revenue system is unfair and unequal in its operation and ought to be amended; and,

WHEREAS, Our present judicial system is involved and intricate, and is not consistent with the proper dispatch of business in our courts and should be readjusted and modified; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That a convention is necessary to revise, alter, or amend the Constitution of this State, and that the question of calling such convention shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election, as provided for by Art. XIV. of the present Constitution.

As Mr. Whitehead is a lawyer and cross-questions others, he cannot object to being catechised himself. As he is in the habit of demanding a bill of particulars for some client of his who may be sued, he cannot object to giving in this case a bill of particulars to the people of the State of Illinois, the defendant in the present controversy.

To begin with, What provisions of the Constitution are "too restrictive in their character"? Name them and tell whom or what they restrict. Which are the provisions that are "insufficient for the existing or future demands of the people"? What are those "demands"? What "demands" have been made by the people of Austin, Cicero, or other parts of Mr. Whitehead's district? If none, what citizens from what other parts of the State have asked him to father this resolution?

What is meant by this "rapid increase of the agricultural population"? It has decreased in the last ten years. Outside of Chicago, Aurora, and Joliet there has been no astonishing growth in Illinois cities, but supposing there has been such a growth, what changes in the Constitution does it necessitate? What legislation is demanded for railroads which cannot be had under the present organic law? Railroad building is at a practical end in this State. Why will not the Constitution which was sufficient while the Illinois roads were building suffice when they are built? The manufacturing and commercial enterprises of Illinois are chiefly centered in this city. What legislation do they demand which cannot be had under the Constitution of 1870? Who are the manufacturers and business-men whose enterprises are hampered? How have they managed to keep their troubles a secret from all mankind with the exception of Mr. Whitehead of Austin? Is he the official spokesman of these great interests which he thinks are hurt by the organic law? If he has a power of attorney from them he should file it along with his resolution.

It is alleged that "the revenue system is unfair and unequal in its operation." How? Is the unfairness and inequality something the Legislature cannot remedy? What constitutional clause prevents its doing so? What changes would Mr. Whitehead make in the present revenue article? It provides that "The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needed by levying a tax by valuation so that every person or corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his or her or its property." Is there anything unjust in this? Does it give too little or too much power to the General Assembly?

Mr. Whitehead says the judicial system is "involved and intricate" and not consistent with "the proper dispatch of business." If so, where rests the responsibility? With the Constitution or Legislature? Have the Appellate Courts delayed business and increased legal intricacies? If so, the fault is with the Legislature, which was not obliged to create those courts. Mr. Whitehead being a lawyer, one would suppose that he would tell what his grievances are with the present judicial system and wherein the Constitution hinders its betterment.

But he does not. He specifies nothing. He is like all the others who are clamoring for a ripping up of the Constitution. They all cry out, "There must be changes," but not one of them deigns to say what they are or why they should be made. When a man seeks to repeal or amend a law he tells why he wants it done. He states the evil he wishes to cure, the good he hopes to accomplish. But not one of these people who are so anxious to amend the Constitution acts thus. Are they cranks who do not know what they want, or are they afraid to speak out? If their "intentions were honorable" would they not tell just what they think needs amending?

There are two classes of men who are trying to upset the Constitution. The members of one are tax-eaters, speculators, vultures fed on the wealth of the public, who wish to get rid of restrictions on taxation, on mortgaging, and on the creation of corporate monopolies. The members of the other are lawyers eager for the increased business which the need of a judicial expounding and interpretation of a new Constitution will bring. This is what James P. Root, himself a lawyer, says on this subject:

The Supreme Court has spent fifteen years in construing that Constitution [of 1870] and the laws enacted under it. Every conceivable question has been argued and decided, and courts and lawyers and people have come to know what it means. The time of the court is no longer occupied in parsing the Constitution. But make a new one! Subsequent General Assemblies will have to go over the ground again. The battle will be fought all over again in the courts and we will be in an unsettled condition for twenty years more. Being a lawyer myself and if actuated like the tramp who hoped a clothing-store would take fire so he could get an overcoat in the confusion, I would say, have a new Constitution; but I trust I can take a broader view of the case, and advise the people to avoid litigation and confusion. We have seen how sensitive legislation is when Congress is in session. Do we want to keep ourselves all stirred up by a new Constitution? Some people want a new one because the Legislature has too much power, and some because it has not enough. As things now are what a medley we would have in a convention. A semi-political revolution is now in progress. We have got all we can attend to to settle present issues without running into the danger of more. It cost probably $20,000,000 to find out what the present Constitution means. It will cost that for another one.

Does Mr. Whitehead of Austin belong to either of these classes? That can be told best after he has given the bill of particulars which has been asked of him and has set forth in order those desirable things the doing of which is prevented by the iron restrictions of certain specified constitutional provisions. The sooner that bill is filed the better. When its contents are known it will not take long to answer them and to convince Mr. Whitehead, if he is governed solely by the desire to do what is most for the interests of his constituents and the State at large, that he should ask permission of the House to withdraw his resolution so he may cremate it in the State-House furnace.

THE PROBLEM OF WORLD'S FAIR TRANSPORTATION.

The directors of the World's Fair have no reason to be apprehensive or anxious over the question of transportation to the Fair grounds. Still less is there any necessity of contemplating the expenditure of $2,000,000 in tracks and stations because certain roads refuse to do it. The directors in the first instance have no money to be squandered in this manner. All that they have will be needed for the legitimate purposes of the Fair. In the second instance they need not bother themselves about the transportation question, for it will regulate itself in due time and give universal satisfaction.

The transportation at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition was supplied practically by one railroad, the Pennsylvania Central, with its four tracks, and 200,000 people a day were accommodated without difficulty or serious inconvenience. We have in the first place the Illinois Central with its six tracks, two of which are called suburban, and there is room for more if they are needed. The lake furnishes a broad and magnificent route from the entire water-front of the city to Jackson Park. In addition to the present number of steamers there will be as many built or brought here by 1893 as can be accommodated with dockage at the Fair grounds, and this great fleet of vessels will make half-hour trips, carrying thousands of people who will be attracted by the beauty and novelty of a sail on Lake Michigan. Dockage facility will be the only limit to the flotilla of the Fair. The elevated road, running from Van Buren street to the park, will have the capacity of trains running two minutes apart at such rate of speed as may be agreed upon. The South Side cable system already has demonstrated such a cheap and large carrying capacity and such speed beyond the business sections of the city as to make a formidable competitor in favorable weather with the steam trains to the park, and that capacity will be increased still further in 1893. The railroads, other than the Illinois Central, which have declined to furnish any money for transportation facilities, will run from their city stations to their stations near the grounds, and there will be plenty of conveyances to cover the intervening distance if they persist in their present policy. The whole system of public conveyances will be enlarged enormously. In Paris, with a population twice our size, there were 12,000 cabs in operation during the Exposition. The directors need not fear that there will not be plenty of them here also. If there is any cause for apprehension it is that we shall have too large transportation facilities instead of too small. In this case it will be still more for the benefit of the public, as the competition will cheapen rates.

Again, it is to be considered that people easily adapt themselves to every situation. Large numbers will go to the Fair early in the morning, thus obviating the danger of a rush at any one time and equalizing the pressure on the means of transportation. It is not likely that after the Fair opens in May there will be any pressure at all much before the end of dog days and through the latter part of August, the month of September, and the closing days of the Exhibition in October. That pressure will be met by the facilities; there need be no anxiety on that point. The directors therefore need not worry. Transportation will arrange itself satisfactorily and they can keep the proposed two millions in their treasury to spend on the legitimate objects of the Fair.

SHERMAN HAS NO REMEDY TO OFFER.

The New York *Sun's* reporter obtained the other day a four-column interview with Senator John Sherman. Among the questions asked was: "How do you explain the demand of many Western farmers for unrestricted silver coinage?" [which, being 20 per cent cheaper, must necessarily expel gold from circulation.] The Senator's answer was:

Whenever the times press hard upon a portion of the people and they do not see the cause of that pressure they will resort to monetary propositions which are pointed out to them. There is no doubt that the farmers have been having a hard time for two or three years back. Old farmer friends of mine who have known me since I was a boy, or nearly so, come to see me and they say: "Sherman, what is the cause of our depression? We cannot make both ends meet. Our expenses have increased, our [local] taxes have increased, our labor is uncertain; we have nothing to depend upon much but our sons in the present state of the labor market. What is the matter?" I tell them that the farmers, in the nature of things, feel the effect of the great competition caused by new facilities of transportation and production, and that it cannot be helped.

"You admit that the farmers even in Ohio are somewhat under the weather?"

"Yes, I think that a large proportion of the farms in Ohio are not worth within 30 per cent of what they were worth twenty-five years ago. Farming does not pay in any large sense. This I was satisfied of when I went over the Canadian Pacific railroad a few years ago; about 500 miles west of Winnipeg I saw a very extensive plain of wheat approaching the harvest ripeness. On my return that wheat was all gone, and yet no habitations were to be seen nor any signs of society. I found that it had been reaped by machines quickly, had been sown by machines in the fresh turf previously turned, had required no attention, and that the men who gathered it in lived sixty miles away, and yet part of it was then at Montreal on the way to Europe. The Ohio farmer has to contend against the great area of country with grain growing on the plains of Nebraska and Kansas and in Northern Texas, and in Dakota and Minnesota."

The *Sun's* reporter asked Mr. Sherman, "What, then, is the relief?" The Senator talked in reply at great length, but he had nothing to suggest except that when large towns and cities sprang up they furnished a home market for all the farms around them, and cited the great growth of the urban population of his own State who now consumed pretty much all the agricultural products of Ohio at good prices; and yet he had just stated that the farmers of Ohio were not prosperous and the value of their farms was declining while their local taxes were increasing. He admitted that his "home market" remedy was a failure in Kansas, Dakota, and all the States west of the Mississippi River where the farm surpluses were far in excess of the local consumption.

After all, can any relief be found that holds out as good a promise as Blaine's great scheme for reciprocal free trade with all the American countries from Cuba to Cape Horn? Forty millions of people live in those countries—mostly tropical—who would purchase many times as much as they do now if the high tariffs excluding our farm products were removed. All those countries seek our ports as the chief market for their surplus productions, and which do not compete with ours. If there were a little more statesmanship in Congress, if men like Speaker Reed, Maj. McKinley, Joseph Cannon, John Sherman, Aldrich, and a few others felt more interest in the condition of the American farmers, they would put through Congress such bills as would quickly lead to an enormous expansion of outside demand for the products of our farms and shops also. But then there is manifestly something sadly lacking in scope and zeal of statesmanship in Washington.

ROGER Q. MILLS SEES A GREAT LIGHT.

At the request of the New York *World* Congressman Mills of Texas has given his views as to the course that should be pursued by the Democrats in the next House of Representatives. He says among other things:

Another measure should receive the attention of the Democratic House, and that is reciprocity, full and complete, with Canada and Mexico—one lying 3,000 miles along our northern and the other 1,000 miles along our southern border. Free trade with Canada and Mexico is almost as important to us and to them as free trade between our own States. Of course the House could do nothing more than express the wish of the representatives of the people. But the measure should be presented and pressed until our own Government and those of Mexico and Canada should make it an accomplished fact.

This shows what progress can be made in a few years even by a Bourbon of the Bourbons. It appears that a Southern Democrat can learn something. During the Administration of President Arthur Gen. Grant negotiated a reciprocity treaty with Mexico by which each nation agreed to admit duty free a long list of the products of the other. The Senate ratified this treaty, but the House, Mr. Mills being then Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, refused to make the changes in the tariff law, without which the treaty could not go into effect. There rests largely on the shoulders of Mr. Mills the responsibility for the defeat of legislation which, taken in conjunction with the railroads which American capital has built and is building through Mexico, would have increased enormously the commerce between that country and the United States, and would have taken from it the one-sided character it has had so long—this country sending to Mexico in products only a little over half what it takes from there.

Mr. Mills has been converted, and does not hesitate to own up to it. He is for reciprocity with Mexico broader than that he killed a few years ago. He is willing to include Canada also, and to expand American trade on the north as well as on the south. Though he does not say so, he is doubtless in favor of reciprocity with the Central and South American States and the West India Islands so that there may be close commercial relations between this country and all parts of the Western hemisphere, from the Arctic ocean to Terra del Fuego.

Is it not, however, a little singular—a little mortifying, even—that while this Texas Democrat should favor the wise reciprocity policy he once opposed, and should tread now without hesitancy in the footsteps of Mr. Blaine, that the present Republican Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means should don himself in the cast-off clothes of the Democrat, and appear as the enemy of Pan-American reciprocity? The district which this man represents is more devoted to Mr. Blaine than any other in the country, perhaps. The Republicans swear by him and the Democrats respect and like him. Yet, while the Texas Democrat is not ashamed to follow the leadership of Mr. Blaine, the Ohio Republican Congressman turns his face the other way and does what he can to thwart the wise and patriotic plans of the Secretary of State.

Judging by what Mr. Mills says the Democrats will make reciprocity one of the planks of their next platform. It would be one of the shrewdest things they could do. The reciprocity with Mexico which Mr. Mills speaks of specially would be of great advantage to Western farmers. That country is just at their back door. It is separated from them only by a river or an imaginary boundary line. It needs their flour, pork, and live stock. It wants the cotton of the Southern planter and the agricultural and mining machinery of Northern manufacturers.

Do the Republicans intend to allow the Democrats to steal their own thunder from them? Do they mean that Mr. Blaine's plan shall be exploited by their opponents? Is it their intention that this—a Republican—House shall shut down on all legislation on the subject of reciprocity and leave it to the next—a Democratic—one to take the initiative and pass laws on the subject and then say to the farmers, "You see how we Democrats have done for you what our antagonists refused to do?" Does the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee think it is grand strategy for his party to abandon an impregnable position it might occupy and allow the enemy to take possession of it? Is it thus that Napoleon, to whom he flatters himself he bears some facial or physical resemblance, would have acted? Was it thus that battles were won by those Generals under whom this Chairman served during the war? It is time for sensible Republican Congressmen to assert themselves and try to save their party from the ruin to which these foolish leaders seem determined to doom it.

IRRIGATION IN JIM RIVER VALLEY.

A resident of Ellendale, N. D., is quoted as saying that by next July many of the farmers in his section will not be disturbed about their crops "even if the heavens do not afford them any rain," and before many years have passed three-fourths of the farmers in the Dakotas will be independent of nature so far as rain is concerned. He says the people of his part of the country (he lives in the Jim River Valley) are getting more than tired of the drought business and propose to end their sufferings from it by irrigating the land from a system of artesian wells. Those that have been dug this winter will each supply 1,800 acres of land with the water needed for crops. Farms thus supplied will be rendered ten times as valuable as now. Instead of land selling for $5 an acre it can then be disposed of for $50. The land so watered can be made to produce 75 to 100 bushels of wheat to the acre, and thus redeem the country. The cost of digging the wells is about a dollar per foot, and water in abundance is reached at a depth of 900 to 1,300 feet.

If all this be true the discovery furnishes a happy solution to a long standing difficulty. The ordinary limit of sufficient rain for the crops is about the longitude of 100° in good seasons to 98° for those that are classed as dry, and averages about 99°. Hence the natural rainfall in the Dakotas cannot be depended on further west than about two tiers of counties beyond the Red River Valley. With all the cultivated area further west the success of the farmer is problematical, and more and more so as he ventures nearer and nearer towards the danger line. But if by sinking wells, no matter how deep the borers may have to go, the people can obtain a sufficiency of water there need be no further trouble. Once let it be established beyond a reasonable doubt that borers can find an abundance of water, and plenty of capital will be at their disposal for all the wells they want to sink till the whole region is made to blossom like the rose. Of course, if the conclusions drawn from recent surveys be thus verified for the Jim River region, a vast area further west can be similarly watered, and the whole valley of the Missouri could be benefited at even less expense by ditching from the water-courses.

The latter mode of irrigation has been strongly advocated recently, and a bill is now before Congress for the construction of a canal from the great bend in the Missouri, about sixty miles above Bismarck, to the sources of the James and its neighboring "Cheyenne." The distance is eighty-five miles, and in that there is a fall of some 300 feet, giving an easy and natural flow the greater part of the route. At present the annual accumulation of water at the bend is so great that it forms a lake seven miles wide, and the flood frequently does great damage to lands submerged by it. The other and larger Cheyenne, which drains the whole of the Black Hills region into the Missouri at Fort Bennett, offers nearly similar relief to the southwestern quarter of South Dakota, and it is probable that ere long these and other irrigating improvements will be authorized either by the States separately or by the General Government, a considerable percentage of the sub-arid areas in the Western States being made available for profitable farming and much of it placed among the most fertile areas in the country. Of course, a resort to the canal method of obtaining the needed moisture would involve the necessity of supervision of those users whose lands lay nearest the sources of supply to prevent any action by them tending to unduly diminish the flow beyond them. It might also be found necessary to provide regulations for the outflow from wells, even those sunk on a farm by the owner. If it were found that he was using the precious fluid for power or otherwise to an extent sufficient to interfere with the operations of other farmers who wanted it for irrigation the State would have the right to step in and protect the many against the one or the few on the well-known principle of the greatest good to the greatest number.

All these improvements will require the use of capital on a large scale. It is not to be expected that the whole will be assumed by the General Government, and perhaps none of it will be. If undertaken either by the States or by public companies money must be borrowed for the work, and the residents of those and other States will not subserve their own interests by passing laws tending to lessen the value of the dollar or discouraging owners of money from lending it. The very best thing they could do to further the proposed improvements would be to stop this foolish agitation for cheap money, either silver or paper, and let the business current flow with its normal velocity. They would then find money sufficiently plentiful, and ought to be wise enough to see that the cheaper the dollar the greater the number of dollars that must be borrowed in order to pay for the work, the larger the sums to be paid out in the shape of interest for the use of the money, and the bigger the pile that would have to be paid back to the lenders when the time came for redeeming and retiring the obligations assumed for improvement purposes.

Sherman on the Nicaragua Ship Canal.

The New York *Sun* has been interviewing Senator John Sherman on pretty much everything he professes to know anything about. And this is what he said on giving Federal aid to the Nicaragua ship canal:

Reporter—"Has the Government any proposition of moment—any constructive proposition?"

Sherman—"I am glad you asked me that. We have just reported from our committee, the Foreign Relations Committee, of which I am Chairman, a bill to take up the Nicaragua Canal. It was concurred in by Republicans like Mr. Evarts, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Hoar, etc., and also by the Democratic Senators like Mr. Morgan, Mr. Eustis, and others. You know that there was a treaty made with Nicaragua in Arthur's time concerning this canal. We were then tied up by our relations with other Governments and could not bring the matter out before the public. Mr. Cleveland withdrew that treaty. The seal of secrecy has been taken off, and a report has been made by the full committee to acquire the rights of the Nicaragua Maritime company, which has spent about $4,000,000 and done some important preparatory work. The proposition is for the Government to indorse the bonds of this maritime company, and use it merely as a constructing company, the United States being virtually the owner of the canal. The work, besides, is to be done by the American army engineers. It will cost $100,000,000. It will take about six years to do the work. We shall then have accomplished in my opinion a far more important work than the Suez Canal. The commerce of the west coast of South America will come almost due north to New York. The commerce of California and Oregon, which has to go around Cape Horn, will come through the canal to all portions of the Atlantic coast. The commerce of Oceanica and Asia will to a large extent take this channel. We report that with the lowest tolls which can be imposed upon the tonnage the canal will bring $8,000,000 a year revenue at an interest charge of about $3,000,000 upon the Government indorsement. This work is worthy of the American people at the close of their century of government. It appeals to the imagination, and will be a magnificent monument for the energy of our nation to have left to succeeding times."

"Are the obstacles in the way of this canal very great?"

"No. There lies in the midst of the American isthmus a lake only 110 feet above the surface of the Atlantic. A river connects this lake with the Atlantic, where slack water navigation can be made effective. On the other side there is an elevation of only forty feet above the lake, and it is but sixteen miles from the lake to the Pacific Ocean; nine miles of this distance will be operated by the waters of the lake also in slack water navigation, leaving but some seven miles to be cut through."

"Will not the Pacific railroads oppose this?"

"No, why should they? Whatever makes business in general will be to their advantage at railroad speed."

Lieut. Schwatka Likely to Recover.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 3.—Lieut. Schwatka spent a comparatively easy night and is improved. He complains of severe pains at the base of the spine. Unless something new develops he will recover.

Recovery will be of little value to him unless he stops keeping himself soaked in whisky. If he had been even half sober he would not have got the tumble down-stairs which so nearly killed him.

THE editor of the Wausau (Wis.) *Torch of Liberty* announces that he is a candidate for Mayer and that he doesn't intend to let false modesty stand in the way of his getting there. He says he can read, write, and cipher, and he is doing the public a favor by consenting to run. He doesn't want the office, but the office wants him. That is his opinion. He is no more conceited than candidates generally, but he is a little more frank. He deserves to succeed.

MME. DISS DE BAR expects to make her début as an actress in Chicago. For the good name of the city and out of chivalric regard for the sex to which the madame belongs we hope that any attempt to throw potatoes or cabbages on the stage when she makes her appearance will be sternly suppressed at once. Good vegetables, furthermore, are scarce and high-priced.

UNCLE SAM has been slighted by the managers of the Jamaica Exposition, but it does not matter. At the proper time, which will be in the year 1893, Uncle Sam will show the world that he is full of ginger himself.

THE arrival of a $7,000 dog in New York City is one of the principal events of the week in New York City.

WE violate no confidence in saying that the sagacious groundhog did not come out of his hole at all yesterday, whatever he may have done the day before.

CONUNDRUM for general consideration: If the oyster has two shells why is one of them called a half-shell?

THE Hon. Carter Harrison is willing to be Rajah of Chicago again, and there isn't any string to his willingness, either.

ONE of P. T. Barnum's tigers died the other day. Unless Mr. Barnum is hard to suit in the matter of tigers he can easily find a successor to his last animal by making a few cautious inquiries on State street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Too Long.

Miss De Gushington (who has just named the day)—"And where shall we go to spend our—our honeymoon, Horace?"

Young Mr. Bizz—"Wherever you like, Angelica. But, say! It would knock things at the office higher'n a kite if I should be gone a month. Suppose we make it about a honeyweek or ten days sharp?"

Why He Kicked.

Rivers—"You want an equal division of wealth, hey? Do you know that if all the property of William Waldorf Astor were divided among the people of this country your share would be only about $1.15? It's a fact. Then what are you kicking about?"

Brooks—"I'm kicking for my $1.15."

A Martyr to Principle.

"Do you have your washing done in this precinct?" asked one of the judges of election.

"No, sir," replied the man.

"Then you cannot vote here," said the judge. And the shaggy-haired reformer of society turned contemptuously on his heel and went away, too proud to tell the tyrannical minions of a capitalistic and corrupt government that he didn't have his washing done in any precinct.

Getting It Mixed.

Willie—"Mamma, I want to go to the play this evening."

Mamma—"You wouldn't enjoy it, Willie. It's to be a Shakspearean play."

"I know it, mamma. I saw the sign downtown. It's goin' to be 'Oysters as You Like It.'"

In Accordance with Precedents.

Mr. Chugwater (during slight intermission in curtain lecture)—"Samantha, if I were dead would you pay the customary honors to my memory?"

Mrs. Chugwater—"I suppose I would. What of it?"

"Nothing, only if you keep this up another hour and a half you'll talk me to death. I wish you would close your mouth now as a mark of respect."

PERSONALS.

The Duke of Bedford, who suicided the other day, once distinguished himself by supplying his daughter with a $100,000 wedding trousseau. Otherwise he never did much for charity.

Marmaduke Watson has been a school-teacher in Philadelphia for fifty-four years, during thirty-five of which he has been a principal. He has now retired to enjoy a well-earned rest.

The Prince of Wales has promised to be present at the wedding of Miss Garner of New York and the Marquis of Breteuil, which will take place at Pau.

Capt. Christoffers of the steamer Aller lately completed his 100th trip from Bremen to New York and back. In honor of the event the Emperor decorated him with the Order of the Crown of the fourth class.

Du Maurier, the artist, whose society pictures have long been the charm of the London *Punch*, is gallant enough to make his own wife and her sister the charming models of his studies.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is said to have tried the "mind cure" in Boston with happy results, although Miss Alcott, who also experimented with that treatment, derived no appreciable benefit from it.

The Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, chosen to replace the late George Bancroft in the Washington Monument Society, is the nephew of the distinguished historian, and a scholar and statesman.

Chief Engineer Sewell of the White Star fleet considers himself the greatest traveler that ever lived because, during his connection with the company, he has sailed 818,400 nautical or 941,000 standard miles, nearly four times the distance between the earth and the moon.

Emperor William is so much interested in the production of Willenbrack's new play, "Der Neue Herr," that he spends one-half his spare time acting as stage manager. But, Emperor as he is, he has to call in the real S. M. when things get tangled up, and looks quite sheepish when the soubrette begins to sass back or the ballet tells him to mind his own business.

Prof. Tyndall, whose critical illness is reported from London, is an Irishman by birth, and his early schooling was of the most unpretentious kind, his parents being in the humblest circumstances. He is now about 70 years of age.

Queen Victoria's son-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne, is writing a novel called "From Shadow to Sunlight," with an American girl whom he once met for a heroine. The principal scenes of the work are laid in Scotland, and one of the characters is a monk who falls in love with the aforesaid American beauty, but how the good man could help doing so is probably left to be explained in a foot-note to the last chapter.

Kossuth's physician and former secretary reports that the patriot is in the best of health, and that, although 89 years old, Kossuth works at his desk eight hours daily, and finishes the day with a game of billiards, which he plays with a steady hand, and generally wins. Kossuth is about to issue the fourth volume of his memoirs, covering the period of the Polish rising in 1864. He has prepared four further volumes, but prefers that they should not be published during his lifetime.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you" doesn't always hold good when you laugh heartily at your own story.—*Texas Siftings.*

She—"Are you really a fortune hunter, and nothing more?" He—"Certainly not. I want a sensible wife to go with it, who can take care of it for us."—*Washington Star.*

Garrulous Stranger, on a Train—"My wife's name was Wood. What was yours?" Crusty Old Bachelor—"I guess mine's name was 'wouldn't.' I didn't get her."—*Washington Star.*

"Your poem is good, but I do not like the repetition of ideas." "I am not aware, sir, that I have repeated myself?" "No—but you have repeated Shakspeare and Thackeray and several others all the way through."—*Epoch.*

First Traveler—"I was in Paris during the siege." Second Traveler—"I was in New York during the draft riots." Third Traveler—"I was in Scotland when the railway strikers paraded the streets with bagpipes."—*New York Weekly.*

Wickwire—"I tell you, Yabby, my boy, there is nothing like a baby to brighten up a man's home." Yabsley—"I have noticed that the gas seems to be at full height in your house at almost any hour of the night."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Deacon Hardscrabble (to passenger requiring three seats for himself and baggage)—"You are from the city, I presume?" Mr. Shoat—"Yes; how did you know it?" Deacon Hardscrabble—"O, we butchered our country hogs three months ago!"—*New York Herald.*

"What we want," said Joggers, "is more realism in the drama. When the hero fights a duel with the villain one or the other ought to be given a title to hospital accommodations. It would please the audience and exert a powerful influence toward the elevation of the drama."—*Washington Post.*

A scientist says that "if the sun were a burning lump of solid coal it would not last 6,000 years"—and we believe him. We all know how rapidly burning lumps of solid coal disappear—especially when the cook from over the water entertains her "cousins" in the kitchen until midnight.—*Norristown Herald.*

TO SUCCEED WINDOM.

Indianapolis *Journal:* A queer suggestion is that from Kansas that the friends of Senator Ingalls will press his name for Windom's vacant chair in the Cabinet. It was only a week or so ago that Mr. Ingalls demonstrated in a very elaborate and well-written speech the fact that he knows nothing about finance.

Davenport *Democrat:* According to the stories sent out from Washington a movement has been started to make Maj. McKinley the successor of Secretary Windom. In no way could the President succeed better in driving nails in his own coffin. The people of this country are not hungering after McKinleyism in any form.

Detroit *Tribune:* If the President wants a Secretary of the Treasury, as is reported, who would carry out the Windom policy Gen. A. B. Nettleton would do as well as anybody else. He was Mr. Windom's personal representative in the department and his most active co-laborer in shaping the Administration's financial policy.

New York *Times:* The current opinion at Washington appears to be that Mr. Tracy will be transferred to the Treasury Department. The objection to such a device for evading the difficulties of the situation is that it would not be easy to foresee the effect of it. It may be assumed that Mr. Tracy's views on finance are sound, but they are not widely known.

Washington Special to the New York *Herald:* The name of Consul General John C. New has been suggested today as a suitable successor to Secretary Windom. In his letter to Congress yesterday the President points out the impossibility of securing an appointee from any considerable distance within the legal limit of ten days. The political prophets who read between the lines regard this as indicating a purpose to place Mr. New at the head of the Treasury Department.

St. Joseph *Herald:* For more than 100 years the money power has had complete control of our National Treasury and dictated the financial policy of the Government so far as that policy could be controlled by the Secretary of the Treasury. There is not a single case on record where the Secretary had the power to discriminate that he has not thrown his influence for Wall street as against the masses except under Lincoln's Administration, and unless the masses are recognized by President Harrison in the appointment of a new Secretary of the Treasury no man can foresee what disaster will result in the Republican party in the West.

Washington Special to the New York *Sun:* Another name has been added to the list of probable appointees to the office of Secretary of the Treasury. It is that of Edward S. Lacey of Michigan, the present Controller of the Currency. Secretary Windom entertained the very highest opinion of Controller Lacey's ability as a sound and practical financier, and especial value was attached to his last annual report, which is said by the Treasury officials and financial authorities in Congress to be one of the strongest documents ever issued from the Treasury Department. Mr. Lacey's views on the money question are in accord with those of the late Secretary Windom.

M'KINLEYISM.

Washington *Post:* The customs officials have decided that goats' hair is dutiable. Why not go a little further and place a prohibitory tariff on the famous William goat, thus protecting our infant tin-can industry.

St. Paul *Globe:* The McKinley bill carried the sinful tariff into the humblest man's house and taught him once for all that protection was a tax which took from him and gave to another. He had never realized this before. He knows it now.

Editor Barrett of the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.): The McKinley bill was not popular in the last election. The majority of the people in this State did not believe in it and do not believe in it now. We can well afford to let the matter rest for the present.

Philadelphia *Record:* Yesterday was the limit of the time fixed in the McKinley Tariff bill for withdrawing goods from bond under the old rates of duty. Henceforth every article from foreign shores will pay the increased tax. The pinch is beginning, and before long the squirming will be easily discernible.

Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem): It is not improbable that the Republicans, seeing that the McKinley tariff is to be the Waterloo of the party, want to get it in the courts in order to have it declared unconstitutional, and in that way get rid of the objectionable measure. Its provisions carry with them daily reminder to the poor man that he is being unfairly and unjustly taxed in the interest of a favored few.

Minneapolis *Journal:* It is a sad commentary on the power and effects of the party whip that Senator-elect Hansbrough has to admit, as he did yesterday, that he voted for the McKinley bill because if he had opposed it he "would not have been able to get a single local bill passed for North Dakota." Speaker Reed would not have recognized him. Thus was the McKinley bill forced through the House. But its excesses have been repudiated by the Nation at the November election.

St. Paul *Globe:* It is announced that Congressman McKinley is to go over the water the coming season in order to hold a séance with Prince Bismarck. They will have a good deal in common and can evidently operate a mutual admiration society with much zeal. Both have worked at the high-tariff business and believe in paternalism in government, and their ideas have thrown them alike into the soup. They ought to be able to do the Jonathan and David act over a good many pots of beer.

New York *Herald:* In the McKinley bill Congress vacated its title to honest legislation for the whole and unconditionally surrendered to monopolies and trusts. The 17,000,000 workingmen who create our wealth, and are, therefore, entitled to special consideration, were insultingly ignored, delivered to the ignoble and oppressive bondage of higher prices and lower wages. The theory of Hamilton, who believed that poor men count for nothing, that the moneyed aristocracy should be the ruling class, was for the first time candidly declared and firmly established.

New York *Times:* The decision of Judge Somerville for the Board of General Appraisers in the knit-goods case will sorely disappoint the tricksters who believed they had provided for a transfer of imported underwear and hosiery from the old paragraph relating to the duty on such goods to the paragraph relating to wearing apparel. We have heretofore explained how this trick was played by inserting the word "fabrics" in the new law in the place of the word "goods" in the old one. The local appraisers then decided that knit underwear and hosiery were not "fabrics," but were wearing apparel, and this decision subjected such goods to the much higher duty imposed on wearing apparel. The Board of General Appraisers now decides that knit underwear and hosiery are "knit fabrics." Even as "knit fabrics" such goods are subjected in the new law to a duty considerably higher than that which was collected under the law of 1883, but the tricksters' duty of 49½ cents a pound and 60 per cent ad valorem will be avoided.

SICK SENATORS.

Washington *Post:* Senator Quay is handling his silence so tenderly that there is no reason to believe that he intends to break it.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Senator Cameron made $1,500 out of his speculation in silver and lost at least $3,000 worth of reputation.

Philadelphia *Times:* Silver or not, it at least reflects credit on Senator Cameron's business judgment that he never invested, extensively in domestic tinplate works.

St. Louis *Republic:* If Senator Peffer will omit the remaining "f's" from his name and substitute "p's" it will then accurately describe the sensation it has left in Ingalls' mouth.

Washington *Post:* If Senator Ingalls should adopt the newspaper business his farmer enemies will experience considerable difficulty in securing from his pen flattering notices of their overgrown pumpkins.

Philadelphia *Press:* The Chattanooga *Times* thinks "Cameron is not a thoroughly bad man." Of course, our esteemed contemporary is aware that there is no such thing as total depravity. The statement is therefore tolerably safe.

Buffalo *Express:* So Ingalls wants to be Secretary of the Treasury? Better let John James stay outside the breastworks for a year or two until he shows that he has thoroughly repented of his desertion of the Republican party.

Peoria *Transcript:* Senator Cameron is today probably the most unpopular man in Pennsylvania. Even Quay is not so much detested. A man is in hard lines when he is burned in effigy by his own party—by men who have heretofore been his supporters.

New York *Herald:* If David B. Hill doesn't resign either the Governorship or the Senatorship he will be a dead duck long before '92. The American people are willing to give a man his share, but they don't want him to grab at everything in sight.

New York *Sun:* The Hon. Henry Watkins Blair is improving his last shining hours in the Senate. Dr. Gallinger will soon succeed him as a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire, but there is nobody to succeed him as Crank-in-Chief. The rank will have to be abolished.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Frederic Archer last evening gave an organ recital at Central Music-Hall before an audience composed largely of musicians and music-lovers. It was Mr. Archer's first appearance here in several years, and to many of his auditors last evening he was unknown save by the fame and reputation which years of service in the churches of Great Britain and the Eastern cities of America have bestowed upon him. That all his fame and reputation were merited his playing last evening proved conclusively and unmistakably. It can safely be said that such masterly organ-playing has never before been heard in Chicago, and, now that Mr. Archer is resident here, it is to be sincerely hoped a series of recitals by him will be announced at no far distant date. Last evening he showed himself a musician and an artist in the best sense of the terms. His interpretations are scholarly, free from all spirit of showiness or display, broadly conceived, and artistically carried out. He is a perfect master of all the technical and mechanical details of his art, difficulties seeming to be unknown to him, and nothing in the range of organ, piano, vocal, or orchestral music beyond his powers of interpretation and execution.

The program last evening was a long and varied one, ranging from Bach's Adagio and Fugue in A minor to the Shadow Song from "Dinorah." Every number was played in a manner truly exceptional, and in the wide range in style and quality of the compositions given served admirably to display Mr. Archer's versatility, interpretative ability, and perfect control of his instrument. The Bach Adagio and Fugue—the former exquisitely played—the Hayden clock movement, and the Handel Bourree displayed his powers in the severely classic; Schubert's Air and Variations in B flat and Larghetto from Beethoven's Concerto in C his ability in the line of poetic interpretations, and the "Tannhauser" overture, Massenet's "Scenes Pictureques," Suite No. 1, Meyerbeer's "Schiller March"—played in place of the Liszt "Vom Felsen zum Meer"—and the "Tell" overture revealed his faculty of reproducing orchestral effects in a manner truly surprising.

Reciprocity with Mexico.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The proposition to raise the mission to Mexico to the first class is all right, perhaps; but what the people really want is a reciprocity treaty with that country under which we can get our just share of her trade.

'HORSEHAIRED' HIS BETS.

SIR GORDON CUMMING'S SCHEME TO BEAT THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Methods of the Aristocratic Card Shark Who Promised Never to Play Baccarat Again—Eyraud, the Parisian Murderer, Suffers Death on the Guillotine—Plans to Heal the Irish Dissensions—Details of the Revolutionary Plot in Portugal—Funerals of Two Great Men.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The hero of the great card scandal, which has already been made public and has created so great a sensation in social circles, turns out to be no less important a person than Sir Gordon Cumming, Baronet, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Guards and up to the present time an intimate friend of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The scandal promises to convulse the whole of English society and to furnish the courts with a case of stupendous social importance. The facts of the case which a TRIBUNE correspondent received today from the highest possible authority, and which may, therefore, be vouched for, are as follows:

A little while ago a large winter party was being entertained in Leicestershire by Mrs. Arthur Wilson, the wife of the member of the firm of Wilson & Sons, the large shipowners of Hull. Among the guests were the Prince of Wales and a large number of distinguished people. There being no private theatrical or other sideshows which are usually put forward to amuse his Royal Highness the gentlemen retired to the smoking-room, where a spirited game of baccarat was soon started. In due course it came to the Prince's turn to keep the bank. He then noticed Sir Gordon Cumming, who was opposite him. Whenever that gentleman won he won heavily, but whenever he lost, lost lightly. He suspected some queer play, watched accordingly, and, as alleged, detected the peculiar proceedings. The Baronet held in his hands a number of pieces of gold, which he added surreptitiously to the stakes in front of him whenever he won, but whenever he lost he removed in the same manner some money from his stakes on the table. Suddenly he was caught in the act and denounced, when a friendly game was turned into a row. Sir Gordon protested his innocence, but his accusers were equally firm in denouncing him.

The Prince eventually intervened and finally persuaded Sir Gordon to consent to arbitration and abide by the decision of two gentlemen who were present and whom he (the Prince) would himself name. This was consented to and the result was the arbitrators decided that any further reference to the matter be dropped and never be alluded to again if Sir Gordon would then and there sign an agreement never to play baccarat again. This was agreed to and a document was drawn up which Sir Gordon in the presence of the Prince and the other gentlemen then signed.

Unfortunately there was staying in the house a lady who was most unfriendly toward him and whose husband was present at the row. He told his wife the circumstance in confidence and she spread the story. Now, Sir Gordon, who still stoutly denies his guilt and is determined to clear his character, says that although he signed the paper not to play again he did so only because he had previously given his word to the Prince to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. He has placed the matter in the hands of his solicitors and has commenced proceedings for libel against the lady and her husband, who are responsible for the spreading of the story. But their names have been up to now withheld from publication. He has also served a subpœna on the Prince of Wales to appear as a witness in his behalf.

UNDER THE LEGAL KNIFE.

Eyraud, the Parisian, Decapitated by the Executioner.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Michael Eyraud, the murderer of Gouffe, was executed at 7:30 o'clock this morning on the Place de la Rouquette. Eyraud met his fate with fortitude and resignation.

So early as 2 o'clock this morning the customary barriers were erected upon the Place de la Rouquette. Shortly afterwards two divisions of police, a detachment of about fifty of the Garde Republicaine on horseback, and a detachment of about 100 Gardes Republicaines on foot took possession of the place, and, the night being bitterly cold, the police and troops passed the rest of the night doing their utmost to keep themselves warm. The appearance of the workmen sent to erect the barriers, to say nothing of the arrival of the police and troops on the Place de la Rouquette, spread to the clubs and hotels during the night and early morning so that there was a moderate assemblage in the usual nook of the fin de siècle viellesse and jeunesse dorée of Paris when the hour for the execution drew near. At exactly 4:30 a. m. the executioner's wagon arrived upon the place and took up a position opposite the prison. The barriers had been so arranged as to protect Deibler, the executioner, from the enterprise and curiosity of the newspaper correspondents and reporters, whom he seems to dread more than ever before. By 3 o'clock, in spite of drizzling rain, fog, and cold, the number of spectators gathered about the place had considerably increased.

By 5:45 all was ready for the execution of Eyraud. Deibler tested the knife and found that it was moving easily in the grooves. The executioner sent the knife skimming up and down three times. He seemed satisfied that its work would be well done, for he left it alone. Outside the place in the direction of the Boulevard Voltaire there were about 500 spectators, who could hardly see anything of the proceedings, but who were attracted to that spot and remained there out of sheer morbid curiosity and desire to hear the thud of the guillotine knife as it severs a criminal's head from the body.

Shortly before 6 a. m. M. Goron, the Chief of Detectives, the Commissaire de Police, the Chief of the Municipal Police, and a delegate from the office of the Procureur de la Republique and the Recorder entered the prison gates, and at 6:45 a. m. this party of officials, in company with the Governor of La Rouquette, entered the cell occupied by Eyraud.

They found him sitting crouching on his bed, and when informed that his petition for a pardon had been rejected Eyraud replied: "Very well."

The condemned man a few minutes afterward removed the prison uniform which he had been wearing, changed his trousers and socks, refusing all assistance while preparing for death.

The representative of the Procureur de la Republique asked Eyraud if he had any statement to make before being escorted on his way to the guillotine, but the murderer replied in the negative.

The Abbé Faure then approached the guilty man and offered to receive and convey to Eyraud's wife and daughter any message which he might wish taken to them. To this kind offer Eyraud replied: "Tell them that I bid them adieu and hope that they may be happy."

Abbé Faure then again offered Eyraud a glass of cognac, but he pushed it on one side, saying: "No; that will do me no good." Eyraud then walked with the chief warden and his jailer into the dressing-room. He looked attentively at the gentlemen there present and did not say a word. He then sat down while Deibler pinioned him, and during this part of the preparation for the guillotine Eyraud turned to the Governor and said: "Might I request that my body should not be given to the surgeons?"

To this request Abbé Faure replied: "Your body will be given to the family." Eyraud thanked the abbe, whereupon the latter offered to embrace the murderer's wife and child for him. Eyraud, gazing at the faces around him, then angrily exclaimed: "Constans, Minister of the Interior, was right. He has won his case, now his prize. He will be tonight with Gabrielle. What grand personage is going to decorate Gabrielle Bompard!"

Suddenly, as Deibler was completing the task of pinioning him, Eyraud continued, "You are hurting my finger," and turning to an assistant who was tying the bandages, he said impatiently, "Don't pinch me so tightly."

Previous to commencing the march to the scaffold Eyraud again refused to drink a glass of cognac which was offered to him, and was afterwards rigidly silent until he arrived at the guillotine. Passing from his cell to the scaffold Eyraud scanned everything, right and left, and then fixed his eyes upon the guillotine. Arrived at the foot of the guillotine and within a few feet of the block, Eyraud eluded the executioners for a moment and loudly and angrily shouted to the assembled crowd: "Constans is a murderer; he is more of a murderer than I am. Constans is——"

Before he could complete the sentence the executioners seized the murderer and threw him upon the inclined plank of the guillotine. Deibler pressed the fatal knob, and the flashing blade suspended over Eyraud's neck fell with a sharp, sliding sound and the head of Gouffe's assassin rolled into the basket below.

Eyraud's body was then lifted into a wagon and was driven off at full gallop to the cemetery, escorted by a detachment of gendarmes. Abbé Faure followed the body in a cab, and after reading the burial service over the remains at the cemetery, they were turned over to the dead man's relatives.

Immediately after the execution the mob made a wild rush towards the guillotine, and were with difficulty repulsed by the strong force of mounted Gardes Republicaines which had been left in charge of that instrument of execution.

ARRESTING PORTUGUESE REBELS.

The Conspiracy to Overthrow the Government Was Widespread.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LISBON, Feb. 3.—The *Official Gazette* publishes today a decree establishing a military tribunal at Oporto to judge both military and civil insurgents by martial law. As by the civil law rebels deserving death may be sent to penal servitude, the death penalty having been long ago abolished in Portugal in all civil cases, it is almost certain that the King will use his royal prerogative to pardon culprits condemned to death.

Dr. Santos Reis, formerly Deputy from Ainong, has been arrested and accused of furnishing funds to the insurgents. Prof. Rodrigulo de Freitas, formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, is also arrested. They are both journalists and both members of the Provisional Government. Alves Veja has not yet been arrested, and is believed to have escaped into Spain.

It is known that the conspiracy has ramifications all over the country. Many subordinate officers concerned in the telegraphic signal revolt addressed eighteen towns from Oporto. This aroused suspicion and their dispatches were detained, with the result that the revolt was confined to Oporto. The Government has maintained order everywhere.

One of the results of the thorough inquiry being made by the military and civil authorities into the cause of the revolt of the troops here Saturday last is the discovery that an effort was made to involve the Portuguese navy in the so-called revolution.

It is now stated that fifty persons were killed and 200 injured in the fight following the revolt of the garrison here against the Government Saturday last.

An insurgent leader declares that it was the intention of the insurgents to sack Oporto and shoot all the officials.

WORK IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Better Fiscal Relations with the Colonies—The New Rifle.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Lowther gave notice of a motion requesting the Government to take immediate measures to promote the formation of preferential fiscal relations between Great Britain and its colonies. Baron Henry de Worms, Under Colonial Secretary, said that the question was receiving consideration and that the Government recognized the urgency of the matter.

Mr. Majoribanks moved the appointment of a commission to examine the new magazine rifle and the reasons for its adoption. After a sharp debate, in which the War Office was severely criticised, the amendment was carried by a vote of 108 to 74.

A motion by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, to appoint a select committee to inquire into the question of legislative restriction of the working hours of railway servants was agreed to.

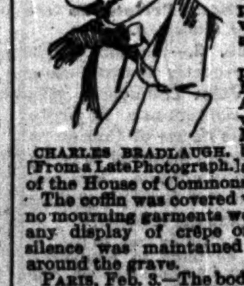
Mr. Nolan (Nationalist) moved the operation of the Relief-Works act be extended to Galway and Mayo.

Mr. Madden, Attorney-General for Ireland, promised that Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, would make a statement on the subject before Easter.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Funeral Services Over the Remains of Bradlaugh and Meissonier.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The funeral of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh took place today at Woking, Surrey.



CHARLES BRADLAUGH.
[From a Late Photograph.]

Over 1,500 people traveled from London by special trains in order to be present at the funeral. Many of those present, as if to emphasize Mr. Bradlaugh's last wishes to the effect that no signs of mourning were to be displayed at his funeral, wore colored ribbons around their hats.

About two thousand people gathered around Mr. Bradlaugh's grave. Among those present were the Rt.-Hon. John Morley and Henry Labouchere. Mrs. Besant and a number of members of the House of Commons were also present.

The coffin was covered with floral wreaths, but no mourning garments were worn nor was there any display of crêpe or black cloth. Complete silence was maintained by all who gathered around the grave.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The body of Meissonier was laid to rest today at Poissy, on the Seine, ten miles from Versailles. The funeral services took place in this city at the Church of La Madeleine, that sacred edifice being thronged with the leaders in the world of art and letters. An imposing military cortége escorted the remains to and from the Madeleine.

Alfred Stevens, the artist, is suffering from bronchitis and was unable to comply with the Belgian artists' request that he should represent them at the funeral of M. Meissonier.

Plans to Reunite Ireland.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 3.—It is expected that a meeting of the whole Irish party will be summoned shortly, at which a definite announcement will be made as to the result of the recent negotiations. There were, however, rumors in the lobby of the House of Commons last night of a hitch in the arrangement owing to the objections raised by Mr. Gladstone to certain points of detail. It is understood that, in case an arrangement be arrived at between the two sections of the Irish party, a committee of the leading members of the party will be formed to consult with the Chairman on all important questions of party policy. Two or three of Parnell's chief supporters will be members of the committee, and through them the member for Cork will continue to exercise a great influence in the councils of the party.

Archdeacon Farrar's Sermon.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—At the consecration of the new Bishop of Worcester at Westminster Abbey Archdeacon Farrar preached a magnificent, outspoken sermon in which he insisted upon the necessity of the Bishops of the Church of England being the light leading the church. Taking up Prof. Huxley's objections to these extra methods of evangelical work, he said that he would infinitely prefer corybantic Christianity, with all its crudities and eccentricities, to formalism, callousness, and selfishness. He concluded by saying that he had spoken freely of truths which are more necessary for the church and the realm than 10,000 soft conventionalities.

Following Parnell's Lead.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—The *Freeman's Journal* today says that it "is curious to note that Mr. McCarthy is following Mr. Parnell's lead. In his Liverpool speech he echoes Mr. Parnell's Ennis speech. All just men will read Mr. McCarthy's speech with pleasure and with reassurance that this week will see settled many momentous matters. Mr. McCarthy's tone is not similar to that of his followers, and it is a hopeful sign to find that Mr. McCarthy recognizes, with Mr. Parnell, that the granting of real home rule is the only way to settle the Irish question."

Pleased with High Tariff.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MANCHESTER, Feb. 3.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce here the President spoke of the evil effects of the McKinley bill in raising the price of tools, clothing, and food to the American work people, while in Lancashire so far from doing any harm to English trade there have been heavier American orders than ever before, showing that when British goods are wanted Americans will buy them however the tariff may raise the prices, so the McKinley bill might serve as an object lesson to protectionists everywhere.

Chilean Insurgents Repulsed.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Advices received by the *Gaulois* from its correspondent in Buenos Ayres are that the Chilean insurgents have been obliged to abandon La Serena and Coquimbo and that the Harbor of Iquique has been reopened. The reports also say that the Government will raise the blockade at Valparaiso in three days unless the insurgents make another attack in the meantime.

Mr. Parnell's Movements.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The *Times* says: "Mr. Parnell went to Boulogne Monday night, conferred with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien yesterday, and returned to London last night. Immediately upon his arrival he drove to the Parliament Building, where he had a conference with his supporters. Mr. Parnell has decided to address no more meetings in Ireland for the present. He also declines to go to America."

Reports from Emin Pasha.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—In the Reichstag today, upon motion to that effect, a report from Maj. Wissmann was ordered laid on the table. The report stated that Emin Pasha's expedition had been on several occasions in critical situations. A battle was fought at Idahura, 173 hostiles being killed or severely wounded. The expedition lost six killed or wounded.

Selecting Crispi's Successor.

ROME, Feb. 3.—King Humbert has summoned Sig. Zanardelli, Sig. Crispi's Minister of Justice, to form a cabinet. The Marquis di Rudini has abandoned the task.

Brevities by Cable.

Ten thousand shoemakers in Vienna have gone on strike for an increase in wages.

The widow of Count Andrassy has lent her late husband's correspondence to Prince Bismarck to be used in his forthcoming memoirs.

One passenger was killed and twenty were injured by the derailment of a train between Douai and Paris yesterday morning. The locomotive and coaches were badly wrecked.

The Government of Belgium has introduced into the Chamber a bill for the purpose of devoting 1,000,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods and a bill to raise the import duties on sugar.

The Berlin *Post* says that Prince Bandern died of suppressed internal small-pox, and the physicians now admit that two other people in the palace of the Count of Flanders have died of the same disease. The palace will be closed.

A feature of Sunday's election in Spain is the great strength of the Republican vote in the towns. The Conservatives elected are chiefly protectionists. The total protectionist vote in the House is estimated at 260 and the free-trade at barely seventy.

Count Haeseler, commander of the Seventeenth Division at Strasburg, is likely to succeed Count Waldersee. Haeseler is universally recognized as Field Marshal von Moltke's only rival as a strategist. He is a profound thinker, and possesses great executive faculties. This choice would be heartily welcomed by the army.

WISCONSIN FARMERS MEET.

Annual Convention of the State Agricultural Society at Madison.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The first public session of the midwinter meeting of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society was held in the Assembly Chamber this evening. The first annual address of President Parkinson dealt wholly with the question of "The Farmer in Politics." He argued emphatically that it was one of the first duties of the farmer to be a politician and to intelligently exercise his rights of citizenship. He should use all honest and intelligent efforts to purify his political party and to suppress the professional politician. Attention was pointed to the importance of such legislation as would stop the grasping of lands by monopolies and the centralization of wealth, and it was predicted that unless stopped by wise legislation resulting from intelligent action by farmers in politics 10,000 men would control the wealth of this country within twenty-five years.

Gov. Peck gave a humorous talk on the farmer boy of forty years ago as compared with the one of today. Miss Nettie L. Smith of Sun Prairie read a paper on "Farm Daughters." President Chamberlin of the State University followed with a practical talk on "The Coming Evolution in Farming."

COLLEGE MUTINY AT CHAMPAIGN.

Students in the University of Illinois Go on a Strike.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—This morning an exciting episode happened at the University of Illinois. When the bugle call was given for the several military companies to fall in and march to the chapel to attend religious exercises the companies did not come together with the usual precision, but fell in to suit themselves and there was not a commanding officer among them. In a short time the halls resounded with yells, hisses, and stamping of feet, and the members of the faculty were unable to restrain the confusion.

Inside the chapel the same conduct prevailed until Regent Peabody gave the salute and all were seated, when the service proceeded without interruption. The cause of the trouble was that a young man named Miller, a Captain, was removed from that office because his grade in study was not up to the requirements. His fellow-officers, about twenty in number, protested against his removal and refused to take their companies to chapel. A petition for Miller's reinstatement was rejected by the faculty, and the revolting officers are having a hearing this evening. Unless they resume their duties it is expected that all will be expelled.

WILL SUE THE COUNTY FOR $40,000.

Iowa Justices and Constables Will Press Their Claims for Fees.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—When the newspapers last year exposed the raids which were being made on the Treasury of Polk County by Justices and constables under the guise of being engaged in enforcing the prohibitory law, the Board of Supervisors sought to meet the public demand for economy by disallowing many of the claims for fees presented. The officers remained quiet for a time, but upon legal consultation have concluded that as the law stands the county must pay the bills, however large, consequently suits will be begun at once to recover all the disallowed fees, which will aggregate $40,000.

Trying to Wrong Scalpers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—"Louis Hirschfield, stand up," said the District Attorney in the Court of Sessions to a good-looking young fellow who was before him charged with purchasing stolen railroad tickets, knowing them to have been stolen. Hirschfield pleaded not guilty and was admitted to bail. He does business on Exchange street as a ticket "scalper," and is accused of having purchased the railroad ticket in controversy from a New York Central conductor who "knocked it down" on the road. The ticket was from Syracuse to New York and was sold for a trivial sum in Buffalo. The conductor has not yet been apprehended. The Vanderbilt officials are behind this action and intend to push the brokers on all their lines.

Small-Pox in Macoupin County.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Dr. Rauch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, today visited the locality in Macoupin County where small-pox recently broke out. He found that there are six cases of small-pox and eight of varioloid in three families living in North Otter and South Otter Townships about six miles from Girard. The authorities have so far been successful in quarantining and isolating these cases and vaccination and revaccination are in progress throughout the entire neighborhood.

Detectives Make a Big Haul.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—For the last few days customs detectives have been investigating alleged customs irregularities at this port, and as a result have collected about $15,000 in fines and deposits for the release of goods seized by them. The biggest haul was made from the Chandler Electric Light company, whose entire plant was seized for under valuation, and only released upon payment to the detectives of a fine of $11,000. The Chandler Electric Light people have the contract for lighting the city.

A Failure at La Crosse.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Frank Becker, a dealer in dry goods, assigned today to E. J. Kelly, who gives a bond of $15,000. Creditors are largely in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Northwest Notes.

The jury at Decatur will get the W. H. Crawford case this afternoon. The arguments began yesterday afternoon.

Martin V. Shaffer was found guilty of murder at Logansport, Ind., yesterday and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Henry W. McNamer and his son John were killed recently near Spokane Falls, Wash., while engaged in a fight with a party of Indians.

Edmund Dawson swallowed three ounces of laudanum at Fort Dodge Monday evening with suicidal intent. He died from the effects yesterday morning.

Jesse Maxwell, arrested at Kalamazoo to await the Coroner's inquest over the dead body of his wife's child, was discharged yesterday, the evidence against him being insufficient.

The Furman case at Pontiac, Ill., on affidavit of Mrs. Furman claiming that important witnesses necessary to prove Furman's insanity could not be present, was continued yesterday until the May term.

C. S. Osborn, editor of the Sault Ste. Marie *News*, was capiased and sued for $5,000 libel damages yesterday by Charles H. Chapman. The suit is based on publication of a recorded bill in chancery without comments.

An order went out Monday night at St. Paul that all saloons must close at midnight, and the police arrested all those who failed to comply. They were arraigned in the Municipal Court yesterday morning and fined $25 each, being also warned that the fines would be quadrupled in case the offense was repeated.

WANTED HIS MILLIONS.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST EX-ALD. PETER KEHR.

An Attempt Made to Incarcerate Him in an Insane Asylum, but the Court Finally Decides He Is of Sound Mind—Curious Circumstances Connected with the Case—Banker Classen Turns State's Evidence—Pan-Republic Congress Arrangements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Some curious facts were developed today in the case of ex-Ald. Peter Kehr, who was first adjudged insane and then, when examined a second time, adjudged sane by Judge McAdam in the City Court.

Friends assert that an attempt was made to have him incarcerated that relatives might receive some benefit from his property. They further say that Mr. Kehr was not insane when the order of committal was secured and that during his whole lifetime he has never shown signs of insanity. The whole thing they allege, with the exception of the part taken by the physicians, was put up by persons they refused to name.

Their statements appear to have some substantiation in the version of the affair given by Kehr himself, who claims that a will was stolen from under his pillow, and that he only discovered the existence of the order by accident. His wife said, he alleges, when he complained of something, that he would soon be removed to a place where he would have better care.

The order was secured by his wife, but whether she alone desired his incarceration Kehr's lawyer could not say. Mr. Kehr was seen tonight. He had scarcely recovered from the shock of his discovery, and was averse to discussing it.

"I don't know why my wife did it," said he. "I am perfectly sane and always have been. I know I have been sick and probably troublesome, but not more so than all invalids."

When asked what he believed to have been the motive he said:

"Well, there was a will, my last one, stolen from under my pillow. In it were several bequests to charitable institutions. The largest was to St. Francis Hospital. That may have had something to do with it, but I can't understand it all.

Mr. Kehr is 60 years old and is worth over $2,000,000. He has a large desk manufactory. His family consists of his wife and sons and a daughter.

CLAASSEN TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE.

The Bank Wrecker Testifies Against Simmons, His Former Pal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Peter J. Claassen and James A. Simmons are not the close friends they were in the days of their bank-wrecking operations. Claassen has turned State's evidence and today in the United States Circuit Court testified against Mr. Simmons. Claassen told how he became acquainted with Simmons four years ago, when he had an office in the Potter Building. At Simmons' solicitation, Claassen said, he became President of the St. Louis, New Orleans and Ocean Canal company. Simmons, the witness said, had induced him to loan him money on his (Simmons') checks, and also Pell's checks. Simmons had authorized Pell to get these loans for him, and Claassen often accommodated him by taking the checks and giving his own in return. The examination of Claassen was not concluded when court adjourned.

PAN-REPUBLIC CONGRESS.

The Committee on Plan and Scope Holds Its First Meeting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Committee on Scope and Plan of the Pan-Republic Congress met at the Hoffman House this afternoon to formulate some plan for the proposed Congress. The members present were: C. S. Chase of Omaha, Neb., Chairman; the Rev. W. C. Roberts, D. D., Lake Forest, Ill.; John C. Richards, Greencastle, Ind.; Prof. Alonzo Williams, Providence, R. I.; Henry F. Downing, New York; ex-Judge William H. Arnoux, New York, Chairman of the Committee of Two Hundred; Col. Ethan Allen, New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Walter S. Rogan, New York; Dr. Persifer Frazer, Philadelphia; and William O. McDowell, Secretary of the Committee of Two Hundred.

Speeches were made by Col. Ethan Allen, who said that Americans were misunderstood abroad because only the wealthy and unpatriotic traveled; by Dr. Persifer Frazer, who favored the esablishment of a bureau of 100 to redress the wrongs of people whether subjects of Kings, Emperors, or Presidents; by Prof. Ridpath, who said the scope of Congress should be to promote free institutions, that the terms of officers should be lengthened, the Presidents to ten years and the Senators to eight years; by Dr. Roberts, who favored holding the first meeting of the Congress during the World's Fair, that foreigners might become interested; by Prof. Alonzo Williams, who said that the congress was first of all an arbitration committee to settle all National difficulties; by ex-Judge Arnoux, who advocated the idea of making the congress a dual body, one part to be composed of delegates, the other of anybody and everybody who wanted to express an opinion; and by William O. McDowell, who thought commercial matters should be held more important than political matters.

On motion of ex-Judge Arnoux a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Chase, McDowell, Frazer, Ridpath, and Allen, was appointed to draw up a plan that would embody everything that had been said and to report to the general committee tomorrow.

BALLET GIRLS ON A STRIKE.

They Refuse to Dance and Are Given Notice to Quit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The peaceful quietude of "The Babes in the Wood" is disturbed and the pantomime from Drury Lane, London, presents two sides—one of harmonious beauty from the stage front, and one of bickerings, heartburnings, and despondency behind the footlights. The Franco-Italian ballet girls are in distress over a note which was handed to each of them Saturday night saying that after Saturday, Feb. 7, their services will not be required. Manager Leslie of London, the girls declare, reduced salaries an average of $2.50 a week, and then was compelled to postpone the regular payday, and even put the installment plan of payment into execution. As a result many of the girls refused to take part in the performance and the dismissals followed.

The Madison Square company, strengthened by the return of Maurice Barrymore to his old fold, resumed work at Mr. Palmer's cozy house tonight after a brief absence. A three-act piece by R. C. Carton, called "Sunlight and Shadow," was produced on this occasion. The play contains a few scenes, some humorous, some pathetic, which in themselves are clever. But the plot is theatric and conventional. The characters are old—nay, stale—and tonight the actors had not mastered their parts.

SUIT FOR $100,000 DAMAGES.

Roosevelt Hospital's Heavy Claims Against the Elevated Railroads.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—One of the most important Elevated railroad suits now pending in the courts is that brought by the Roosevelt Hospital to recover $100,000 damages against the Manhattan and Metropolitan Elevated railroad companies, the trial of which was begun in the Supreme Court before Justice Beach today. The hospital owns the entire block bounded by Ninth and Tenth avenues and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, and it owns the easements in the streets and avenues. The Elevated railroad has a station at Fifty-ninth street not far from the hospital, and it is claimed that the noise of the engines and trains and the smoke and cinders are injurious to the patients, and in fact make that part of the ground unfitted for hospital uses. The suit is brought to recover damages and for an injunction to restrain the running of trains. Decision was reserved.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Edward Horner, the New York Banker, Granted a Stay of Proceedings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The case of Edward H. Horner, the Wall street banker who was indicted in Illinois for violating the postal laws by sending through the mails lottery circulars for foreign lotteries, came before Judge La Combe in the United States Circuit Court today upon a motion for a stay of proceedings pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court on the order of removal granted by Judge Brown. Mr. Horner was arrested upon a bench warrant here and taken before United States Commissioner Shields. Judge Brown of the United States Circuit Court granted an order for the removal of the prisoner to Illinois. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained from Judge La Combe, but the latter refused to interfere. The court, however, today decided to grant the application for a stay of proceedings pending the termination of the appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Bail was originally fixed at $4,000, but upon the application of counsel for Mr. Horner today Judge La Combe reduced the bail to $2,500.

Romance of a Pair of Italian Lovers.

The marriage of Antonio Rubinio of Asbury Park and Rosa Di Moto of Jersey City is a subject of gossip in the latter city today. Antonio is 65 years old and his bride is 51 years of age. Thirty years ago the couple were lovers in Italy, but were separated through the machinations of Rubinio's father, who opposed their marriage. For years they searched for each other in vain and finally lost hope. Each remained true to the other, however, and when they met by chance today they lost no time, but went before a Justice and had the long delayed ceremony performed at once.

Postal Telegraph Directors.

At the annual election of directors of the Postal Telegraph and Cable company today the following were elected without opposition: John W. Mackay, George S. Coe, W. S. Van Horne, John W. Mackay Jr., Albert B. Chandler, C. R. Hosmer, James W. Ellsworth, W. H. Baker, R. C. Platt, John O. Stevens, and George G. Ward. All these are reelections except the case of John W. Mackay, who takes the place of Hector De Castro, who retires from the board. Mr. Platt will take the place of Mr. De Castro in the Executive Committee.

The Overdue Denmark Sighted.

A cable from London in today's papers reporting the sighting of the National Line steamer Denmark Jan. 25 was supplemented by one to the Marine Exchange today. The machinery of the National-Liner was reported as disabled and its engines were stopped. Its commander, however, declined assistance. So far as can be learned no vessel reaching New York has sighted the Denmark. Its crew numbers sixty-eight men. No cabin passengers are carried by any steamers of this line, but they frequently bring over steerage passengers.

Replacing a Woman's Scalp.

The surgeons of Bellevue Hospital are conducting the most extensive skin-grafting operation ever performed in the city. The patient is Mrs. Minnie Emma Wilck. Dec. 26 Mrs. Wilck had her scalp completely torn off by her hair catching in the shafting of a polishing machine which she operated in her husband's laundry. A young woman named Delia Ryan has volunteered to supply from her own body the cuticle necessary for the operation. Already she has supplied enough material for the graft to cover one-half of Mrs. Wilck's head.

Acknowledge They Are Not Omnipotent.

In reply to a complaint of the Liverpool Cotton Association of damp cotton the New York Cotton Exchange informed the Englishmen that it had no control over the weather in the cotton belt, and that if it rained on the growing crop the Englishmen must satisfy themselves with damp cotton.

Don't Want to Give Up Thomas.

The directors of the Philharmonic Society have written to the Thomas Orchestra Association of Chicago asking that body to try and make it possible for Mr. Thomas to come to New York once a month to conduct the society's concerts.

Brevities from Gotham.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has set aside the assignment of Isaac Sickle, importer of laces and velvets, on the ground of fraud.

A man registered at the Astor House as Fred Evans, England, committed suicide in his room today by cutting his throat with a razor. He left nothing by which he can be identified.

The mass-meeting held tonight at Cooper Union to advocate Parnell's continued leadership of the home-rule movement made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers. Not more than 600 people were in the hall.

Sire Bros. will begin the erection of a new hotel and theater soon. The former will be situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-first street and the theater on the northeast corner, opposite. The cost of each will be about $300,000.

Nettie McSorley, aged 16 years, was shockingly burned at her home in Brooklyn today. Her clothes caught fire from a burning piece of paper. Her mother, while trying to smother the flames, was also badly burned, and both are likely to die in the hospital from their injuries.

Mr. Al Hayman of Chicago, the theatrical manager, was one of the passengers on the steamship Trave, which arrived today. Mr. Hayman brought with him the models and scenic plot of "Thermidor," for Mr. Charles Frohman, who is to produce it next season in this city and Boston.

Mme. Bernhardt had a busy day of it today. Immediately after luncheon she drove to the Grand Opera-House and began to rehearse "La Tosca." Mme. Bernhardt's newest play, which she intends to produce in this city on her return engagement, is called "La Dame de Challant," and was written by the Italian poet, Giuseppi Giacosa.

DISASTROUS BLAZE AT DUBUQUE, IA.

Several Buildings Destroyed Entirely—A Loss of More Than $50,000.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—One of the most disastrous fires this city has known for years occurred tonight. It started in the Bishops Block, occupied by a number of parties, including Solomon Bros. Mr. Solomon lighted a cigar with a match and threw the latter aside after it was thought to be extinguished. It struck a pile of cotton-batting and in a moment it was a mass of flame. Mr. Solomon tried to extinguish it but was unable to do so. Solomon Bros.' store is gone, also a large part of the Golden Eagle clothing store next door, together with the Board of Trade rooms, and the Government Steamboat Inspector's office overhead. The loss is estimated roughly at $50,000 or more. Insurance—Solomon Bros., $15,000; Golden Eagle, $20,000; building, $20,000; Smith, Mathis & Co., $5,200. Tom Burke, fireman, was overcome by the heat and smoke, and is thought to be fatally injured. The night is the coldest of the winter and a terrific wind is blowing.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—St. Mary's Church, one of the largest Catholic edifices in the city, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The loss is about $30,000, on which there is $24,000 insurance, divided among the following companies: German of Freeport, $5,500; German of Buffalo, $4,000; Firemen's of Dayton, O., $9,500; German Insurance and Savings Institute of Quincy, $5,000.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Fire tonight partially destroyed the business portion of Winnebago, a small town near here. Buildings burned were: Dennison's drug store, Burdick's grocery, the Loomis block, Luten's undertaking establishment, Raney's block, the post-office building, contents of all destroyed. The rest of the stores were saved by Rockford's fire department; damage, $50,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—The macaroni factory of Bomistalli & Bisi, Penn avenue, was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss on building, $16,000; insured; on stock, $20,000; insurance, $1,000.

Belleville Miners on a Strike.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The coal miners of Belleville and vicinity have inaugurated a strike to secure a uniform rate for mining of two cents per bushel. At present the price paid is one-fourth to one-half a cent less. Between 400 and 500 miners refused to go to work this morning. Tonight they held a meeting at their headquarters at which their resolve to hold out for the advance was emphatically reiterated.

Sixteen Thousand Men Will Be Idle.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The 16,000 coke operators of this region, according to what the labor leaders say, will cease work next Monday. At today's conference the operators again insisted that the men should agree to a reduction of 10 per cent all round. The miners' committee would not consider the proposition, because the workmen they represented had asked for an increase and were in no mood to accept a reduction.

Must Pay Duty on the Presents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Treasury Department has informed Mr. James Kitson, President of the Iron and Steel Institute of Leeds, England, that the law will not permit the free entry into this country of a number of valuable presents which the institute desired to present to certain gentlemen of this country as testimonials of appreciation for courtesies received on the occasion of the visit of the institute to the United States in October, 1890.

Koch's Remedy Didn't Help Her.

ALBANY, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The body of Miss Hattie Colton, daughter of M. Colton of this city, who died at Battle Creek, Mich., of consumption, arrived last night. Miss Colton has been a sufferer for some time, and went to Battle Creek to be treated with Dr. Koch's lymph. It proved to hasten her death, which occurred Sunday afternoon.

A Prisoner's Fatal Leap.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Tonight while the Sheriff of Cowley County was taking home a prisoner named Harvey, the hand-cuffed prisoner suddenly jumped to his feet and sprang through the window of the fast running train near this city. Harvey was killed almost instantly.

Has Not Dissolved.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—The report that the American Tinned Plate association had dissolved is denied by Assistant Secretary Lutz. He says he has no knowledge of the association winding up its business, and thinks he would be notified if a dissolution was contemplated.

Sensational Mormon Stories Denied.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 3.—Gov. Thomas denies the sensational stories sent from here that there is about to be an uprising among the Mormons.

NEW BASE-BALL RULES.

MEASURES LIKELY TO BE ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Important Work to Be Done at the Meeting to Be Held in Chicago Feb. 13—President Young's List of Contracts for Next Season—Anson's Team Not to Make a Trip to California—General Turf and Sporting News.

President Thurman of the American Association has evidently resolved to remain in the East until the date of the Governing Board's meeting, which will be at the Auditorium Feb. 13. He was expected here Saturday, but has evidently changed his plans.

The coming meeting will be a most important one. In the first place a Chairman must be selected. It is almost assured that Mr. Spalding will be the man chosen. Mr. Thurman has not been idle, and the board will pass a number of new rules which will revolutionize the base-ball world. One of them as outlined by Mr. Thurman is as follows:

"Every month each manager of a club files with our board a private report containing a full personal history of every player in his club. The history shall detail his habits, temperate or the reverse; his obedience, tractability, etc., and his deportment on the diamond. The record kept by the official scorer will also be filed. The advantages resulting to the National game from the enforcement of this rule, among others, are: First—Managers or proprietors of clubs desiring information other than the record of the guide book about any player they may be contemplating signing can obtain full, complete, and reliable information from the National Board, not only as to the player's ability on the field, but also his personal habits, deportment, etc. Second—The player has the reciprocal advantage, if he is a qualified and worthy man, of an official send-off, which must, in the nature of the case, enhance his value and enable him to command the highest price paid. Third—The player who is a gentleman has this further advantage, that should he become enfeebled, old, too stiff, or incapacitated in any way from playing further ball he can draw upon the National Board for a certificate of character, recommendation, or even its influence to help him secure the means of a livelihood.

"The National Board has the power of inflicting fines upon managers who fail to report or give false information in their reports."

YOUNG'S FIRST BULLETIN.

List of the Players Released and Those Who Have Signed Contracts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—N. E. Young, as Secretary of the National Board of Base-Ball Clubs, promulgated his first official bulletin today over his new title. He starts out by saying:

In compliance with resolutions adopted at our recent meeting held in New York I respectfully request all clubs to forward me not later than Saturday next a complete list of all players held under contract or reservation for 1891 by your club whose services you desire to retain as well as those whose services you desire to dispense with.

Accompanying the "special" is the regular bulletin of official changes.

Contracts for 1891—With Philadelphia, John Thornton; with Cleveland, Leon Viau and E. J. McKean; with Pittsburg, Connie Mack; with Brooklyn, Thomas Winslow and G. E. Hemming; with the Philadelphia American Association Club, W. H. Sharrey and W. J. Bradley; with Columbus, Elton Chamberlin, Charles Crooks, F. Knauss, W. H. Wheelock, John E. Easton, M. E. Baldwin; with St. Louis, Jack Munyan, Thomas McCarthy, C. B. Miller, John E. Stivets, J. Neal, and C. E. Duffee.

Released—D. W. Long, N. L. Baker, T. F. Power from Baltimore, John Thornton by Milwaukee.

Terms accepted—John Healy and T. W. Worden by Baltimore, and F. Scherbeck by the Philadelphia American Association Club.

CHICAGO TEAM'S TRIP.

California Will Not See Anson's Base-Ball Team This Spring.

It is now definitely settled that Anson and his team will not go to California the coming spring. The plan as now outlined for the club is to proceed direct from here to St. Augustine, Fla., about March 10. Three weeks of hard practice will be put in there, and then the club will come north again, putting in a preliminary exhibition season among the American Association cities. Columbus, Louisville, St. Louis, and other towns will be visited. When the association season opens the team will be left with a week's time on its hands, but this may be put in at Kansas City, Omaha, and other Western points. The make-up of the team remains a mystery. Anson is away, and Mr. Spalding declares that the old man has the work of putting a team on the field in his hands. It is now assured that Pfeffer will play second base, which completes the infield.

EARLE GOES TO MINNEAPOLIS.

The League Clubs Waived Claim to Him Weeks Ago.

J. Palmer O'Neil and Frank de Haas Robison have arisen in their wrath at the release of Earle by the local club and say that he will not be allowed to leave the league. They seem to forget that not many weeks ago they waived claim to the player and hence the local club is free to dispose of him as it sees fit. A short time since Mr. Spalding asked the league clubs to send in a list of the players in the Chicago team they wanted. Not one of the clubs asked for Earle, which was virtually a waiver. St. Paul wanted the elongated fielder, and, with Mr. Spalding's permission, signed him. Through some misunderstanding the deal fell through and at Mr. Spalding's request the contract was returned to him. Minneapolis then stepped in and asking for the player secured him to play first base and probably captain the club. Had Mr. Spalding not felt that the player was free he would not have released him, first to St. Paul and later to Minneapolis. Messrs. Robison and O'Neil are a trifle late in their claim, and it will hardly be allowed.

Who Will Pay the Athletic Players?

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Who is going to pay the released players of the Athletic Club the balance of their salaries is a question which seems pretty hard to answer. The Wagner brothers, although successful in their effort to obtain an association franchise, show no inclination to go down into their pockets to pay off debts which they were in no way responsible for contracting, and the minority stockholders of the Athletic Club, although ready to meet all obligations of the club had they secured the franchise, declare that there is a very different aspect to affairs since they have been unsuccessful and are now practically out of the game.

Brush and Johnson Can't Agree.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—John T. Brush of Indianapolis arrived in Cleveland this morning and had a three hours' conference with A. L. Johnson about the Cincinnati muddle. After some introductory talk Johnson asked Mr. Brush whether he was prepared to accept his (Johnson's) offer made in Cincinnati. Brush said he was not, and then he made a proposition, the exact terms of which are not known, but he proposed to give Johnson less than a half interest in the Cincinnati club. Johnson would not consider the proposition, and the two parted.

Milwaukee Wants Dahlen.

If Anson granted all the demands made on him for players the thirty men he controls would be speedily grabbed up and he would be left to fight for the penant unaided. Director Gillette of the Milwaukee Club came to the city yesterday and made a modest demand for Dahlen, the young second baseman whom Anson has signed. The latter was out of the city and Mr. Spalding refused to grant the request. Mr. Gillette will hardly get the man until Anson tries him at least.

Sam Barkley Fails in Business.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Sam Barkley, the famous second-baseman, has failed in business. Today the Sheriff closed his cigar store on executions aggregating $3,600. Barkley achieved renown with St. Louis in 1886. Pittsburg and Baltimore got into a snarl over him, the most important result of which was Pittsburg's desertion of the association and admission to the league.

Sioux City Signing Players.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Funds have been secured to keep the Sioux City membership in the Western Base-Ball Association. The management today signed Billy Earle, the catcher, and is proceeding to fill the team, which will be far stronger than last season.

Chamberlain to Remain in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The open opposition of the Columbus newspapers and the publication of numerous cards threatening a boycott if Elton Chamberlain was released to the Athletics spoiled that deal today and all negotiations are off for the present. Billy Sharsig left this morning for the West without the release of the pitcher.

Results at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Over a thousand people tramped through the drenching rain and saw some extremely poor races at Guttenberg, N. J. Lysander, a 30 to 1 shot, beat McCauley, in the third event. Summaries follow:

First race, five furlongs—Chickasaw won, Marty B. second, Blanche third. Time, 1:08.

Second race, six furlongs—Little Fred won, Sandstone second, Humdrum third. Time, 1:23½.

Third race, one mile and a sixteenth—Lysander won, McCauley second, Ecarte third. Time, 1:58¾.

Fourth race, mile and eighth—Haneecas won, Woodcutter second, Now or Never third. Time, 2:03¼.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Text won, Khattan second, Shotover third. Time, 1:29¼.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Wanderment won, Repeater second, Chilhowie third. Time, 1:38.

Australian Bookies in Town.

Barney Allen and Dick Soloman, two Australian bookmakers, are in the city on their way to England. They will book there for several months and return home in time to see the next Melbourne Cup. Allen is one of the heaviest betters in the world, ranking with his countryman, Thompson. If the latter makes a success of his San Francisco track Allen will return and make a book on it.

A Full Brother to Axtell.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Lou, dam of Axtell, gave birth this morning to a horse foal by William L., thus making the youngster a full brother to Axtell and consequently worth a small fortune. The infant will probably be named Dewtell. C. W. Williams owns a half interest in the colt.

Sale of Pullman and Muscadine.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—J. E. Madden of Lexington has sold to B. J. Johnson of New York City the 4-year-old bay colt Pullman, by imported Glengarry, dam Kathleen, by Lexington; and to W. G. Sickle of Trenton, N. J., the bay stallion Muscadine. Price private.

A Chance for Carney and McAuliffe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Puritan Athletic Club of Long Island City, of which "Dick" Roche and "Jim" Wakeley are the grand masters, has determined to bring about a return match between the renowned English light weight, "Jem" Carney, and the American champion, Jack McAuliffe. As a starter they have baited their hook for these two unrivaled fighters with $10,000. This offer was cabled today by Richard K. Fox to Carney at the request of Dick Roche. The same cable carried an offer of $2,000 for a contest between the Harlem spider and Bill Plimmer, the 107-pound champion of England.

Sullivan Will Back Kerrigan.

John L. Sullivan has always had a great regard for Patsy Kerrigan, the Boston lightweight. Yesterday he announced that he would match Kerrigan against the winner of the Ryan-Needham fight for $2,500 a side. He will issue a formal challenge in a few days. Kerrigan and Needham fought their famous 106-round draw in California a year ago the 7th of this month.

Seventeen Savage Rounds.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—There was a savage fight this morning at Milford between Henry McGloan of Natick and John Burns of Marlboro for a purse of $250. Two-ounce gloves were used and the men stripped to about 130 pounds. McGloan won in the seventeenth round, knocking Burns senseless. Both men were badly pounded.

Arrival of Sir Bedivere.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Sir Bedivere, the choice St. Bernard dog, for which E. B. Sears of Melrose has just paid $10,000 in England, arrived here today. The dog stood his ocean trip finely, though he was seasick for a few hours. The dog stands thirty-four inches at the shoulder and weighs 220 pounds. Sir Bedivere is the result of an accidental cross or "nick." He is out of Bena, whom it was intended to breed to Champion Pouf, but as the services of that dog were not available just then she was bred to Nero III.

The Shooting Tournament at Clinton.

CLINTON, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The champion wing shot of America will arrive tomorrow and take part in the contest. The crack shot here today was Bacheller, he killing every bird he shot at. The purses were divided. Friday will occur the great shot of the tournament.

The Manitoba Bonspiel.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The annual Manitoba bonspiel, the largest curling event in the world, opened here today. Over seventy rinks were in attendance from points in Northwestern Canada, the Northwestern States, and Ontario. Play began today for the Bonspiel Challenge Cup.

General Sporting Notes.

Eugene Leigh has added Landseer to his stable.

Isaac Murphy is now said to be all right again, barring a little rheumatism.

Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S., is in foal to King Wilkes. She is 25 years old.

Dominick McCaffrey has been appointed boxing instructor of the Manhattan Athletic Club.

The Olympic Club of New Orleans now offers a purse of $5,000 for Myer and McAuliffe to fight for. Its first offer was $7,500.

Judge Warder in Jail at Last.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Judge Warder, City Attorney of Chattanooga, who murdered his daughter's husband Jan. 18, is in jail at last. The grand jury returned an indictment about noon today, and quite a sensational controversy occurred in open court between Warder's attorney and Judge Moon. The attorney wanted the trial held privately, but Judge Moon firmly announced that Warder should be treated as any other prisoner. The trial to decide whether the case is bailable or not will occur tomorrow afternoon.

Order of Mutual Aid.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The State meeting of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid opened here today. President George Doying of Jacksonville delivered his annual address. Every lodge in the State was represented. The report of Grand Secretary A. McLean of Macomb shows that all death claims, amounting to $9,806, have been paid. The Treasurer's report shows the order to be flourishing. It is contemplated changing the constitution so as to create two classes of policies of $1,000 and $2,000.

The Mysterious Suicide Identified.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The mysterious unknown who was found asphyxiated in a room at the Imperial Hotel, New York, has at last been identified. He registered as H. S. Weil and represented that he was agent of A. J. Weil, the banker of this city. Mr. Weil said the man was Harry S. Drexler, whose mother was a cousin of Mr. Weil. His father is a wealthy mule shipper of Louisiana. Young Drexler was not connected with Mr. Weil in any way.

Worn-out, "run-down," feeble women, need Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It builds them up. It's a powerful, restorative tonic, or strength-giver—free from alcohol and injurious drugs. The entire system is renewed and invigorated. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, gives refreshing sleep, and restores flesh and strength. As a soothing nervine, it allays and subdues hysteria, spasms, and all the nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It's the only *guaranteed* medicine for women. It does what is promised—or it asks nothing. It gives satisfaction, in every case, or the money paid for it is refunded.

That's the way its makers prove their faith in it. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; a legitimate *medicine*, not a *beverage*. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

CLAIMS ALL THE CREDIT.

MORELL MACKENZIE AND THE OPERATION ON THE CROWN PRINCE.

The English Physician Does Not Want Dr. Evans to Enjoy the Credit of Having Made the Silver Tube Used in That Delicate Operation—Gen. Miles Insists He Was Right and Forsyth Wrong—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—In a recent letter to THE TRIBUNE I described the work of Dr. Thomas W. Evans of Paris. In that letter I mentioned a curious incident in his career. This was when he was called in at the little Village of San Remo in Italy to make a silver tube to be used in completing the operation of tracheotomy on the Crown Prince Frederick of Germany. Dr. Evans went into the shop of a village jeweler and made with his own hands from a French five-franc-piece the silver tube, which was used the following morning. The doctor remained up all night to make the tube, for the reason that there was no tube available in that remote village, nor was there a workman who had the slightest idea of how to make one, and the operation of the following morning would not be possible without an instrument of this kind ready at hand. It is also a matter of history that this operation alone saved the Prince from suffocation and prolonged his days for the short period which followed. This declaration of mine has been denied by the editor of the London *World*. Undoubtedly this denial has been instigated by Sir Morell Mackenzie because the editor of the *World* himself could have known nothing of the facts of the case. This denial is only interesting from the fact of its illustrating the methods of this English surgeon and is an explanation of his continually being in hot water with the German physicians at that time.

Mackenzie Wants All the Credit.

It was his ambition to monopolize every form of credit and to advertise himself to the fullest possible extent in connection with the case. That he should have carried this desire to the extent of wishing to appropriate to himself the credit of making this silver tube is nonsense. If he had been given a fee of a thousand guineas and a month of time with all the facilities in the world he could not have made such an instrument, as he has no mechanical skill. This is not to his discredit. The discredit lies in his attempting to take to himself what belongs rightfully to another. The village jeweler at whose shop this instrument was made had not the slightest mechanical ingenuity beyond his mere trade. I myself saw Dr. Evans begin the work with the five-franc piece. I saw him during the various stages of the work. He said in a half-humorous way as he began: "I am very glad that you are here as a witness to what I am doing." Thereby hinting diplomatically that if any good came of it it would be some one else who would have all the credit.

Sir Morell and the Correspondents.

Sir Morell Mackenzie is not classed in Europe as a quack, yet he employs many of the devices of the quack for self-advertising. When I was at San Remo the German Emperor sent positive orders that there should be no information given out concerning the condition of the Crown Prince except through the official bulletins. The members of the Crown Prince's household were forbidden to even speak to newspaper correspondents. Nothing illustrates better the character of this English physician than his studied hypocrisy in pretending to carry out this order. He would walk through the streets of San Remo looking neither to the right nor to the left, refusing to acknowledge even the salutations of the numerous newspaper correspondents who swarmed at this point at this particular time. Yet any representative of any newspaper who cared to take the trouble to crawl quietly up to his rooms in the Victoria Hotel would be sure to meet with a warm reception, particularly if he came up without sending a card or letting any one know where he was going. More than this, a member of his own family—a daughter—was enabled, through the kindness of her father, to peddle the secrets of the Prince's sick-room throughout the various newspapers of Europe and to one paper in New York. She was there ostensibly as a visitor. It was not known that she was connected in any way with the newspapers. On this account she was often invited to the villa and was treated there with the same confidence as was her father. Those who could obtain nothing through the father could purchase the manuscript reports of the daughter.

Meissonier Wanted to See the Indians.

The death of Meissonier at Paris recalls a personal experience I had with him now nearly two years ago. I had a call from him at my house in Neuilly at 6 o'clock in the morning. This visit was most surprising and is curious only as it illustrates the youthful enthusiasm of the venerable artist. There was a private exhibition to be given by the American Indians who were then visiting in Paris. M. Meissonier had received an invitation, with the leading artists of Paris. Paris for some particular reason had become very much excited over the Indians, and as I happened to have charge of the tickets for the opening view of the red men of the West I understood for the first time in my life the extraordinary craze upon the part of the Parisian world of fashion to see something that they had never seen before. It was about 6 o'clock in the morning that I was waked up and was informed that an elderly gentleman wished to see me below. I dressed hastily when I saw that it was the card of the great artist. He came to my house at that hour to ask for two extra tickets for his family friends. He began at once when I came down to apologize for this intrusion and to explain in a most modest way who he was, fancying perhaps that a citizen of the United States might not have heard of him. When I told him that his name was as well known in the United States as in Paris, he thanked me again and again for the compliment.

That same day at the entertainment I had another opportunity for talking with him. He recognized me the moment that I came near his box and waved his hand enthusiastically in the direction of the Indians as he called me "My friend." He then spoke of the Indians with the greatest enthusiasm. He said that he had never seen any race of men that impressed him so much with their character, their dignity, and the wonderful possibilities for the picturesque in their draperies and in their movements. He thought them much more interesting than the types of the Orientals. Their dress was fully as picturesque, while there was an air of savagery, of ferocious vitality about the North American Indians not seen in the sleepy Oriental types. He was particularly enthusiastic over the Indian dancing. He said: "I am drunk with the color, the movement, and the excitement of the picture presented."

T. C. CRAWFORD.

GEN. MILES HAS NOT BACKED DOWN.

He Still Believes That Col. Forsyth Was Guilty of Bad Management.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The anxiously-awaited reports of Maj. Kent and Capt. Baldwin, the two officers detailed to investigate particulars of the Wounded Knee battle, were received at army headquarters today. The contents of the reports will not be officially made public until Secretary Proctor has determined what action he will take in Col. Forsyth's case. It is assumed by those officers who have learned the contents of the several reports that there will be no further proceedings against Col. Forsyth, and that he will be restored to his command. It is known, however, that Gen. Miles has not backed down from his position. He reiterates his indorsement on the official report of Forsyth, wherein he stated in plain words that bad management was displayed in the arrangement of the troops, and that women and children were knowingly shot down. But for the premature publication of the first reports on the battle it is thought by some officers here that Gen. Miles' last indorsement might have been more favorable to Col. Forsyth, and it is intimated that less embarrassment would be caused the officials here if Gen. Miles had recommended Col. Forsyth's restoration to his command.

An estimate sent to Congress yesterday by the Secretary of War to supply a deficiency in the Quartermaster's Department tells the story of the cost of the Indian campaign which has just closed. The round sum of $1,200,000 is asked for, the principal items of which are $886,016 for transportation of troops and supplies; $187,703 for extra clothing, camp and garrison equipage necessary to fit out for the winter; $7,000 to replace horses broken down in the campaign and for the purchase of ponies; and $67,000 to cover the difference in cost of supplies purchased for troops in the field and the contract prices of the posts from which the troops were drawn. There were other expenses under the supply departments that will probably bring the total cost of the campaign up to $2,000,000, a sum sufficient to have given the Sioux the $100,000 annual appropriation promised them for a period of twenty years.

FILLING CABINET VACANCIES.

The House Bill Making Changes in the Law Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Among the petitions and memorials presented and referred in the Senate was one from the banks of New Orleans deprecating any further discussion of the free coinage scheme.

The House bill, to amend Sec. 180 of the Revised Statutes (in reference to temporary designations to fill vacancies in the case of the death, sickness, or absence of heads of departments), was reported back with a substitute. The substitute amends three sections of the Revised Statutes on that subject and limits to thirty days the period of such designation except where the duties are exercised by the Assistant Secretary, in which case there is no limitation.

Mr. Hale preferred the simple bill of three lines as passed by the House to the more complex substitute reported back from the Finance Committee. After some further discussion the substitute was rejected and the House bill passed.

The consideration of the Fortification bill was then resumed.

The first item that attracted notice was one appropriating $1,000,000 for the purchase of oil-tempered and annealed steel for high-power coast defense guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch caliber. The Committee on Appropriations recommended a reduction of the amount to $800,000, and Mr. Gorman moved a still further reduction to $250,000. After a long discussion as to whether or not the United States could successfully resist a foreign foe in case of a declaration of war Mr. Gorman's amendment was rejected.

The committee amendment reducing the appropriation for oil-tempered steel from $1,000,000 to $800,000 was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 7 (Messrs. Chandler, Cullom, Dolph, Frye, Hawley, Stewart, and Teller).

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate bill for a public building at St. Paul, Minn., reducing the amount from $1,500,000 to $800,000. The bill now goes to the President.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was reported, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

DEFENDING MIZNER AND REITER.

Friends of the Disgraced Officials Speak for Them in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—After the approval of the journal the House proceeded to dispose of various matters of private business on the Speaker's table, referring the measures to appropriate committees or sending them to conference.

The Senate bill to prohibit the sale of tobacco to minors under 16 years of age in the District of Columbia was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Mr. McKenna of California, replying to Mr. McCreary's criticisms a few days ago of the Barrundia case, defended the action of Minister Mizner in the matter. If he understood Mr. Mizner's situation he was supported by every publicist of repute. Mr. Mizner was his personal friend; he knew him intimately. He was a gentleman of character, of ability, and of courage.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania came to the defense of Commander Reiter. In due time he proposed to submit some remarks in support of these propositions:

First, that the Secretary of the Navy had no right under the law to administer a public reprimand to Commander Reiter, as he had done, by the insulting letter published in the press; second, that Reiter and Mizner had followed international law as practiced in the last fifty years of the country's history.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois made a most eloquent defense of the State Department. He reviewed the case at some length and said in closing: "God grant that no man of any party shall be ever the Secretary of State who will not disavow the act of a minister who orders the surrender of a political victim who trusts to our protection and the act of a commander who sits supine with two war vessels at his back and permits such a bloody tragedy and disgrace to our National name." [Applause.]

After further debate by Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana and Mr. McCreary of Kentucky in support of the action of the Secretary of State and of the Secretary of the Navy, the committee, without disposing of the bill, rose and the House adjourned.

TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Some Interesting Statistics Furnished by the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 3.—A bulletin giving the statistics of the freight traffic on the great lakes was issued by the Census Bureau today. For purposes of convenience the tonnage is divided into four classes—namely: products of agriculture, products of mines and quarries, other products and manufactures, miscellaneous and other commodities. The chief point of interest in this exhibit is the fact that three commodities—coal, iron ore, and lumber—comprise 75 per cent of the total cargo tonnage of the lakes. If to these commodities be added corn, 82 per cent of the total cargo tonnage is accounted for, and if to the above-named there be added wheat and mill products, there would scarcely remain 10 per cent of the total traffic. The total cargo tonnage for the season of 1889 was 27,460,260. The average distance for which freight on the great lakes is carried is 566 miles. In the foregoing figures the Canada coastwise trade is not included. It is stated that the ton mileage of the lakes is equal to 22.6 per cent of the total ton mileage of railways in the United States, which shows the relative importance of the lake commerce. The figures of the receipts and shipments for the season of 1889 from some of the principal ports are as follows:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Chicago	5,069,973	2,914,065
Buffalo	4,046,144	2,683,993
Cleveland	2,737,708	883,862
Ashtabula	2,205,595	489,585
Milwaukee	1,584,250	351,555
Tonawanda	1,046,895	....
Toledo	506,351	930,640
Erie	773,030	498,958
Superior	875,692	304,605
Duluth	683,162	430,886
Detroit	615,750	148,803
Oswego	402,847	286,271
Ogdensburg	470,044	192,860
Lorain	346,899	273,874
Sandusky	305,209	297,574
Ashland	437,858	1,759,884

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Jay Gould Has a Talk with Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Jay Gould and a party consisting of his son George and daughter Helen, President John H. Inman of the Richmond and Danville railroad, Sidney Dillon, Calvin S. Brice, and Gen. Sam Thomas arrived in Washington last evening in Mr. Gould's private car. Shortly afterwards Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Mr. Gould spent fifteen or twenty minutes together, engaged apparently in earnest conversation, as they walked up and down the platform in the Pennsylvania railroad station beyond the iron gates. The Postmaster-General then left the station and Mr. Gould entered his private car, where he spent the night. The subject of their conversation is known only to themselves.

The Gould party was joined here this morning by Mr. Felton of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad and Superintendent Green of the Richmond and Danville system, who also came in a special private car, and the combined party proceeded southward on an extended tour.

Fort Sheridan's Chances.

Unless the Senate can be prevailed upon to make the specific appropriation of $500,000 for the completion of Fort Sheridan, which is so much desired by War Department officials, who are anxious that the work of construction should be completed in season for the World's Fair, this post will have to take its chances with other posts that are included in the lump sum of $600,000 recommended by the House Appropriations Committee in the Sundry Civil bill reported to the House today. But even if this amount is not increased by the Senate, it is pretty safe to assume that Fort Sheridan will get a good share of it. The clause is so worded as to give the Secretary of War complete jurisdiction in the distribution of the money.

Who Will Succeed Windom?

The storm center of Treasury gossip today was in the vicinity of Secretary Proctor. He was more talked of than Secretary Tracy. All this was on the theory that the President would fill Secretary Windom's place by transferring one of his present advisers. There was nothing to confirm this gossip. Tonight the talk runs chiefly to the promotion of Assistant-Secretary Nettleton.

Charges Against a Methodist Preacher.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A local Methodist preacher was arrested today for an assault on Alice Tull, daughter of the Rev. A. L. Tull, pastor of the Caledonia Street Methodist Church. The girl is said to be feeble-minded.

TO PLAN THE BUILDINGS.

STRUCTURES FOR THE LAKE-FRONT ASSIGNED TO ARCHITECTS.

Men Who Will Look After the Four Buildings That It Is Proposed to Put There—Some Reservations Made in View of Possible Complications—Decrees Entered in Court for Their Removal After the Fair—Other World's Fair Matters.

Once more the Lake-Front is enjoying a small boom as a site for a portion of the World's Fair. Yesterday afternoon architects were named to design three of the four buildings which it has been proposed to place there. Chief of Construction Burnham submitted the nominations, and they were at once approved by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. The architects and their assignments are as follows:

Treat & Folz, to design the building for electrical displays; Bauer & Hill, to design the Music-Hall; Charles S. Frost, to design the Decorative Art Building.

The architects are to receive $5,000 each, provided the proposed structures are built. In case they should not be built the designers will be paid for the time expended in making the drawings. The provision in regard to payment was made by the committee on account of the fear that Michigan avenue property-owners might enjoin the Exposition from putting any buildings on the Lake-Front.

The architects named are all well known and stand high in the profession here in Chicago.

Treat & Folz have designed, among other buildings, St. Luke's Hospital and the Western Theological Seminary, on Washington boulevard. They are eminent in domestic architecture, and have planned more than 100 buildings in the city.

Bauer & Hill designed the Josephinum Academy, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and a number of other public structures.

Charles S. Frost has done a great deal in domestic architecture. He designed the R. T. Crane residence on Michigan boulevard, and P. E. Studebaker's house at South Bend. He also designed the Chicago and Northwestern Station at Milwaukee, and, in conjunction with Henry Ives Cobb, designed the Owings Block, at the corner of Dearborn and Adams streets.

By the appointment of these architects provision has been made for designing all the World's Fair buildings at both ends of the site. The Art Palace will be designed in Burnham & Root's office from sketches made by Mr. Root.

But the appointment of architects to design Lake-Front buildings does not, it appears, mean that such buildings will be put up unless the Illinois Central tracks be removed and the Michigan avenue property-owners withdraw all objections. At present both are in the way of progress on the plans mapped out. There is not sufficient room on the Lake-Front, it is argued, for four or five buildings with the tracks where they are. An estimate has been made that not more than 100,000 people could stand on Michigan avenue between Jackson street and Park row, and if the Water Palace were placed on the Lake-Front its external beauty and displays would attract such crowds as to make the street impassable. This is the opinion of a number of the members of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

Again, all the Michigan avenue property-owners have not signified their intention to waive injunction proceedings, and to condemn their easement would mean disastrous delay. Yesterday a large number of the most influential property-owners went into court and agreed to waive their rights provided a decree were entered to remove the buildings south of Jackson street before Nov. 1, 1894, but a careful scrutiny of the names of those entering into the arrangement does not reveal that of J. H. Dunham and one or two other notable objectors. It has been vouched for though that Mr. Dunham would not stand in the way.

Then, once more, there are no exhibits for an electrical building on the Lake-Front. There are none, likewise, for a decorative art building. According to the agreement entered into between the National Commission and the directory exhibits suitable for such buildings go to Jackson Park. There isn't much either for a music hall except musical instruments, ancient and modern. In the minds of many it is a question whether the music hall will ever be built. Architects Adler and Sullivan were formerly assigned to design it, but owing to the uncertain outlook they were subsequently assigned to do one of the Jackson Park buildings.

If the Illinois Central would agree to remove its tracks, in accordance with the provisions of the Hamline ordinance, it is generally believed that the Lake-Front would take on new life among members of the directory, and there was a general impression around yesterday that an agreement would be reached with the road.

"I don't know what President Fish will do about it," said General Counsel B. F. Ayer of the Illinois Central yesterday.

"But you agreed to a similar plan last summer?"

"Yes, I know we did, but things have changed since then. At that time money was not so scarce. It will take about $4,000,000 to make the change required by the Hamline ordinance, and $4,000,000 is a large sum to get together as money matters now stand. We simply haven't it. Last summer our stock was selling at $1.17; now it is at par. We tried to raise about $5,000,000 when the stock was up. We issued that much additional stock, and with the exception of about $500,000 worth we still have it on our hands. Nobody seems to want it. I can't tell, though, what Mr. Fish may do. The Illinois Central is not the worst friend of Chicago."

LAKE-FRONT MATTER SETTLED.

Bill Filed and Answered and a Decree Entered by Consent.

Property-owners on Michigan avenue, between Monroe street and Park Row, filed another bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to restrain the World's Columbian Exposition from erecting buildings on the Lake-Front until a decree is entered of record in court providing for the removal of the structures after the close of the Exposition. The complainants are:

Addison Bollard,	S. D. Kimbark.	A. Tracey Lay,
J. Beecher,	A. J. Cooper,	Rebecca Church,
W. F. Leland,	Richelieu Hotel	Art Institute,
Studebaker Bros.	Company,	H. E. Bucklen,
Company,	Wm. H. Turner,	Emily C. Lyon,
Caryl Young,	E. P. Whitehead,	E. L. Gillette,
Mary F. Blair,	Seth George,	J. O. Armour,
C. F. Ryder,	M. J. Wilmarth,	John W. Macay,
Wm. C. Ritchie,	Leroy Payne,	L. J. McCormick,
Noble P. Judah,	Milton Weston,	Milton J. Palmer,
H. S. Doggett,	C. A. Winship,	Wm. E. Price.
M. Peacock.		

At a meeting of these property-owners it was decided to allow the Lake-Front to be occupied by the Exposition buildings provided that they were removed within one year after the close of the Exposition, or at all events before Nov. 1, 1894. The bill sets up the acts of the General Assembly declaring that the park should forever remain open and vacant.

An answer was filed by the World's Columbian Exposition consenting that such a provision as prayed may be entered. Judge Tuley entered a decree providing for the removal of the buildings after the Exposition, except the Art Building, which is to be constructed north of Jackson street. In this way the legal controversy is settled and the work will be continued.

MANY MATTERS OF INTEREST.

Texas' Plans for the Fair—Davis' Next Appointment—Queen Isabella Statue.

Texas is coming to the World's Fair at all hazards. It is going to raise $1,000,000 and cut a wide swath. This is the opinion of Thomas G. Hurley, a wealthy builder of Fort Worth, Tex., and President of the Texas World's Fair Exhibit Association. Mr. Hurley was at headquarters yesterday and he was particularly anxious to have it understood that Texas would spend $1,000,000 at least on her exhibit, whether the Legislature voted it or not. If the Legislature refused to vote the money it would be not from any lack of interest in the Exposition, but on account of a constitutional inhibition. In that case the World's Fair Exhibit Association will assess a contribution of $1,200,000 on the State, by school districts, and rely on the patriotism and enthusiasm of the people to pay it.

Mr. Hurley says that the people of the mining region have determined on an exhibit of their own. They propose to excavate and construct a real mine on the Exposition grounds, with shafts, drafts, and cuts, and to exhibit a mine in actual working order. They will also bring to the mine from Texas every week several car-loads of the metal, which will be broken up into small pieces, labeled, and given away to visitors.

But the most striking exhibit will be that of the lumbermen. They will bring a specimen tree to Chicago. That is, a piece of a tree. It will measure 100 feet to its first limb, and that much of it will be brought to this city in one piece. It will be a pretty big piece, as, after its arrival, an arch will be dug through the lower part of it large enough for a stage coach to pass through. The lumbermen have promised $100,000 for their own exhibit in addition to the State appropriation, $10,000 of which will be expended in bringing the Texas tree to the Exposition.

Director-General Davis is turning over the probable appointments he will recommend at the next meeting of the directory. F. J. V. Skiff and H. W. Tabor of Colorado appear to have fought themselves out of the field in their candidacy for the Department of Mines and Mining. J. T. Dougine and W. P. Blake remain, with the chances largely in favor of Mr. Dougine.

Alternate Commissioner Mercer of Wyoming still has his eye on the Live-Stock Department, but straws indicate that E. W. Cottrell of Detroit will get the position if he wants it. He has been indorsed by the National Live-Stock Association and has some strong friends in the Exposition management. E. C. Lewis, who managed the horse show on the Lake-Front several seasons, is a candidate, as is also Col. Edmunds of Kentucky, who is here now looking after his chances.

In response to an invitation of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings a committee from the directors of the Queen Isabella Association called yesterday morning at the office of Supervising-Architect D. H. Burnham and selected a site for the Isabella statue and pavilion. The site selected is in the improved part of Jackson Park, on the lake shore. The statue is to be erected near the present music pavilion. The pavilion will be near by, in the neighborhood of the foreign exhibits. The sculptor, Harriet Hosmer, left a special request that her statue should stand looking out over the lake.

Yesterday afternoon when this matter came up before the Committee on Grounds and Buildings the question of locating the pavilion was postponed to a future meeting. There is some question as to what the committee means to do about this pavilion.

Upon the recommendation of Chief of Construction Burnham the Committee on Grounds and Buildings yesterday appointed James K. McKee Assistant Engineer. The committee also approved the appointment of Holabird & Roache to design the Live-Stock Building.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

How the Fair Is Provided For in the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—It is fortunate for the National Commission that the World's Fair has a representative among the members of the House Committee on Appropriations, as shown by the shape in which its needs have been provided for in the Sundry Civil bill. The committee was impressed with the reasons given by Mr. Candler for making a heavy reduction in the amount to be appropriated for the salaries of officers and employés, but Mr. Butterworth insisted that the full amount estimated for in the report of President Palmer Jan. 12 should be recommended.

The committee makes the following recommendation in the Sundry Civil bill:

For the selection, purchase, preparation, and arrangement of such articles and materials as the heads of the several executive departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the United States Fish Commission may decide shall be embraced in the Government exhibit, and such additional articles as the President may designate for said Exposition, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants to the Board of Control and Management of the Government exhibit appointed by the President, the sum of $350,000 is hereby appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, of which $50,000 shall be devoted to the Latin-American departments, and any moneys heretofore appropriated in aid of said Government exhibit may be used in like manner and for like purposes.

Provided, that all expenditures made for the purpose and from the appropriation specified herein shall be subject to the approval of the said Board of Control and Management, and of the Secretary of the Treasury, as now provided by law.

For expenses of one meeting of the commission in 1892, $15,000; for salaries of officers, clerks, stenographers, typewriters, managers, and other employés, $55,000; for rent of offices, $7,000; for stationery, printing, postage, furniture, and incidentals, $11,000; for meetings, including meetings of Board of Control when the commission is not in session, $10,000; for expenses connected with the admission of foreign goods to the Exposition, as set forth in Sec. 12 of the act creating the commission, approved April 25, 1890, $20,000; for other expenses that cannot at this time be estimated for, $5,000; and in all, $123,000.

For the Board of Lady Managers as follows:

For expenses of one annual meeting of the Board of Lady Managers, in 1892, $15,000; for expenses of two meetings of the Executive Committee of twenty-six members, $4,000; for expenses of the subcommittee of eight, constantly at work, $12,000; for salaries of officers, clerks, stenographers, typewriters, and messengers, $10,000; for stationery, printing, postage, and incidentals, $6,000; for other expenses that cannot at this time be estimated for, $5,000; and in all, $52,000.

These appropriations follow the estimates presented by President Palmer, except as follows: One meeting of the commission is provided for instead of two and $15,000 instead of $30,000 is given; the estimated total for salaries of officers and employés was $70,000 and the committee allows $55,000. While this is $15,000 less than President Palmer's estimate it is only $12,920 less than the total of salaries and employés of the commission, as stated by him in Exhibit A, accompanying his report. The only other change the committee has made in Mr. Palmer's estimate is an addition of $2,000 in the appropriation for the expenses of the Board of Lady Managers. He asked that this board be given $3,000 for "other expenses that cannot at this time (Jan. 12) be estimated for," and the committee has given $5,000.

The Sundry Civil bill also contains the following World's Fair appropriations:

For contingent expenses of the World's Congress, auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, $2,500; for completion of the Government building, $300,000. The limit of cost of this building by special act is $400,000, of which $100,000 was appropriated last session.

California's $300,000 Appropriation.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 3.—When the bill providing for the appropriation of $300,000 for California's exhibit at the World's Fair came up in the Assembly today, an amendment was offered cutting the appropriation down to $100,000. This was promptly rejected, but the amendment restricting the expenses of California's Commissioners to $2,000 each was adopted and the bill passed to a third reading.

New York's Appropriation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—In the Senate today Mr. Stewart introduced a substitute for the World's Fair bill. This appropriates a quarter of a million dollars and empowers the Governor to appoint ten New York State Commissioners, three to be women, and providing for their coöperation with the present management under its rules.

Booming South Dakota's Interest.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Large numbers from Boards of Trade and other organizations in the State arrived tonight. They will meet tomorrow and arrange measures to boom South Dakota at the World's Fair in 1893.

"FRIENDLIES" GOING TO WASHINGTON.

Two Delegations of Indians Pass Through the City.

Two delegations of Indians, sent for by Commissioner Morgan to present before the Department of the Interior the case of the "friendlies," passed through the city yesterday.

The first party arrived over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 7:30 o'clock. They were from the Rosebud Agency. They were twelve in number, headed by Agent T. W. Blackburn. Among the chiefs were He Dog (No. 2), Hollow Horned Bear, Good Voice, Three Stars, White Bird, White Ghost, Turning Hawk, Quick Bear, and John Grass, the erstwhile enemy of Sitting Bull, all in civilian's dress.

The Minnesota delegation arrived from Fort Sheridan over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul an hour later and joined their brother delegates in the depot waiting-room. They were the representatives from the Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, and Lower Brule Agencies. They said they started with Gen. Miles, but stopped at Fort Sheridan. With them were Interpreter White and his wife. White, who is a half-blood Sioux, said: "Both of these delegations are made up of good Indians or 'friendlies.' They are commanded to go to Washington by the Department of the Interior to give their evidence along with the 'hostiles.' There is a feeling among the 'friendlies' that there is too much joy over the one repentant sinner and not enough over the ninety-nine who never went astray. They think the hostiles are treated too well."

Both delegations left together at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in a special Pullman car and will arrive in Washington at 2:25 o'clock today. Gen. Miles stated yesterday that he knew nothing whatever in regard to the delegation, except the newspaper reports. He denied that his delegation was composed of hostiles alone but was unwilling to formulate a reason for the demand by the Department of the Interior for additional representation.

PURE WATER IN SIGHT.

PROSPECT OF AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY FOR THE CITY BY AUG. 1.

Revelations Made at a Semi-Public Session of the Council Finance Committee—Onderdonk's Contracts Examined and What They Show—Purdy's Instructions to the Contractor—Meeting to Consider the Canal Street Bridge Matter—Local Political Gossip.

There is at length a prospect that the city will have an abundant supply of pure water by Aug. 1. This was the conclusion come to by the leading members of the Council Finance Committee at a semi-public session yesterday, after listening to a statement from Andrew Onderdonk, the tunnel contractor.

For more than a year the City-Hall officials have tried to make it appear that the slow progress being made with the water tunnels was wholly due to the loose contract made by Commissioner Swift with Onderdonk in the first place, and the obstinacy and perversity of Onderdonk in the second place.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday the contracts were sent for and examined. It was found that they stipulate that if the city authorities determined to end the tunnel at the intermediate two and a half mile crib it should be completed forty-two months after the date of the contract. That would be May 7 of this year. It was further stipulated that the work should be pushed to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that no allowance should be made for quicksands, hard pan, or bowlders.

All this demonstrated that had the present Administration diligently exercised its powers under the contract the intermediate crib might be ready for use at the beginning of next summer, to say the least. All these facts were brought out by Ald. Dixon at the star chamber session which preceded the open meeting of the committee.

Purdy's Instructions.

Another fact which was proved conclusively was that the present City Administration is mainly responsible for the extra expense of the two six-foot tunnels which have been pushed instead of the eight-foot tunnel contracted for. It is true that Commissioner Swift had given Onderdonk permission to run the two six-foot tunnels through a difficult piece of ground inside the breakwater. But it was shown that it was Purdy who, July 22, 1889, wrote to Onderdonk in these terms:

> In view of the necessity of completing the tunnel at the earliest possible date you are authorized to continue the six-foot tunnels to a point 600 feet east of the inlet crib.

This letter of Purdy was based on a report made to him by Engineer Northway July 18, 1889. Further authority to continue the six-foot tunnels was given by a letter of Nov. 4, 1889. The double tunnels have, in fact, been run from the shore up to the present time.

The City-Hall officials were a little astonished that these facts were known outside their own immediate corterie, and they will not be so ready to try to throw blame for delays and expenses on the last Administration as they have been.

Mr. Onderdonk before the Finance Committee, notwithstanding Ald. O'Neill's absurd questions and Mayor Cregier's sophistries, was able to establish the facts presented yesterday.

When he was first admitted before the committee Ald. Cullerton asked how soon he could complete the tunnel to the intermediate crib and when he could have that ready for use as a water inlet and under what circumstances. He replied promptly that he would agree to finish the two and a half mile tunnel by Aug. 1 and waive all rights to the crib for $50,000. Such a concession would deprive him of the advantage of two headings in doing the work on the remainder of the tunnel and would necessitate the use of expensive compressed air apparatus.

Ald. Dixon asked whether he would give an undertaking in writing and under bond to do as he said, and Mr. Onderdonk replied "Certainly."

The Mayor Unhappy.

Ald. Cullerton, Controller Onahan, and Ald. Dixon were pleased at the reply of the contractor, but O'Neill and Mayor Cregier were not happy. Cullerton said there is no telling how soon water could be obtained from the four-mile crib, owing to quicksands and unfavorable circumstances, and some arrangement ought to be made with Mr. Onderdonk to get water from the intermediate crib as soon as possible. Aug. 1 was not soon enough, but it was better than he expected.

The Mayor said that such an arrangement would mean an expenditure not of $50,000 but of $115,000. That sum would be required to erect a suitable crib-house, pay the $25,000 back money due the contractor, and provide for the maintenance of the plant. He saw no necessity for such an expenditure.

Ald. Dixon pointed out that the back money should be paid to Mr. Onderdonk some time, and suggested that the inshore tunnel be deferred until water relief should be obtained through the intermediate crib. The Mayor would not listen to the suggestion.

Ald. Dixon—I tell you, Mr. Mayor, the people will not be satisfied to wait till 1894, after the World's Fair is over, to use those tunnels which have cost so much. They want relief through them by next summer. If we wait till the four-mile tunnel is completed we will have to wait three years longer.

Ald. Cullerton agreed with Dixon. He said: "The demands for water are already greatly in excess of the supply." He suggested the appointment of a subcommittee to give the matter serious consideration. This was agreed to, and the subcommittee will report to the full committee within a week. It is probable that Mr. Onderdonk's terms will be accepted, though the Mayor stands in the way.

The question of a water supply for the Stock-Yards was discussed. The engineers submitted a plan for connecting a thirty-six-inch main with the Fourteenth street pumping works, running west to Dearborn street, on Dearborn street to Twenty-sixth, then west to La Salle and south to Thirty-fifth street, thence west to the river, which it is proposed to cross by a tunnel costing $38,000; finally dividing at Ashland avenue, one line extending to the Stock-Yards and another terminating at Western avenue.

It was pointed out that this plan would be impracticable if the Onderdonk tunnel could not be operated some time next summer.

The subcommittee requested the engineers to inform them whether the pumping works would be ready to utilize the new tunnels by Aug. 1. Ald. Cullerton will appoint his subcommittee today.

Canal Street Bridge.

There was an animated meeting of vesselmen, lumbermen, City Hall officials, and others at the Lumber Exchange Building yesterday morning. All had met to confer with Capt. Marshall, the United States Engineer for this district, who had been instructed by Secretary Proctor to ascertain their views in reference to the proposed bridge over the South Branch at Canal street.

Ald. Dunham as a representative of the vesselmen objected to the bridge as it is being constructed at present. He said it is an obstruction to navigation. It is too low for tugs to pass under it. The draw is not wide enough for lumber boats of ordinary size to pass through without danger of collision. He had called Mayor Cregier's attention to the defects in the plans as drawn by Engineer Northway. The Mayor promised that the defects would be remedied, but nothing was done. The Mayor obstinately adhered to the defective plans.

Capt. Harmon and Capt. Higgie corroborated Ald. Dunham. They said they had not been treated courteously by the Mayor. They relied on the United States authorities now to protect them in their navigation rights.

Capt. Marshal urged the vesselmen not to act too hastily. They should give the Mayor another chance. Mr. Van Schaick, the lumberman, urged the same view, and it was finally agreed to wait on the Mayor again tomorrow.

It is claimed that a Mr. Maltby, a coal dealer, who used to be in partnership with George Gilman when Cregier was Commissioner of Public Works, is much interested in having the bridge constructed in accordance with the City-Hall plans, and his word goes with the Mayor in preference to the arguments of the vesselmen.

Carter Knows Them.

It is intimated by his friends that Carter H. Harrison would much rather be a citizens' candidate for Mayor than the candidate of a Democratic mob—miscalled a convention. Some of them are acting on this belief and a non-partisan call on Carter is being gotten up in the West Division. If it is numerously signed by substantial men it is said that Harrison will respond and make the race.

The labor leaders are booming C. B. Holmes for Mayor. All the street-car men are for him, especially those of the South Side. Mr. Holmes was interviewed yesterday about the matter, but was non-committal. It is believed that he would make the race as a labor candidate.

All the lists of Republican judges and clerks for all the wards were in last evening. The names will be submitted to the County Judge Monday.

There is a row between the wine-and-whisky chiefs and the City Central Committeemen as to who shall manage Cregier's campaign. The wine-and-whiskies are ahead so far.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Uncle Sam's Liabilities Decreased $15,835,496 During the Last Month.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The following is the statement by the Treasurer of the debt of the United States for the month of January:

INTEREST BEARING DEBT.		
Bonds at 4½ per cent		$ 57,467,800
Bonds at 4 per cent		559,559,000
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent		98,950
Aggregate of interest bearing debt exclusive of United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads		$ 617,145,750
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		1,679,695
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
Legal tender notes		$ 346,681,016
Old demand notes		56,032
National bank notes—Redemption account (deposited in the Treasury under the act of July 14, 1890)		49,107,010
Fractional currency, less $8,725,684 estimated as lost or destroyed		6,909,476
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest, including National bank fund deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, 1890		402,753,534
Certificates issued on deposits of gold and silver coin and legal tender notes—		
Gold certificates	$175,731,499	
Silver certificates	307,062,874	
Currency certificates	11,500,000	
Treasury notes of 1890	28,804,000	
Aggregate of certificates offset by cash in the Treasury		$ 523,098,373
Aggregate of debt, including certificates and notes, Jan. 31, 1891		$1,544,677,354
Decrease of bonded debt during the month		4,698,970
CASH IN TREASURY RESERVED FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:		
For redemption of United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$100,000,000	
For redemption of gold certificates issued	175,731,499	
For redemption of silver certificates issued	307,062,874	
For redemption of currency certificates issued	11,500,000	
For redemption of Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	28,804,000	
For matured debt, accrued interest, and interest due and unpaid	4,103,391	
Total cash reserved for above purposes		$ 627,201,764
AVAILABLE FOR OTHER PURPOSES:		
Fractional silver, fractional currency, and minor coin not full legal tender		$ 20,249,838
Net cash balance, including National bank fund deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, 1890		50,630,707
Total		$ 698,082,309
Debt, less cash in the Treasury Jan. 31, 1891		846,595,045
Debt, less cash in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1890		862,430,541
Net decrease of debt during the month		$ 15,835,496

MONEY FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Sundry Civil Bill Reported to the House—Some Big Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Sundry Civil bill was reported to the House this afternoon. It carries an appropriation of $34,242,970. There is an increased appropriation of $4,743,112 for public buildings as compared with the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Under the head of appropriations for public buildings are the following:

Ashland, Wis	$ 70,000	Fremont, Neb	$ 35,000
Atchison, Kas	70,000	Fargo, N. D.	100,000
Aurora, Ill.	45,000	Fort Dodge, Ia	75,000
Akron, O.	75,000	Galesburg, Ill	60,000
Burlington, Ia.	70,000	Kansas City, Mo.	600,000
Bloomington, Ill.	75,000	Lafayette, Ind.	45,000
Beatrice, Neb.	60,000	Lima, O.	60,000
Canton, O.	70,000	Madison, Ind	50,000
Carson City, Nev.	10,000	Mankato, Minn.	90,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	70,000	Portland, Ore.	250,000
Chicago (Custom-House and Sub-treasury repairs)	50,000	Youngstown, O.	75,000
		Rock Island, Ill.	75,000
		Racine, Wis	100,000
		Salina, Kas	50,000
World's Columbian Exposition (to complete building)	300,000	Sacramento, Cal.	150,000
		Springfield, Mo.	100,000
		Sioux Falls, S. D.	75,000
		South Bend, Ind.	55,000
Davenport, Ia.	100,000	Sioux City, Ia.	125,000
Danville, Ill.	100,000	Sheboygan, Wis.	50,000
Denver, Colo.	107,000	Supply depot at	
Duluth, Minn.	120,000	S. Joseph, Mich	35,000

Other items of interest in the bill are the World's Columbian Exposition, Government exhibit, $350,000; miscellaneous expenses, $153,000; lady managers, $50,000. Enforcement of Alien Contract Labor law, $90,000; enforcement of Chinese act, $60,000; surveys of public lands, $300,000; Galveston harbor, $600,000; Hay Lake Channel, Michigan, $300,000; St. Mary's River, Michigan, $600,000; Chickamauga National Park, $200,000; soldiers' homes, $500,000.

RIGHT OF A BISHOP TO TALK POLITICS.

The Position of a Halifax Prelate on the Reciprocity Question.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Bishop of Antigonish recently issued a circular recommending Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, to the electors as a fit person to represent them in the House of Commons, and the Liberals threatened to appeal to Rome against his interference in politics. Archbishop O'Brien has indorsed the Bishop's position in a letter in which occurs the following:

> Were he a traitor to his country and to its social interests he would be unfit to minister at God's altar. Hence should a candidate for Parliament advocate, say, unrestricted reciprocity, and should a prelate conscientiously believe that to be the first step toward annexation, should he have good reason to believe that its promoters had that result in view—viz.: to destroy our Canadian nationality and to make of this country the battling-ground of carpet-baggers and traitors, should not he advise, exhort, entreat, argue, command his people, who naturally could not see as far as he, to vote against such candidate?

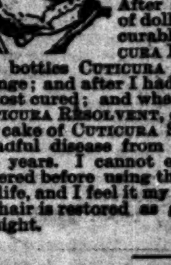
National Stone Masons' Union.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The National Stone Masons' Union held its second day's session this morning behind closed doors. A large addition to the number of delegates was present from the West. The session was occupied with the presentation of the reports of officers. President G. W. Longley of Baltimore spoke of the prosperity of the order and its steady growth. During the year a number of grievances had been adjudicated. Secretary G. Jones of Pittsburg presented his report. Both reports were considered highly satisfactory. This afternoon proposed amendments to the constitution were considered. It is proposed to make the union international.

DREADFUL PSORIASIS

Covering Entire Body with White Scales. Suffering Fearful. Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out in my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight.
MRS. ROSA KELLY,
Rockwell City, Iowa.



Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning, and itching almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Back ache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.

MID-WINTER SUIT SALE.

All sorts of Winter Suits are on the dump—so far as prices go. Lots and lots of nobby shapes and patterns can now be had for considerably less than early winter prices.

The reliable Cassimere and Cheviot Suits that we are now selling at $12.00, $15.00, $18.00 and $20,00 are a revelation to customers.

FOR INSTANCE:

We offer a double-breasted Black Cheviot Sack Suit for $12,00 that is worth $16.00, and is equal in appearance to a $20.00 garment. We have had a great run on them but would like to sell you one for $12.00.

A fancy mixed Scotch Cheviot Single-Breasted Sack Suit that we formerly sold for $18.00 at which price we thought it cheap, is now marked $15,00 and is selling rapidly.

A wide wale medium weight worsted Sack Suit, now selling at $20.00, formerly sold at $25.

But why multiply examples. The stock is full of such goods, and needs but a slight examination to convince you of the fact.

We are selling Winter Overcoats and Ulsters at a discount of one-fifth off the marked prices.

Open until 9 p. m. Saturdays.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO. STATE & MADISON

FRANK REED, Manager.

CANCER — Treatise on Cancer and Blood Diseases mailed free.

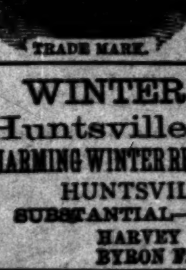
Address The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga. — CURED.

The Effect was Magical.

I suffered from cancer on my lip that defied the skill of the best physicians of the State. I had it burned out, but the operation only made it worse, causing it to spread over more surface and eat deeper in. I finally used Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) to heal it up and drove the poison out of my blood. The effect of the Specific was magical! It healed up entirely without leaving a scar as a reminder. This was over four years ago, and since then there has been no sign of a return of the cancer. I will cheerfully answer any inquiries in regard to my case.
ENOS YOUNT,
Bradford, Ohio.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO. WILL FURNISH YOUR HOUSE FROM CELLAR TO GARRET FOR CASH OR PARTIAL PAYMENTS SUBURBAN DELIVERY DAILY—FREE DELIVERY WITHIN 200 MILES. 381-385 W. MADISON ST. CHICAGO.



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Catalogues in English, Swedish, German and Norwegian, and Treatise on Rupture cured by electric truss 6 cents.

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CHARMING WINTER RESORT in the HIGHLANDS
HUNTSVILLE HOTEL.
SUBSTANTIAL—ELEGANT—NEW.
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THE ALTAMONTE
FLORIDA.
Enlarged and improved. Season of 1891 opens January 1st.
Families with children will find a competent teacher at the house.
Address Altamonte Springs.
D. S. PLUMER (of Hotel Ponemah), Proprietor.

THE DeSOTO, Savannah, Ga.
One of the most elegantly appointed Hotels in the world. ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of winter resort. WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

PALOMARES HOTEL, Pomona, California. On S. P. R. R., one hour's ride from Los Angeles. 150 rooms, elegantly furnished, heat, and all modern improvements. C. J. HUNT, Manager.

Fowler ARTIFICIAL EYES. SENSITIVE EYES 88 Madison-st., near Wabash-av. COMPLICATED CASES SPECIALTIES.

BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT 102 E. WASHINGTON ST.

PLAYING A SHARP GAME.

VANDERBILT LINES MANAGE TO GET THE BULK OF EAST-BOUND TRAFFIC.

From Jan. 26 to Jan. 30, Inclusive, the West Shore and New York Central Carried 631 Car-Loads of Grain, Peas, and Malt, Against 191 Car-Loads by All Other Trunk Lines—Yet the Vanderbilt Lines Claim Their Competitors Are Cutting Rates—Other Railway News.

The report lately made by the Joint Rate Committee of Eastern and Western Roads showed conclusively that east-bound freight rates are being manipulated by the absorption of the differentials. The action taken by the committee does not seem to have had any appreciable effect upon the roads, as reports of manipulation and rate-cutting have been flying thick and fast during the last week or two. The lines accused were the Lackawanna and Traders' Dispatch Fast-Freight lines, the former running over the Nickel-Plate and Lackawanna and the latter over the Nickel-Plate and Lehigh Valley roads. The Nickel-Plate has been doing an unproportionately large business during the last few weeks, which caused the impression it was cutting or manipulating rates. It was considered strange, however, that the Nickel-Plate—a Vanderbilt road—should give the bulk of its business to the Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley roads, when the two Vanderbilt lines east of Buffalo—the New York Central and West Shore—would be only too glad to take the Nickel-Plate's business. Emphatic denials being made by the Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley roads, interested parties consulted the records of the New York Produce Exchange as to the receipts of grain at New York Harbor from Jan. 26 to Jan. 30, inclusive, and learned that the Nickel-Plate did not give the business to the Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, or any other non-Vanderbilt road, but that the West Shore received the bulk of it, as will be seen by the following statement of receipts at New York Harbor by the several trunk lines of grain, peas, and malt in car-loads—the principal articles shipped east from Chicago—during the time mentioned:

CARS.

West Shore	370	Pennsylvania	29
New York Central	261	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	39
Erie	107		
Lehigh Valley	20		

The two Vanderbilt lines—the New York Central and West Shore—carried 631 cars during those four days, against 195 cars by all the other lines combined. This does not look as if the Vanderbilt lines were getting badly left or their competitors doing all the manipulation and cutting of rates.

SOFT LUMBER RATES ADJUSTED.

Illinois Roads Agree to Maintain the Agreed Tariff Strictly.

At a meeting yesterday of the representatives of lines in Illinois it was agreed that the rates on soft lumber as now in effect shall be maintained strictly on and after Feb. 1, except that the rate to Belleville, Ill., shall be 11 instead of 11½ cents. It is said the Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern is quoting less than the agreed rates on lumber from Chicago to Gardner, Mazonia, Brazeville, Braidwood, Coal City, and Coal Branch. The Chairman was requested to see Traffic Manager Page of that road and get him to advance rates to the above-named points to those named in Illinois rate circular 122. It was agreed that on and after Feb. 9 the proportional rate on soft lumber, C. L., Chicago to East St. Louis, when destined to points on connecting lines in Illinois shall be 7½ cents per 100 pounds.

The Santa Fé was requested to advance its rate on lumber one cent per 100 pounds from Wisconsin points to Centralia, Ill., but refused to do this until the rates via all routes are adjusted to a uniform basis.

The Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern has agreed strictly to maintain soft lumber rates from Chicago to Illinois points.

Discussing Live-Stock Rates.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.—The Rate Committee of the Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association continued in session today. The greater portion of the meeting was devoted to hearing, on the part of the Chairman of the association as arbitrator, the matter of the adjustment of live-stock rates from points in Indian Territory and Northern Texas, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific having agreed to such arbitration, to Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago, and to the relative adjustments to be made to the various markets. The arguments were concluded, and the abitrator stated that he would render a decision at the earliest practicable date in order that tariffs could be placed in line with the least possible delay. Further consideration was given to live-stock rates, the question as to the relations which should exist between such rates from points in the northern portion of Texas being referred to the Chairman for adjudication. The committee will hold an evening session, and will probably adjourn tomorrow or Thursday.

Seaboard-Duluth Rates.

Acting-Chairman Osgood of the Western and Northwestern Divisions of the Western Freight Association gives notice that while arrangements have been made for the application of the 60-cent scale, subject to official classification on traffic from Central Traffic Association territory to Duluth, West Superior, and the Wisconsin iron towns, no specific action was taken by the association to apply the same scale of rates to the points named on business originating at points east of the western termini of the trunk lines. In the case of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota Transfer the 60-cent scale, subject to official classification, is applied on traffic originating at all points east of Chicago. Mr. Osgood desires to be informed if it is the desire of the roads that the application of the 60-cent scale on traffic to Lake Superior points and points in Northern Wisconsin should be extended to include traffic from points east of the western termini of the trunk lines.

Railroad Legislation in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—It is the evident determination of the Indiana Legislature to make trouble for the railroads. Besides the bills proposing to more than double the State tax assessments on railroad property and reduce passenger fares to two cents a mile several other measures increasing their responsibilities and reducing their profits have been introduced and there are now more than a dozen measures for their regulation pending, all of which have the support of the farmer and labor element and are almost sure to pass. Three were added today, one of which broadens the liability of companies to employés. At present if an employé is injured through the fault or negligence of a fellow employé he cannot recover damages. The new bill, backed by the labor organizations, makes the company liable under all circumstances.

Union Pacific Changes.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 3.—It is understood, owing to the change in policy in the Union Pacific company which practically closes up the construction department, the office of Chief Engineer as heretofore organized has been discontinued. In future the office is to attend to matters relating to operated lines only, while new lines are to be built by a special organization, as on the Missouri Pacific. V. G. Bogue, late Chief Engineer of the entire system, is at present under orders to proceed to the Pacific slope to attend to matters relating to the Portland and Puget Sound railway, which is to be built and operated jointly by the Union Pacific and the Great Northern.

No Change of Quarters.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3.—Chairman Smith, who is here to take charge of the Trans-Missouri Association, said this morning to a reporter that the headquarters of the association would not be moved from Kansas City, as has been reported. Three more roads will join the association—viz.: The Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Southern Pacific.

Railway Notes.

The estimated gross earnings of the entire system of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific east and west of the Missouri River for January were $1,097,486.96, a decrease of $58,988.76 as compared with estimated earnings of January, 1890.

The Joint Rate Committee of Eastern and Western roads has agreed upon the following changes in bases of rates, to become effective Feb. 9, 1891: Teheran, Ill., Illinois Central railroad, from 116 per cent to 112 per cent basis; Woodson, Ill., Chicago and Alton railroad, from 132 per cent to 120 per cent basis. These changes in bases of rates will apply only on east-bound traffic.

Germany Ahead.

The underground system of telegraphs of the German Empire has a total length of 3,600 miles.

Pullman Parlor Cars, Chicago to St. Louis.

To meet the requirements of the superior class of passengers who travel between Chicago and St. Louis, Hot Springs, Ark., and the winter resorts of Texas and the South the Chicago and Alton railroad has put in service on its day trains between Chicago and St. Louis a line of new and handsomely furnished Pullman buffet parlor cars especially built for that company. Through Pullman coupon berth tickets can now be purchased in its Chicago offices, which precludes the necessity of passengers procuring and paying for sleeping-car tickets at St. Louis. This is a privilege that can be enjoyed only by taking the Alton, a line having a continuous Pullman service on both morning and night trains from Chicago.

GIVES UP CHICAGO FOR DENVER.

The Rev. Robert McIntyre Compelled by Poor Health to Move West.

To thousands of Chicagoans who ride miles every Sunday to hear the Rev. Robert McIntyre preach at Grace M. E. Church it will come with the shock of a personal loss to read that he has accepted a call to the pastorate of Trinity M. E. Church in Denver.

Mr. McIntyre went to Wisconsin to lecture last evening, but Mrs. McIntyre said: "We don't expect to go before October. The Denver Conference meets in the spring and they were anxious to get Mr. McIntyre then, but as our conference doesn't meet till October he declined to go until he had finished his three years' pastorate. You know that now Methodist preachers may stay five years in one appointment. Formerly three years was the limit. The pay in Denver is larger than it is here, but it isn't on that account he is going, for he could make more by staying here and lecturing when he has the time to spare. It is solely on account of his health and ours. In the summer-time Chicago is all right, but in the winter we have all suffered. At first we thought it was because we hadn't been acclimated, but this winter we have all been sick. The children suffer so with catarrh, and Mr. McIntyre has never recovered from a six weeks' siege of the grip, which he had last winter.

"It was because he thought we would get a little better used to the climate that he didn't accept the offer before, but now he has determined to go. The church in Denver is one of the finest in the country and has a wealthy and influential congregation. It has the largest church organ in the country. Of course there are larger concert organs, but I mean the largest one built in a church. It cost $35,000 and was the gift of one man. They have a trained choir of 100 voices, and their music is acknowledged to be the finest west of the Mississippi. The church is crowded with people who go to hear the music and then go away as soon as it is over. The officiary of the church wanted a man to preach who would be as much of an attraction as the music and would hold them to stay till the services were ended. The church there has been without a regular supply since the conference in April, having engaged a preacher until after Mr. McIntyre is free to go."

Sorry to Have Him Go.

"What do the members of Grace think of his going away?"

"Few of them know it. I don't think it has got out generally at all. Mr. McIntyre will inform them at the next quarterly meeting. They will be sorry to have him go, and he is sorry to leave them. Of course the Bishop must be consulted, but a prominent church can generally get whom it wants and a popular preacher can generally go where he is wanted. The Bishop interposes no objection when he thinks the change will bring about good. It is the beginners and the supply for Sinking Spring Circuit that cannot always get where they want to go, but then they are glad to be in the work."

Mr. McIntyre's greatest successes have been won in Chicago. It is here he really became known for the orator he is. There is a rugged manhood about his speech, a strength which comes from the fact that he knows what physical fatigue is from personal experience. A preacher who has carried a hod and laid bricks is acquainted with life. As a part of the common people Mr. McIntyre has won no small renown.

He was born in Scotland thirty-nine years ago, and came to America when 7 years old. He went to the public schools in Philadelphia, and there learned the trade of bricklayer. After the big fire he came to Chicago and helped rebuild the ruined city. Part of his work is in the Palmer House, the Madison Block, and other buildings. After that he realized the old meaning of the word "journeyman" and went to different cities of the country. No better, and mayhap no worse, than any of his fellow-craftsmen, chance—he calls it providence—led him to go to a religious meeting in St. Louis. That night was a boundary line in his life. He was converted—turned about.

He started in to make a man of himself. He went to school in Vanderbilt University a term. The same year he married Miss Ella Chatten, the daughter of a Methodist minister at Quincy, Ill., and immediately began preaching. He filled appointments in Easton, Marshall, Charleston, and Urbana. He traveled in Europe and the Holy Land, and thereafter lectured on the subjects suggested by the sights seen. Three years ago he was called to Grace, and since then he has crowded the church.

"The Boy We Never Saw."

The following poem was written by Mr. McIntyre for The Sunday Tribune:

We potters work in common clay, we are common clay ourselves,
Just as humble and as homely as the jugs upon our shelves;
But he was pure alabaster fair, without a fleck or flaw.
Sit here, sir, till I spin the yarn of the boy we never saw.

One day last fall a tempered ball lay on the molding rim,
And at the head, in the pottery shed, there stood this new man Jim.
Tying his apron on, he tossed a cheery nod toward me,
Then struck his treadle softly as a master strikes a key.

He fondled the mass a moment, till coaxingly and slow,
With every turn, the shapely urn in beauty began to grow,
And when the wire cut the work from the top of his heavy wheel
All hands knew a craftsman true from his cap to his flying heel.

Jim had a youngkit four years old who was coming down to die,
A pale, weak cripple who suffered so that women had to cry;
When they told how the little tyke as soon as the pain would stop
Softly called for the little kickshaws, we sent him from the shop.

We made him the queerest cups and crocks, the quaintest jugs and jars,
With many a dip of smoothest slip, covered with flowers and stars.
We chinked them in the hottest kiln, away from the fiercest blaze,
And then took our turns to fire them and took our turns to glaze.

The foreman in a Bible found some pictured vases and bowls,
And lovingly we shaped them, sir, with curious curves and scrolls.
He filled them to overflowing with the love that he sent to say
He would like to come and see us all, but he had to go away.

We all knocked off the day he died. The gray-haired preacher told
How the shepherd totes a lamb to lead his flock into the fold,
And how the white singing seraphs stand around the throne—but, ha!
There is not an angel there can match the boy we never saw.

We potters work in common clay, we are common clay ourselves,
Just as humble and as homely as the jugs upon our shelves;
But we want to see him some day, sir. What ails my old eyes—pshaw?
They always leak when I try to speak of that boy we never saw.

Had a Rope Around His Neck.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. Conrad Wagner walked into the Twenty-eighth Ward Police Station last night leading her liege lord with a rope around his neck. He will be sent to the workhouse. Wagner has been repeatedly beating his wife. He thrashed her last evening and then fell into a drunken sleep. Mrs. Wagner thereupon took down the washline, bound her husband hand and foot, seized a club and beat him until he begged for mercy. Slipping a rope around his neck and releasing his legs the good woman then marched her lord and master off to the lockup.

Large Geranium.

A Leslie, Mich., woman has a geranium four feet and one inch high.

Tourists, homeseekers, and capitalists contemplating a trip West should bear in mind that the Union Pacific system, the Overland route, is the direct line to Pacific Coast and Puget Sound points, touching, as it does en route, such prominent points as Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Leadville, Cheyenne, Ogden and Salt Lake City, Butte and Helena, Hailey and Boise City, Idaho, Baker City and Pendleton, Oregon, also the famous Palouse country, Walla Walla, Dayton, Pomeroy, Moscow, Wallace and Spokane Falls, The Dalles and Portland, Oregon.

Through tickets can be had via the Union Pacific to any California or Puget Sound points. First and second-class sleeping cars without change from Omaha and Kansas City to Portland and San Francisco, also Pullman's new elegant dining cars and first and second-class free reclining chair cars, are run between the above points. Excursion tickets on sale daily to points in Utah, California, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

For information and descriptive pamphlets call or address

W. H. Knight, General Agt. U. P. Ry., 191 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

KNOCKED OUT A CUSTOM.

SALOONKEEPERS WIN A BIG VICTORY IN A MANDAMUS SUIT.

Judge Baker Decides That the City Cannot Maintain Prohibitory Districts Within the 200-Feet Limit of Churches and Schools—Bill to Wind Up the Affairs of the Cook County Mutual Live-Stock Insurance Company—Notes—The Record.

By a decision of Judge Baker rendered yesterday in the mandamus suit of Jacob Moser to compel the Mayor to grant him a license for a saloon at No. 426 North Ashland avenue, a "custom" that has been in vogue for years, in not issuing licenses for saloon purposes within 200 feet of public schools or churches, was knocked in the head, and saloonkeepers who so choose can now plant their liquor stores within the hitherto proscribed limit. It was a big victory for the saloonkeepers.

Several weeks ago the City Collector declined to issue Moser a license because the proposed location of the saloon was within 200 feet of the Wells school. When Moser filed a petition for a mandamus writ against the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel set forth in his answer the simple fact that it was the "custom" not to grant a license, and that it was against public policy to allow a saloon to do business so near a school. This answer didn't satisfy the law, and Judge Baker ordered the license to be issued, and it was given out at noon yesterday.

Corporation Counsel Thomas said the court was undoubtedly right, as there was no ordinance prohibiting saloons in the neighborhood of schools, but the case indicated the necessity for an ordinance.

To Wind It Up.

A bill to wind up the affairs of the Cook County Mutual Live-Stock Insurance company was filed by Attorney-General Hunt in the Circuit Court yesterday. The defendant company was organized Jan. 10, 1883, for the purpose of insuring live stock. From a membership of 2,93 the number has dwindled to 297 members, who hold at present certificates covering risks aggregating over $220,000. Between Aug. 1 and Dec. 13, 1890, policies amounting to $200,000 were canceled and losses figure up $8,000. The books of the company show that no new policies have been written since May 1, 1890. Outstanding assessments amount to $3,200, while the liabilities are about $9,000. It is charged that the condition of the business is hazardous to the public and the court is asked to dissolve the company, forfeit its charter, and appoint a receiver.

Two Estates Administered.

Letters testamentary on the estate of the late Caleb W. Webster were taken out yesterday by Charles B. Rice and Robert L. Cumnock in bond of $150,000. As executors they are to distribute property worth $75,000. Household effects in Evanston are bequeathed to the widow, Mrs. Persia Trussell Webster, and for two years she is to receive all the income from the estate and then $25,000. In two years the estate is to be divided into 47 shares and distributed as follows: Dr. Edward H. Webster, son, 5 shares; Mrs. Annie W. Cumnock, daughter, 5; Charles W. Webster, son, 10; Mrs. Mary E. Rice, daughter, 7; Alice Maud and Harriet Louise Webster, 10 each.

The will of Hermann Stiefel, the grocer, was admitted to probate yesterday, and letters testamentary were issued to the widow, Mrs. Katharina Stiefel, in bond of $16,000. The widow is vested with a life interest in the estate, valued at $42,000, and then it goes equally to the children, Louise, Oscar, Ida, Clara, and Henry Stiefel.

Decided in McVicker's Favor.

Judge Tuley yesterday dissolved the injunction restraining the city from granting a permit to James H. and Harriet G. McVicker to use the east half of the alley west of McVicker's Theater. The bill was filed by Samuel Gregston, the hotel proprietor on Dearborn street, who claimed the right to occupy the entire space beneath the alley by reason of a contract made with the city before the fire. The court held that Gregston had no binding contract.

Read the Law to Them.

Judge Anthony in a suit for commission in a real-estate sale yesterday took occasion to give real-estate men as a whole a scoring for their methods of making sales. The suit was by Charles A. Seymour against S. H. Robbins and James A. Blood for commission on a $10,500 sale. The defendants declined to pay, claiming that, although Seymour had sold the property, they had made no contract with him, he simply asking their price and then making the sale. After some of the evidence had been heard the court took the case from the jury on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence.

"Real-estate men may as well understand this now," said the court, "because it is getting so that if a person talks to a real-estate man about selling he afterwards finds himself deprived of the right to sell the property himself. That isn't the law, and real-estate agents ought to know what it is. If a property-holder tell 500 brokers to go and sell his land that doesn't bar him from selling the land himself unless he has an exclusive contract with an agent."

She Threw Him a Kiss.

Victor L. Burghoffer, a jeweler at No. 511 Lincoln avenue, is defendant in a bill for separate maintenance filed in the Circuit Court by his wife, Lydia C. She complains that she was obliged to leave him a few days ago owing to cruelty. She said Victor left the house one morning very angry. To cheer him up a little the wife ran to the window and threw him a kiss. He returned in haste with a revolver in hand and threatening to kill her, and for protection she locked herself in a bedroom.

Legal Notes.

Yesterday Judge Hawes authorized John L. Beveridge, receiver of the Manhattan company, to issue receiver's certificates for $1,000 to continue the business until Feb. 10. He is also authorized to advertise for bids for the stock in part or in bulk and report to the court Feb. 7.

Mattie Vickers, the actress, secured judgment in Judge Clifford's court yesterday against her former manager, L. C. Halle, for $1,341. Years ago, when she played "Jacquine," the soubrette became a creditor of Halle to the above amount for back salary.

In February, a year ago, Joseph C. Flake was run over and killed by a fire-engine driven by Martin J. Hickey at Congress and State streets. The administrator of the estate sued the city and Hickey for $5,000 damages, but a jury in Judge Anthony's court yesterday returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,910—W. C. D. Grannis vs. J. M. Bailey et al. Bill. Trans. from Cir. ct.

21,911—Andrew J. Lockie vs. Gust. Landstrum and Wm. T. Breen. Infringmt. pat. 228,362, imp. in pads for hoofs. W. S. Bates, solr.

21,912—Lilla O'Connor vs. North Chicago St. R. R. Co. Case, $20,000. Frank J. Loesch, atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

131,444—People's Outfitting Co. vs. Frank H. Howard. Conf. judgt., $87.25. Moses & Pam, attys.

131,445—E. S. Ballou et al., use of P. S. Kingsland vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Co. Garn. D. V. Samuels, atty.

131,446—Maurice R. Bortree vs. R. F. Brown & Taylor Heating Co. and R. F. Brown. Asst., $2,000. Thornton & Chancellor, attys.

131,447—Isaac Greenberg vs. Louis Greenberg. Bill. A. T. Powers, solr.

131,448—John E. Frost vs. Lewis M. Prentiss. Asst., $800. C. Pronty, atty.

131,449—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. J. Griffin. Appl.

131,450—Edmund Adcock vs. Elizabeth Simmons et al. Bill. J. F. Snyder, solr.

131,451—John Charzewski vs. Peter Sabacki. Appl.

131,452—Eugene L. Parker vs. Mary J. Parker. Bill for div. C. T. Mason, solr.

131,453—Michael Duffola vs. Robert L. Martin. Case, $4,000. J. Frake, atty.

131,454—Thomas Allen vs. Michael Clarkson. Asst., $2,000. Same atty.

131,455—O. D. Hadsell vs. Robert and Hannah Christianson. Conf. judgt., $204.50. C. F. Gooding, atty.

131,456—People ex rel. Sebastiano Verniere vs. Nicholas Hunt. Hab. corp. H. M. Coburn, atty.

131,457—People ex rel. France Colombbo vs. Same. Hab. corp. Same atty.

131,458—Traders' Safe & Trust Co. vs. Homer H. Peters, Richard H. Bunch, Charles H. Stenchfield, and Hamilton Dewar. Asst., $400. F. Ullmann, atty.

131,459—Adolph W. Waldman vs. Charles F. Beek. Conf. judgt., $73.90. Buell & Wells, attys.

131,460—Thaddeus Dean et al. vs. J. W. and Bertha Harris. Same, $123.90. A. Tripp, atty.

131,461—Charles S. Graham vs. Franklin Leckie. Appeal.

131,462—Daniel K. Tenney et al. vs. M. Diamondstone. Conf. judgt., $317.65. G. R. Mitchell, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

88,524—Hintze & Baker Co. vs. Western Mfg. Co. and Peter A. Westberg. Asst., $900. C. T. Farson, atty.

88,525—Wm. Brady vs. Swift & Co. Case, $20,000. G. W. Stanford, atty.

88,526—T. H. Murray et al., admrs., vs. A. P. Gilmore. Case, $5,000. Meech & Asay, attys.

88,527—Village L. & B. Assn. vs. Margaret S. and Charles R. Rode, Henry Bernritter, and Robert Finley. Bill. Stern & Danziger, solrs.

88,528—Bill. Withheld for service.

88,529—Chicago Rubber Clothing Co. vs. B. Hulsebus. Asst., $300. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

88,530—Jennie McClaine vs. Central Steam Laundry Co. Case, $25,000. Gentleman & Purnell, attys.

88,531—Otto R. Kresse vs. Leonard L. Hatch. Conf. judgt., $295. W. B. Moak, atty.

88,532—Justus Briggs vs. Charles W. H., Walter S., and Milton Weston, S. E. Dale, tr., Frederick D. Raymond, and Nancy Bailey, extrx. Bill. T. B. Brougham, solr.

88,533—Henry Beck vs. Mary Beck. Bill for div. A. Phelan, solr.

88,534—Martin Van Allen, tr., et al. vs. Johannes, Charles O., Rosa, Lillie, Bertha C., and Clara M. Evold and Nels P. Larson, personally and as tr. Bill. H. M. Bacon, solr.

88,535—George C. Fisher vs. Carrie Fisher. Bill for div. J. C. Turnes, solr.

88,536—Henry Krausslich vs. Margaret Krausslich. Petn. for release of dower, etc.

88,537—James B. Pond vs. Edmund W. Ballentine. Attch., $905. J. A. May, atty.

88,538—Alfred S. Fisher vs. Judkins Co. Case, $10,000. L. P. Wilcox, atty.

88,539—Replevin. Withheld for service.

88,540—Alice A. Woods vs. William H. Woods. Bill for div. D. W. Owen, solr.

88,541—Jessie Purcell vs. William H. White, Elizabeth C. White, personally and as guardian, Jeannette B. White, and William H. Russell. Petn. for partn. Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine, solrs.

88,542—H. A. Kohn, use of Siegel, Cooper & Co. vs. John A., Henry C. and Edward A. Colby. Asst., $1,500. A. Binswanger, atty.

88,543—Addison Ballard et al. vs. World's Columbian Exposition. Bill. Edsall & Keogh, solrs.

88,544—Henry Falkenstein vs. H. T. Van Denburgh. Asst., $1,000. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

88,545—J. Robert Taylor vs. Otto H. Knudson. Aug. E. Gross, and William J. Moore. Bill. Simon & Denison, solrs.

88,546—John F. Walter vs. F. B. Bailey and J. F. Raymond. Conf. judgt., $101. L. Weber, atty.

88,547—John J. Scroggins et al. vs. A. Booth Packing Co. Appl.

88,548—Bill. Withheld for service.

88,549—Winnie C. Tibbitts vs. John W. Tibbitts. Bill for div. Morris & Loew, solrs.

88,550—James Barlow vs. Andrew and Nels Johnson. Appl.

88,551—Asst. Withheld for service.

88,552—Charles Schuster vs. Fergen Surgical Instrument Co. Bill. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, solrs.

88,553—Frederick Klopfer vs. Mary Klopfer. Bill for div. J. S. McConnell, solr.

88,554—H. Rice et al. vs. Michael Garrity et al. Appl by plff.

88,555—George J. Williams vs. Richard H. Broat. Conf. judgt., $2,811.55. A. M. Johnson, atty.

88,556—Andre J. Lacroix vs. Rosini Lacroix. Bill for div. C. J. Beattie, solr.

88,557—People's F. Ins. Co. vs. Cook, Lyman, Smith & Co. Appl.

88,558—Minnie Kirkpatrick vs. Wm. Kirkpatrick. Bill for div. John Meyer, solr.

88,559—Gustav M. Miller et al. vs. Edward and Walter Byrne. Asst., $1,000. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

88,560—Bill. Withheld for service.

Withheld cases—88,481—Amelia Olsen vs. James Olsen and Oscar and Axel Anderson. Bill. Heap & Whitfield, solrs. (Feb. 2.)

88,494—William J. Adams et al. vs. Olivia Peterson. Bill. J. J. Parker and J. C. F. Royer, solrs. (Feb. 2.)

88,499—Lydia C. Burghoffer vs. Victor L. Burghoffer. Bill. King & Kohout, solrs. (Feb. 2.)

88,511—C. W. Pavey, State Auditor, vs. Cook Co. Mutual Live Stock Ins. Co. Petn. J. N. Baldwin, atty. (Feb. 2.)

88,521—Philip S. Kingsland et al. vs. Theodore P. Bailey, et al. Bill. D. V. Samuels, solr. (Feb. 2.)

County Court—New Suits.

9,148—Neil McKey vs. J. J. Ragan and Patrick S. Reiley. Appl.

9,149—Petn. of H. Koehler and wife to adopt child. Pinckney & Tatge, attys.

9,150—People vs. Joseph Simon. Proceed to compel sup. C. A. Williams, atty.

9,151—John McLaughlin and Christian Hornberg to William Penrose. Assignment. Assets, $2,200; liabilities, $1,200. J. S. Scovel, atty.

Decrees.

Judge Shepard—2,436—Perry vs. Burton; dec.—1,432—Rosa from Max Steinhart; dec. div.

Judge Tuley—2,017—Beers vs. Lavin; dec. sale.—1,419—Cicero B. and L. Assn. vs. Schmidt; dec. sale.—B. R. 608—Ernst vs. Sunon; final dec.—88,543—Ballard vs. World's Col. Ex.; dec.—2,446—Gregston vs. City; dec. dis. inj. and dis. bill c. c. want eq. and appld.—2,643—Clara B. from Nelson L. Meadner; dec. div.—2,650—Susie from Victor J. Prevot; same.—3,205—Jennie from Joseph C. Peterson.—Nelle from Meier Well.—2,443—Mary from John G. Barrett.—87,171—Phoebe J. from George Smyser.

Judge Collins—44—Atkinson vs. McFarland et al.; dec.—3,661—Selma F. from Moritz Katz; dec. div.

Judgments.

Judge Anthony—124,989—Alice E. Murray vs. People's Outfitting Co., Max Straus and Louis Hartman. Plff. remits $4.95. Mo. n. t. withdrawn and judgt. $45.05. Satisfied.

Judge Clifford—74,432—Mattie V. Rogers vs L. C. Halle. On findg., $1,341. Appl.; bond in 20 ds. and bill ex. in 30 ds.

Judge McConnell—85,983—Nathan H. Warren et al. vs. M. Holloran. On findg. for prop. and $221.

The Call.

Judge Hawes—Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 28.

Judge Anthony—Calendar No. 1—Trial call, Nos. 10,409, 10,578, 11,111, 8,380, 11,126, 11,135, 11,171, 11,178, 11,179, 11,181, 11,182, 11,185, 11,186. No. 8,514, Conley vs. Spriggs, on trial.

Judge Altgeld—Set Cases—Nos. 5,489, 1,453.

Judge Brentano—Appeal Calendar—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 8,443, 9,206, 9,208, 9,219, 9,228, 9,233, 9,258, 9,309.

Judge Tuley—Nos. 16, 18. No. 17, Fieldhouse vs. Beaver, on hearing.

Judge Collins—Nos. 42, 40, 43, 44, 45. No. 37, Brainard vs. Brainard, on hearing.

Judge Horton—No call. No. 360, Chisholm vs. Seeberger, on hearing.

Judge Clifford—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 180, 4,191, 2,045, 311, 622, 346, 352.

Judge Baker—No. 67,567, Springer vs. Keating, on trial. The next case to be taken up will be No. 68,621, C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. Co. vs. Kent.

Judge Grinnell—Set cases. Nos. 1,898, 2,026, 7,516.

Judge McConnell—Condemnation cases. Nos. 82,646, 82,647, 82,648, 82,649, 83,526, 83,528, 83,529. No. 80,715, City vs. Novak, on trial.

Judge Driggs—No call. No. 888, C. and S. S. R. T. R. R. Co. vs. Strong, on trial.

Appellate Court—Motions.

Judge Gresham—On circuit.

Judge Blodgett—Set cases.

Judge Scales—City Specls. Nos. 9,005, 9,057, 9,234, 10,003, 9,315, 9,316, 9,319, 9,320, 9,321, 9,322, 2,385, 9,386, 8,526, 8,605, 8,838, 10,092, 8,284, 9,214, 9,369, 9,428, 9,730, 9,731, 10,279, 9,944, 9,951, 10,368. Hyde Park Specl., No. 166. Maywood Specl., No. 38, on trial.

Judge Kohlsaat—General business.

Judge Shepard—Branch 1. Nos. 1,154, 1,040, 113, 418, 1,069, 934, 1,088.

Judge Tuthill—Branch 2. Nos. 1,154, 549, 522, 619, 878.

Iowa Supreme Court.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb 3.—[Special.]—The following decisions have been made by the Supreme Court: Martin Steam Feed Cooker Company, appellant, vs. Olive, from Guthrie County, reversed; Gilbert, appellant, vs. Miller, from Blackhawk County, affirmed; Hobbs vs. Iowa Mutual Benefit Association, appellant, from Des Moines County, affirmed; Hull vs. Loughlin, appellant, from Boone County, dismissed; Hull vs. Welch, appellant, from Boone County, affirmed; Francis vs. Litchfield, appellant, from Webster County, affirmed; Wolf, appellant, vs. Madden, from Van Buren County, affirmed.

Indiana Supreme Court.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

William P. Walker vs. John B. Larkin et al.; Orange C. C.; affirmed.

Fairplay School Township vs. Lizzie O'Neal; Greene C. C.; reversed.

Ann Barnes et al. vs. Christian Zoercher; Perry C. C.; affirmed.

Henry E. Jewett, trustee, etc., vs. Henry C. N. Perrette et al.; Floyd C. C.; affirmed.

Shelby Heddrick vs. Catharine Heddrick; Brown C. C.; affirmed.

CHICAGO ALL RIGHT WITH CO-OPERATION

The Columbian Exposition—A New View of It from Gotham.

New York Times, Feb. 1: Ground has been broken at last in Chicago as a first step toward the construction of buildings for the "World's Columbian Exposition" in 1893. Considerable progress has been made in the work of organization and in preparing plans for the departments and buildings for the great show, and we can begin to see in dim outline the grand fair that is to be held on the shores of Lake Michigan. If the plans are fully carried out there is no doubt that an American exhibition of large proportions will be visible in 1893, but it is to be feared that the foreign features will be so dwarfed that the valuable lessons to be derived from effective comparison will be lost. While it may be inspiring to see what our own country is producing and is capable of producing, it would be more instructive if, side by side with the achievements of our own industry, we could see the products of the skill and energy of other lands. . . . The policy embodied in the McKinley bill will be a serious discouragement to foreign exhibiters. Their object in displaying their wares would be the promotion of trade therein in this country, but if that trade is to be restricted and discouraged by a heavy tax upon importation, why should they exert themselves to commend their commodities to an unfriendly market?

But the discovery of America may be fitly commemorated by an exhibition of what America has achieved in the arts and sciences and in industrial and commercial progress. As an American display the Columbian Exposition may be made imposing and useful. There is more danger that the Chicago tendency will be to make it colossal and grandiose, rather than complete, systematized, and well ordered. The claim of the National Live-Stock Association for an appropriation of $2,000,000 as an inducement for a proper exhibition of cattle is an indication of this tendency.

The dimensions of the principal buildings to be erected have not yet been made known, but when we are told that the State of Illinois is to have a building 200 by 500 feet for its own display, that the United States Government is expected to have a structure 350 by 420 feet in extent, and that the Machinery Department is to surpass anything of kind the world has ever seen, we begin to realize that things are to be done on a large scale at Chicago, whatever else may be said or thought of the undertaking. There will be bigness, whether or not there is completeness, system, and proportion, which are far more important.

Chicago has assumed a very large task, but she is showing a degree of energy and determination that gives assurance of successfully accomplishing it if she has the coöperation and support from the country at large, which ought to be heartily given. The McKinley bill will not interfere with a full display of domestic productions, and the force bill, with its menace to domestic prosperity and good feeling, having been laid on the shelf, there ought to be no hesitation in any of the States to contribute cordially to the success of the Exposition. Each State ought to provide liberally for a creditable display of its own industrial and social condition and to encourage its citizens to join with those of other States in a friendly exhibition of the products of their enterprise, invention, and skill. New York ought especially to be represented in a manner worthy of her imperial position among the States, and the city should make a display of its own that shall illustrate its position as the commercial, industrial, literary, and artistic metropolis of the American continent. The time is at hand when the work of preparation will have to begin outside of Chicago, and it is to be hoped that a spirit of zeal and emulation will be evoked to make the Columbian Exposition of 1893 a grand success, at least as a display of American genius.

PARDONS GRANTED AND REFUSED.

List of Cases Acted Upon by Gov. Fifer Yesterday.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 3.—Gov. Fifer today refused pardons as follows: George Reis, Cook County, accessory to abortion; Frank Hunnewell, Cook County, larceny; Nancy Bradley, Massac County, bigamy; William T. Cochran, Lawrence County, robbery; James A. Davis, Jackson County, murder; Charles B. Anderson, De Witt County, forgery; Michael Sullivan, Cook County, burglary; Robert Funk, Carroll County, larceny; John Jagertson, Grundy County, horse stealing; Watson Newberry, Mason County, murder; Christ Strohkirch, Bond County, manslaughter; August Helbing, alias Theodore Reumpf, Vermillion County, burglary; Douglas House, Tazewell County, assault with intent to commit rape; John Thomas, Macon County, assault to murder; Harry Bird, Cook County, assault with deadly weapon; Manning P. Pletz, Cook County, robbery.

Pardons were granted as follows: Richard Bold, Cook County, larceny; Charles Gregory, Perry County, larceny, commuted to two years; Charles Hall, Logan County, robbery; Charles Grehofsky and John Liptac, Livingston County, sentence of fourteen years in the penitentiary for murder commuted to ten years; William Henderson, Champaign County, five years for abduction.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa does not distress, and adds flesh and weight.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON STATEMENT.

The Monthly Report of Secretary Hester—Movements of the Crop.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 3.—Secretary Hester's Monthly New Orleans Cotton Exchange Report shows a phenomenal January movement of cotton in sight, the total for the month reaching 961,064 bales, exceeding 1890 by 194,875 bales, and the same month in 1889 by 198,167. The largest previous January movement of record was in 1886, when slightly over 800,000 bales were marketed, the total crop of that year reaching 6,950,000 bales, according to the National Cotton Exchange. The total amount of the cotton crop brought into sight from September to January inclusive is 6,814,408, against 6,294,202 last year, and 5,769,750 the year before last, an excess this year of 520,206 bales over the corresponding five months of 1889-'90, and 1,044,658 ahead of the same period in 1888-'89. The movement from the 1st of September to the close of January includes total receipts at all United States delivery ports of 5,278,065, against 4,954,151 last year and 4,428,509 in 1888-'89; net overland movement by railroads across the Mississippi, Ohio, and Potomac Rivers, 795,706, against 737,240 last year and 726,858 the year before last; Southern mill takings exclusive of quantity consumed at Southern outports, 303,255, against 301,829 last year and 262,562 the year before; and interior towns stocks in excess of those had at the commencement of the season, 437,382, against 300,982 last year and 351,821 the year before last. Northern spinners took during January 269,526 bales, against 376,031 last year and 248,037 the year before, increasing their total for the five months to 1,468,522, against 1,462,308 last year and 1,384,848 the year before.

A Chicago Actor in an Asylum.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Daniel J. Hart, the drunken tramp in "One of the Finest," who was found yesterday acting strangely in his room at the Windsor Hotel, is still at the Philadelphia Hospital. Manager Edward J. Hasson went to Hart's room yesterday morning and upon questioning him found that he was temporarily insane and if bothered was inclined to be vicious. Hart belongs in Chicago. He gave the names of Mrs. Fred Welch, Drexel and Boulevard avenues, Chicago; William Hart, a brother, of Fargo, Dak.; Robert Hart, a brother, of Indianapolis; as people who should be communicated with. He will be placed in the Norristown Asylum for the present.

SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE,

The eminent Throat Specialist, says: "The Soden Mineral Pastilles (Troches), produced from the Soden Springs by evaporation, are particularly serviceable in Catarrhal Inflammation, Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis and Lung Troubles." For sale by all druggists. Obtain the genuine only, which must have the signature and testimonial of Sir Morrell Mackenzie with each box. Price 50c.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

The Best Nutritive Tonic FOR Impaired Digestion, Malnutrition in Convalescence, Pulmonary and Throat Diseases.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY For the Weak and Debilitated.

Indorsed by all Physicians throughout the Civilized World.

PROF. PIETRA SANTA, OF PARIS,

The world-renowned specialist on pulmonary diseases, in his work published in Paris, speaks of the Johann Hoff's Malt Extract as follows: "I can highly recommend this pleasant remedy in restoring weakened digestion. As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would through the use of stimulants be merely excited and weakened, therefore I regard it of immense value to the Practitioner to bring to his aid a pleasant remedy like the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, which will act not only as a tonic but as a nutrient as well, and which is less exciting than ale, porter, or wine as a stimulant."

JOHANN HOFF, BERLIN, PARIS, VIENNA.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, No. 6 Barclay Street, New York.

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.—The GENUINE has the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck, and comes in flat, squatty bottles with a German label thereon.

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PLANTA BEATRICE

Will entirely remove all MOTH and LIVER SPOTS, WILL WHITEN YOUR SKIN, will PREVENT SUNBURN AND TAN, will permanently restore the Youthful Softness to your Skin and keep it in perfect condition in any climate. PRICE, $1.25, post paid.

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Skin Refiner and Pimple Remover.

To those men and women who have an Unsightly, RED, COARSE, ROUGH, WRINKLED, DRY, DISCOLORED, PIMPLED FACE, with Distended Pores filled with Black Heads (Flesh Worms), use FLESH WORM PASTE, which will with each and every application improve the appearance of your skin, and within a few weeks you will have a Pure, Clear, and Brilliant Complexion. PRICE, $1.50, post paid.

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J. T. SHAYNE & CO., Furs Manufacturers, 191 & 193 State-st., Chicago.

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Know that articles of sterling merit always command their own price, and if they do not possess intrinsic value of their own no amount of advertising can uphold their reputation. Take, for example, a Piano: We have three essential requisites to examine—appearance, durability, and (most important of all) tone. All Pianos must possess these, but some in a much higher degree than others. The question then is: "What Piano possesses these requisites in the highest degree?" We answer at once:

THE KNABE,

And to support it we refer you to any of your friends who have used this famous instrument. We are confident they will sustain our statement.

Salesrooms: State and Monroe-sts. Lyon & Healy Factory: Ogden-av. and Randolph-st.

ELM PARK

(ELMHURST) ASSOCIATION, Unequalled for a Home or for a Safe Investment.

This beautiful village is well located, nine miles west of Chicago, on the lines of Chicago & Northwestern, the Illinois Central and the Kansas City Railroads.

Handsome Residences, Beautiful Streets, Charming Drives, Hedges, Landscapes, Schools, College, Churches and Society. . . . The residence of Thomas B. Bryan, Vice-Pres't World's Fair, Henry W. King, Esq., Bryan Lathrop, Esq., Wilber E. Hagans, Esq., John V. Farwell, Jr. and others. The land is 135 feet above lake datum, and rolling. Perfect drainage and health, water superior to Waukesha. Every Shareholder is entitled to a lot for each and every share. . . EVERY LOT LARGE, 50x165 FEET. EQUAL IN SIZE TO THREE CITY LOTS.

Only $100 each payment and $15 per month without interest. Complete abstract with each lot. First-class improvements. Streets Macadamized, Sewered, Water Mains laid, Electric Lights, Walks, Curbing and Trees. Prospectus, Maps and a beautiful illustrated Souvenir of Elmhurst, with Railroad Tickets Free at our office.

52 TRAINS DAILY — 35 MINUTES' RIDE

WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO. 145 LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO

ELM PARK must be seen to be appreciated. Don't make a mistake. Buy in this Association. This property inside of one year will be worth $20 to $25 per front ft.

"QUEEN OF SUBURBS"

Special Bargains in Acres and Residence Property.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

Or one-fifth less than our regular low marked prices for any garment in our ready-made stock.

Prices in plain figures.

Handsomest winter goods we ever made.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, 145 STATE STREET.

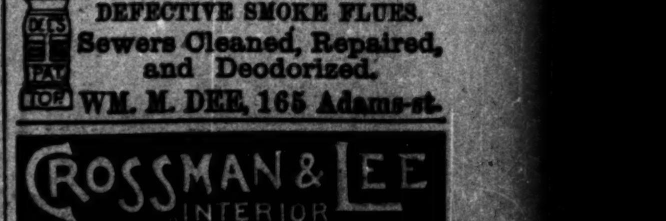
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

The Celebrated

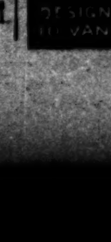
CHOCOLAT MENIER

Annual Sales Exceed 30 MILLION Lbs.

F. W. DEVOE & CO. Manufacturers of Artists' Materials and Tube Colors



If you cannot procure our goods from your dealer write for catalogue or call at 176 Randolph-st., Chicago.



Windguard Chimney Tops FOR DEFECTIVE SMOKE FLUES. Sewers Cleaned, Repaired, and Deodorized. WM. M. DEE, 165 Adams-st.

CROSSMAN & LEE INTERIOR DECORATORS. DESIGNS ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

The undersigned Receiver of the Manhattan Company will receive written bids for any part or all of the property of said Company, including the leasehold interest, furniture, fixtures, and all other forms of property which constitute the plant of a first-class restaurant. Schedules of the property thus offered for sale may be examined by applying to the undersigned at the Manhattan Restaurant, No. 177 Monroe-st., Chicago, Illinois. All bids must be marked "Manhattan Co. Bids," and returned to the Receiver at said restaurant on or before Saturday next, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., at which time said bids will be opened. Said bids are subject to the approval of the Court.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, Receiver.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 TO 123 STATE-ST.

..Extraordinary Announcement..

We have purchased the entire stock of the largest Fur Manufacturer in this country, consisting of

Sealskin and Fur Lined Garments
Capes, Muffs, Etc.

We will sell the entire collection at the following UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES:

Alaska Seal Jackets, - - $49, $69, $79, upward
" " Sacques, - - $139, $149, $169, up
" " Wraps, - - - $49, $53, $128, up
Baltic Seal Capes (Elegant Garments), - - $7.50
Black Hair Muffs, - - - - - - - 69c, 79c, 89c
Baltic Seal and Astrachan Combination Capes, $15.00
Sicilian Silk, Mink Lined Circulars, - - - $48.50

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

OUR GREAT FURNITURE SALE

Is attracting thousands of purchasers for the reason that the goods have intrinsic merit, and the prices are only about one-half those charged elsewhere.

The selling force has been increased, and all customers will be waited upon promptly.

Take elevators to 4th floor.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

CORSETS AT HALF PRICE AND LESS.

Odd lots of the *most reliable grades of Imported Corsets*, all to go at a *great reduction:*

"R. & G." extra long waist, white and drab Corsets, and our A. Fast Black— 75c Each

"Silvia" White and Drab, 600 Bone Corsets, all extra long waists— $1.00 $1.50 and $2.25 qualities.

"I. C." Sateen Corsets, "C. P." a la Sirene, and "R. G." Satin Corsets — $1.45 Worth $2.50.

"I. C." Corsets, black Italian Cloth, spoon steel, warranted real whalebone, and "C. P." Venus and Viola Corsets— $2.50 Worth $5.50.

Broken line of our finest "P. D." Satin Corsets, to close— $3.00 Worth $7.50.

The Lace Dept. will offer at special sale today Remnants of Black Lace Skirtings and Drapery Nets at

⅓ Less Than Marked Value.

The lengths are from 1¼ yards to 6 yards.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

A Commercial Sacrifice in

$15,000 worth Black and Fancy Dress Trimming **Ribbons** Half inch—one inch—two inch—three inch—four inch—five inch, etc.

2c
5c
15c

Little—Or Nothing Price.

MEN'S HATS, LATEST STYLES, FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO., Hatters, 66 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

Candy To the discriminating smoker we say: Try a box of quality, PAID by express, from Dover and a Revelation will be the first result of the test. Address C. F. GUTTER, Confectioner, Chicago.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 64 and 66 Randolph-st.

AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, REGULAR SALE

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Folding-Beds,

And General Household Goods, Pictures, Cigars, and General Merchandise.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SEASON 1891.

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION ANTIQUE AND MODERN

TURKISH RUGS

AT AUCTION,

COMMENCING

TOMORROW

(THURSDAY).....FEB. 5,

At 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. (Special store rented for this occasion)

At 32 Monroe-st.

(Next to Palmer House).

The collection comprises a magnificent assortment of Turkey, Persian, Teheran, Gullistan, Nazik, Hamidieh, Hariz, Inali, and Camel's Hair Carpets in exclusive patterns, colorings, and designs. Choice selection of

ANTIQUE HALL CARPETS,

In pairs and singles. Superb and silky Antique Anatolians, Kawia, Khiva, Kavabaghs, Kazaks, Kurdistans, and Kirman

SHAH RUGS.

Also a very choice collection of Shirvahans, Sherazes, Royal Bokharas, and Afghanistans. In short, from all over Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and Central Asia.

We pledge our reputation as auctioneers that this is as fine a lot of Antiques as were ever seen in this city.

SALE AT 32 MONROE-ST.,

COMMENCING ON

THURSDAY (TOMORROW),

At 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Catalogues mailed free on application. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

DR. P. S. HENSON,

Pastor First Baptist Church, Chicago, Speaks His Mind.

"An almost fatal attack of *La Grippe* last winter left me with Nasal Catarrh and such susceptibility to Bronchial Irritation that the slightest exposure would develop it, and a little effort in public speaking would result in distressing hoarseness, so that I had serious fears of permanent disability. Besides, I suffered with dyspeptic trouble—notably what is properly known as "heartburn," from which I found it difficult to obtain relief.

"I was induced by a *friend* to try *King's Royal Germetuer*, and it gives me great pleasure to say that its effect has been as magical as 'Koch's Lymph' is reported to be, which is also a *great destroyer*, though taken in a different way. *Catarrh*, Bronchial Irritation, and Dyspepsia have all disappeared before one bottle of the Germetuer has been used. One of my sons, who has *long* been a sufferer from *Catarrh*, has received like signal relief from his old enemy.

"P. S. HENSON.

"Chicago, Dec. 10, 1890."

Germetuer cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, all stomach and bowel troubles.

Germetuer cures any case of La Grippe or removes its after effects.

Germetuer is woman's best friend, regulating all irregularities.

Germetuer is being used by the leading ministers, lawyers, doctors, and businessmen of this city with great satisfaction.

We have thousands of voluntary testimonials from the leading men of the country as to the value of Germetuer as a great family remedy. Germetuer is for sale by Druggists or will be sent anywhere C. O. D. for $1.50 per bottle (concentrated, which makes one gallon Germetuer).

KING'S ROYAL GERMETUER CO., Room 32, 240 La Salle st., Chicago.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Last Day.

BOOK SALE.

Department Closes Tonight.

Some Great Bargains in Library Sets.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of Honest Made Goods in the city. Get prices from all competitors; then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on First-Class Furniture. Also the Andrews and other good Folding-Beds.

Wirts & Scholle.

222 WABASH-AV., Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

GOOD COOKING.

All who desire good cooking in their houses should use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef, of the value of about $7.50.

Genuine only with fac-simile of J. von Liebig's signature in blue ink across the label.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

At 3634 Forest-av.,

We sell at auction the Entire Furniture, Carpets, Bric-a-Brac, &c., of above residence. Also fine Weber Grand Piano.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

HEALTH FOOD CO.

WESTERN AGENCY.

GILLESPIE & MOORE, 1601-1609 WABASH-AV.

The object of eating is to take food and nothing else. Every particle of waste by gently removed by the exclusive use of Health Foods, which are at once the richest, most economical, and most admirable food for palpitation, dys-

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Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF . . . **GLOVES**

We commence this morning our first sale of the year in this department, and the unprecedented values offered will emphasize the fact that we are

"Kid Glove Headquarters."

100 Doz. 5 and 7 Hook FOSTER LACING GLOVES, All colors, formerly $1.75 pair

50 Doz. 10-Hook FOSTER LACING GLOVES, White and Opera Shades, in small sizes only (worth $2.00 pair

75 Doz. 8-Inch MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDE, All colors, worth $2.00 pair

ALL AT **$1.00** PAIR.

Chas. Gossage & Co. LACE DEPT.

An Important Sale This Week.

All Silk Black Drapery Nets

75c yard—Worth $1.25 and $1.50
95c " — " $1.75
$1.25 " — " $2.00
$1.88 " — " $3.00

(NOTE—These Laces are of the best French make, and are far superior to the low-priced English goods so much seen in this market.

Chas. Gossage & Co. *Men's Half-Hose At Half Price.*

3,000 pairs Balbriggan and Fancy Cotton Half Hose, all sizes, worth from 35c to 50c pair . . . . 18c PAIR. *Six Pairs for $1.00.*

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRESS SILKS
75 STATE STREET.

An Unexpected and Unheard-of Opportunity on

DRESS SILKS

The very rapid increase in our trade necessitated a larger store. We have leased for a term of years the store at 111 State-st. (formerly occupied by Schweitzer & Beer as a toy store), and are to get possession March 1st.

We have only four weeks to prepare to move.

Our stock is one of if not the largest and finest in the city. We will for the next four weeks make prices which beyond question will be the lowest ever known on State-st. This will be especially noticeable on the finer grades of all kinds, of which we have just received an enormous new spring stock.

Were we to advertise in detail the whole truth concerning the bargains we will offer our store would not hold one-fourth the people who would try to get in.

We would advise every lady at all interested in Silks to improve this, the greatest opportunity ever offered in Chicago.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 STATE-ST.

SHOE DEPT.

SPECIAL OCCASION.

The highest grade of best-known brands of

Ladies' Fine Footwear

Are offered for three days at prices quoted but once a year:

Finest French Kid Custom Hand-Sewed Boots
Kangaroo Custom Made Boots — $5.50
The Celebrated "Maison" Boots
Numerous styles and patterns.
Reduced from $8.00, $7.50, $7.00, $6.50.

Finest grades French Dongola Boots
Straight Goat and Kangaroo — $4.00
Handstitched and hand welt, many styles.
Reduced from $6.00, $5.50, $5.00.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Commercial Sacrifice in

Ladies' and Children's Health

Reform Underwear.

Children's Full Regular Union Suits, $1.00.
Ladies' " " " " $1.75.
" " " — Vests, $1.00.
" " " — Tights, $1.25.
" " " Divided Skirts, 75c.

Surprise—Price

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams

"TO SAVE MONEY"

WE INVITE YOU TO ATTEND OUR

Great Bargain Sale

—OF—

CHENILLE PORTIERES.

About 200 pairs purchased from a large manufacturing firm at an immense sacrifice.

Sale Price Per Pair

Handsome Chenille Portieres, full size, all new colorings, with Valance Fringe and Fancy Dado Top and Bottom, regular $6.50 quality— $4.98

Beautiful Chenille Portieres, same style as above but a much better quality, That sold at $7.50— $5.98

Elegant Chenille Portieres in all the Newest Plain Colorings, Very Heavy Quality, Large Fancy Dado and Valance Fringe Top and Bottom, the same Curtain we sell at $8.50 pair— $6.69

"An Early Selection is Advisable."

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams

Important Announcement.

In order to make room for our Spring Importations we have decided to Sacrifice our entire stock of

Ladies' & Children's Winter Garments

At 50c on the Dollar.

This is a sale which any lady requiring a Fashionable and First-Class Garment in *Plush, Beaver, or Cheviot*, either for this or next winter's use,

CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

SIR JOHN'S COUP D'ETAT.

MACDONALD'S SUDDEN DISSOLUTION OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

New Elections to Be Held Within a Month—A Scheme to Head Off Reciprocity and Liberal Rule—Blaine's Letter Exposing Macdonald's Pretenses—No One-Sided Reciprocity to Be Tolerated—The Frozen Truth Hurts the Tories.

OTTAWA, Ont. Feb. 3.—There is great excitement here over the dissolution of Parliament. A member of the Cabinet said this morning the Dominion Government has made proposals to the United States for negotiations looking to the extension of commerce with that country. These proposals have been submitted to President Harrison, and the Canadian Government is of the opinion that if the negotiations are to result in a treaty which must be ratified by the Parliament of Canada it is expedient that the Government should deal with a Parliament fresh from the people, rather than with a moribund House. It is understood that Canada will send a delegation to Washington after March 4, the date on which the life of the present Congress expires, for the purpose of discussing informally the questions of the extension and development of trade between the United States and Canada, and the settlement of all questions of difference between the two countries. This delegation, he says, will visit the United States Capital as the result of a friendly suggestion from Washington. The statement that negotiations had been opened at Washington is regarded as a bluff to deceive the people into the belief that the Dominion Government favors reciprocity. Secretary Blaine, it is said today, has positively asserted to a prominent politician on this side of the line that he will not be a party to assisting Sir John Macdonald in deceiving the Canadian electors. The elections take place March 5.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 3.—In an address to the Liberals last night Goldwin Smith said the manifest political destiny of Canada was union with the United States, and he ridiculed the attempt to make a barrier of loyalty against the current of Canada's destiny. He said the cry of disloyalty had had a serious effect in preventing a fair consideration of questions of vital importance to Canadians. Continuing, he said:

We are disloyal, it is said, because we propose to enter into a tariff arrangement with the United States, and by entering into such an arrangement we would compromise the fiscal independence of Canada. Of course, you cannot make a treaty without surrendering to that extent. But if a treaty is fair where is the dishonor? Great Britain will see at last that she has no real interest here but amity and trade. The unity of the race and the immense advantage of a settlement which would shut out war from this continent and make it one economical whole will prevail, I think, in the end. There might be danger and there might be disloyalty in touching this question if there were on the part of the Americans any disposition to aggression. But there is none. The desire of Americans to bring Canada into the Union at all has always appeared to me to be very weak. It would be disloyalty to even think of anything less than equal and honorable reciprocity, such as that between England and Scotland. But who does think of anything else?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Representative Baker of New York, who had the correspondence with Secretary Blaine on Canadian reciprocity, has loaned the original letters to the Toronto *Globe* for the purpose of publishing fac-similes. Representative Baker says he knew the denial of Secretary Blaine would create a stir in Canada, and he wrote his letter for the purpose of sending a bomb into the Canadian campaign which he has watched with much interest. He believes a correct knowledge of such matters will assist materially the growing sentiment in Canada in favor of annexation and open the eyes of the Canadians to the falsity of the assurances of the people in power there.

WIMAN DISCUSSES RECIPROCITY.

What Congress Should Do to Help Trade Relations.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—The annual banquet of the Louisville Commercial Club tonight drew together most of the leading business-men of the city. The principal guests of the evening were Gov. Buckner, Erastus Wiman of New York, the Hon. John W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, and Eckstein Norton, President of the Louisville and Nashville road. Reciprocity was the subject discussed tonight, and the principal speeches were made by Mr. Wiman, Gov. Buckner, Mr. Longley, and Mr. Watterson.

Among other things Mr. Wiman said:

The conflict that impends in Canada in the next thirty days decides the commercial destiny of half a continent for half a century. The growth of sentiment in favor of the most intimate relations with the United States has its testimony in the terror of the Tory party, who dissolve Parliament to anticipate defeat at the regular period of election, a year hence. The attempt also to steal the thunder of the Liberals and make the pretense of procuring reciprocity at this late date when their whole career gives the lie to their sincerity is indicative of the changed conditions toward the United States which prevail in Canada. The Liberal party, who have adopted unrestricted reciprocity as the chief plank in their platform, appeal to the country for support on the ground of friendliness to the United States, and the prospect of their success is remarkably good. But the last formal expression of Congress toward Canada is that contained in the McKinley bill shutting out her products by prohibitory duties, and, shorn of its clauses, which offered to southern nationalities a reciprocal relation. Before Congress now is a recommendation from the Committee of Foreign Affairs instructing the President, when adopted, that when Canada will admit the products and manufactures of the United States without duty, he shall appoint commissioners to meet commissioners from Canada for the purpose of working out a plan for submission again to Congress. It is a very simple ten-line resolution, but would be most effective in promoting better relations. It would beget a National investigation of the subject when Canada was ready. Its passage at this juncture would make Canada ready because it would help to elect the Liberal party and do more to help the friends of the United States in that country than anything else. The moment is a critical one. The Liberal party has been defeated three times; another defeat would be fatal to it and perpetuate a party in power whose whole policy has been inimical to this country. Therefore it is of the greatest importance that every influence should be exerted towards securing the passage of the resolution recommended in order that a Liberal victory in Canada may be assured.

Mr. Longley declared with confidence that the Canadian people would decide in favor of the only trade policy which would establish permanently satisfactory relations between the two countries. He was assured that in every part of the United States this struggle would be viewed with friendly interest, and it only needed a declaration from the American Congress to make the success of the Liberal cause certain. Mr. Longley leaves for home at once to take part in the elections.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Blaine's Letter Exposing Macdonald's Pretenses—No Reciprocity in Natural Products.

Toronto *Globe* (Liberal), Feb. 2: Mr. Blaine's letter denying that any reciprocity negotiations are on foot, and declaring that no scheme of natural-products reciprocity will be entertained by the United States Government, has spoiled one of the most plausible fables that the Old Man ever set afloat for election purposes. It may be true, as implied in one quarter, that Mr. Blaine adopted an unprecedented course in telling the public the truth through the medium of Congressman Baker, and that, from the point of view of the stickler for diplomatic courtesy and etiquette, his conduct has been somewhat rude, not to say insulting, to Sir John Macdonald. It should be borne in mind, however, that Sir John was seeking to make the Canadian people believe in the existence of a state of things which in reality had no existence at all, that he was carrying on the deceit for party ends, and that his own language and that of his chief newspapers compromised the United States Government to some extent. If the rules of diplomacy have been broken down by the American Secretary of State the interests of truth have reaped a distinct advantage from the course he has seen fit to pursue. This is one of the few cases in which the end justifies the means.

It is quite probable that the Democtats may also feel it due to themselves to declare in a formal manner that when they speak of closer trade relations with Canada they do not mean partial or natural products reciprocity such as Sir John talks about, but full, free, and unrestricted trade between the two countries. Mr. Carlisle, one of their leaders in the Senate, introduced a resolution some time ago for the appointment of a joint commission to devise ways and means of establishing a closer commercial intercourse between the two countries, not through the instrumentality of a treaty, which would have to be framed with Britain and which would have to run the two-thirds-majority gantlet in the Senate of the United States, but by the concurrent legislation of Congress and of the Canadian Parliament. This resolution has been cited in support of Sir John Macdonald's story that the Americans were ready and willing to discuss a partial reciprocity, though the wording of it excludes that meaning. In all likelihood Senator Carlisle will amend his resolution so as to make it clear that unrestricted trade is what he has in view. Sir John's soiled dove will then be unable to find rest for the soles of its feet. We shall know that it is perfectly useless to seek from either political party at Washington for any form of reciprocity that falls short of the widest.

The flat denial given by Mr. McKinley to Sir John's assertion that he adopted hints or suggestions from Canada while preparing the tariff which is called after him is not important for the reason that neither Sir John himself nor any other intelligent person can believe that such a thing occurred. There is food for reflection for the Canadian farmer, however, in Mr. McKinley's statement that he and his associates in the Committee of Ways and Means "knew all about" the Foster tariff with its prohibitory duties on American pork and flour when they were constructing the McKinley tariff. While they assert, no doubt with truth, that that measure was designed solely for the protection and promotion of American interests, and for no other purpose whatever, it is reasonable to suppose that the augmentation of the Canadian duties on the articles named, together with the incessant complaints of American merchants and manufacturers that goods shipped to Canada are taxed on a valuation arbitrarily fixed by our Customs Department and bearing no just relation to the current market price at the place of export, was not lost sight of.

The relations between the two countries are likely to be disturbed before long by the demand of the American railways for a settlement of the question of Canadian competition. Our Washington correspondence during the last six months has given the public here a pretty accurate conception of what is sought and what is not sought. In a word, all the American roads which handle inter-State freight—freight, that is, going beyond the boundaries of the Commonwealth in which it originates—insist that it is unfair to compel them to obey the provisions of the Federal law known as the Inter-State Commerce act whilst the two great Canadian lines, fortified with subsidies from the Dominion Treasury, are allowed to operate on American soil without having to observe those cast-iron regulations either in their through or in their local traffic. The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce in a report submitted to Congress last session reviewed the whole subject by the light of the testimony given by American railroad managers and by Sir Joseph Hickson and Mr. Van Horne on behalf of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific. The matter is further burdened by the complaints of American elevator men at Port Huron and other frontier points, as well as by the operations of the Canadian Pacific and its steamship line on the Pacific coast. Hitherto the influence of New England and Minnesota, which derive great advantage from their competition, has sufficed to protect the interests of the Canadian roads. But the movement in favor of bringing the latter within the Inter-State act or of shutting them out of the United States altogether is acquiring irresistible strength.

Then the international bonding system is in danger not only from the condition of affairs just decribed but from the enforcement of Art. 1 of the treaty of 1818 in connection with the North Atlantic fisheries. The Americans protest that it is unfair to have a bonding system which conveniences the farmers and merchants of Ontario by enabling them during winter to reach Europe through American territory, whilst, on the other hand, American citizens frequenting the deep-sea fisheries far beyond the three-mile limit are prevented by the Canadian interpretation of that treaty from shipping their fares in bond over the Nova Scotia railways to their own market in New England. The truth is the commercial life of the two countries has become so interblended that the existence of two different sets of laws or of two antagonistic interpretations of a convention like that of 1818 is bound in the nature of things to produce a collision of interests. Elsewhere will be found the text of the Burton bill for bringing the two Canadian roads under the jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commerce act. The measure is not likely to pass this session, but the adoption of something like it appears to be inevitable sooner or later, unless indeed Congress, at the instance of the Administration, should repeal the bonding system and absolutely exclude the Canadian lines from the United States at one blow with the view of compelling a complete readjustment of all the relations between the two peoples, including the questions appertaining to the Bering Sea and the North Atlantic fisheries. Such a thing is much more than possible. The Democrats take substantially the same view as the Republicans.

THE CHICAGO TINPLATE HUMBUG.

It Doesn't Seem That It Even Possesses the Merit of Originality.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 8th inst. has very aptly described the tinplate industry in that city as "The Chicago Tinplate Humbug." The article declares that the much-vaunted new enterprise of tinplate manufacturing in Chicago is simply the process of coating with imported tin imported black (iron) plates. It is not necessary to go to Chicago to find that enterprise. Black sheets have been tinned in the United States for a good many years, and retinning is very frequently resorted to. There are scores of factories in this city where this is done. Now will any wonderfully wise protectionist please inform me how an industry which requires for its supply imported black plates and imported tin can be developed by excessive duties on the pig tin and the black plates? And will any economist of the Carey school be able to prove that the protection which is afforded iron-makers and tin miners of the United States by a high duty on those articles can benefit the tinplate manufacturers who do not use a pound of American black plate or American pig tin?

The Nortons of Chicago, who are now claiming the right to be listed among especially patriotic Americans because they have inaugurated what they are pleased to call a tinplate industry in Chicago, have gotten up as an advertisement quite a number of enameled tinplate rulers for desk work, upon which they, doubtless with great pride, inform the public that these implements are manufactured from American-made tinplates. But they have no better right to make this announcement than would any of the numerous New York manufacturers who make more artistic ware from tinplates which they import. The mere act of putting the tin on prepared plates is the simplest kind of mechanical operation, which is generally done by boys and girls. The fine work (that which requires skill, experience, and perfection of material) is the manufacture of the black plates, and well the iron barons of Pennsylvania understood this when they placed that excessive duty imposed by the McKinley bill on tinplates. It was not the tin-mine owners of the West, nor the struggling tinplate industry of the whole country (which only existed in imagination), but it was the Pennsylvania Iron Roofing Association that caused the excessive duty to be imposed—a duty which takes from the American people $15,000,000 (assuming that the American manufacturers would be able to supply the American market), and puts it into the hands of a few grasping monopolists. Simple arithmetic shows that this tax amounts to $1.50 to every man in the United States, a sum that will procure for him for six months an excellent weekly newspaper, which, if he reads it with care, will teach him to know what to do when he goes to the polls to vote at the next election. It will inform him that that variety of sheet-iron which is largely made in this country for roofing purposes could be more readily sold, and at advanced prices, if the better material for that purpose (the old, well-tried, and highly satisfactory tinplate), could be kept out of the market. It will tell him that the object of the two and two-tenths of a cent duty per pound placed upon tinplates was to keep foreign roofing tinplates from the American market as much as possible and give the iron barons greater privileges. If he be a level-headed man who prefers a good roof over his head to the renown which may come to his country by a general advertisement of "Carnegie's Coaching Tour Through England," or other such brilliant "triumphs" of wealthy American monopolists, he will see that his vote counts one againts any further form of "protection to home industry." JAMES A. B. DILWORTH.

Blaine's Reciprocity Ideas in Brazil.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The Bureau of the American Republic has received a letter from a leading merchant in Brazil, who writes as follows:

"Almost everything made in America is good for this country. Glassware is wanted badly, particularly big tumblers, water sets, and small liquor glasses; knives and forks, all kinds of tinware, hardware, tools, and notions of every kind; cotton, sheeting, prints, and cheap light-weight woolen goods. In fact, I can only say that I do not know what will not sell. We want paper and stationery of every kind; varnishes, felt shoes, woodenware, gloves, and blank books. We have recently had the largest shipment of manufactures from the United States ever landed here, and, although the prices charged were outrageous, they met with a wonderfully quick sale. Lamps which are sold in New York at 85 cents were sold here at $3 net, and I disposed of 200 in a couple of days. If I were in business in New York instead of Rio de Janeiro I would do a big trade throughout all the provinces of Brazil. It only wants some of the New York wholesale firms to go for this market and before long our people would regularly buy all their supplies. Blaine's reciprocity idea will lead to increased business with us. It is a splendid notion, and if Blaine can carry it out both countries will have a good deal to thank him for."

Strike on the Monon.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—There have been no freight-trains going out of Lafayette today over the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road. The switchmen, brakemen, and conductors demand their pay for December services, and the money not being forthcoming on Jan. 20, the regular payday, waited until today and then refused to go to work. About sixty men are off duty. The engineers and firemen were paid and the others say they will go to work only when the money comes. The company's agents state that the men will be paid Wednesday.

SECRETARY NOBLE TALKS

DISCUSSING THE INDIAN QUESTION IN ITS VARIOUS PHASES.

"His Policy," He Says, "Is Not to Feed Idle Savagery"—The Indians Are "Big, Brawny, Healthy, Able-Bodied, Intelligent Men, Able to Make a Stirring Speech in Council, but Shiftless, Improvident, and Turbulent."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[In addition to what THE TRIBUNE has published of President Harrison's interview in the *World* about the Indians we add the following, and with it the interview with Secretary Noble.]

Mr. Harrison said: "How many entirely just bills for the relief of white men have been ignored for years, and will be ignored by Congress for all time! The Indian's grievance is not the only one. I have repeatedly seen claims of undoubted justice oscillate from House to Senate, session after session, until the claimants died or abandoned hope. These are inevitable, and if the Indian finds them in his lot it is the fault of neither the administrative nor the executive branches of the Government.

"These Sioux complained of Agent Spencer of Rosebud. The complaints were at once investigated and, being found just, Spencer was removed. Agent Gallagher at Pine Ridge was obnoxious. The moment this was known to me he was removed. I stand ready to remove any agent or employé of the department against whose honesty, morality, or efficiency any serious charge can be substantiated. I recognize the full importance of fair dealing with the Indians, not only for their sakes, but for those of the scattered farmers and ranchmen in the neighborhood of the reservations, and whose lives and property would be endangered in case of outbreak.

"I am entirely satisfied with the present administration of Indian affairs. It is thoroughly honest and intelligent, and no complaint has been given against it during the last two years that has not at once received prompt attention and the cause been removed.

"There are many conflicting stories of the cause of the present outbreak. They are being examined into. The chief trouble is a long-standing and constantly growing internal dissension among various factions of the Sioux nation. But I know they have received during my Administration every dollar appropriated by Congress for them. Any deficiency or any neglect to ratify treaties—those are matters, as I have said, entirely beyond my control.

"I wish you would call upon the Secretary of the Interior. He will be glad to see you and give you any details you may desire.

"I shall talk with this Sioux delegation, if they desire a council; shall give them a full hearing, and if any wrongs are presented they will be met promptly and thoroughly. I believe, however, that the main grievance is one beyond my control—the tardiness with which Congress has ratified the agreement made with them by the Sioux Commission, two years ago, and the cutting down of the appropriation recommended for the current year. That they have been robbed by agents during my Administration, I know personally, is not true. That matter has been thoroughly sifted, and the charge found wanting."

The President spoke with great earnestness, and with evident knowledge of his subject. He has weighed this question carefully, and at the council there is no doubt the delegation will have full opportunity to present the story of their wrongs, real or fancied.

Shortly after this interview I called upon Secretary Noble. He was overwhelmed with a rush of business from the various divisions of his department, but at once received me and Mr. Crager.

The Secretary of the Interior.

"The Sioux complained of ill-treatment at the hands of Agent Spencer at Rosebud," he said. "Well, I found on investigation that Spencer was not the man for the place, and he was removed at once, and Mr. Wright was appointed in his place. Agent Gallagher, at Pine Ridge, was also complained of. He was promptly removed upon cause being shown, and Dr. Royer was sent there. I myself examined Royer, who came with the highest indorsements and recommendations. He appeared to justify the good opinions expressed of him, and was duly appointed.

"It is said that he showed lack of nerve and executive ability at a critical moment. He became alarmed and fled the agency to telegraph for troops. Well—courage is a quality which no personal examination can discover. A man may be honest, may mean well, be moral and able in times of peace, and yet have his nervous system harrowed up when several hundred or thousand Indians are in active preparation to make things hot for him. A sailor who has been calm during a hurricane at sea, and will climb the rigging without a tremor while shipwreck is imminently impending, may be scared half to death during a harmless ride on a fast locomotive. A soldier who will unflinchingly bear the hottest fire of a skirmish line or battery might shiver with fright crossing the bay when a moderate sea is running. What a man will or will not do under certain circumstances neither he nor any one can tell until those circumstances arise.

"Royer did lose his nerve. He developed a surprising amount of incapacity when the occasion for control arose, and just as promptly was he dismissed.

"It has been the policy of the department to secure honest and capable agents, irrespective of their party belief. The records will show that not one man has been retained one day after his incompetency has been shown, no matter who or how powerful his backers are, and this policy will continue in force.

"It will be found that a great deal of this hue and cry about the dishonesty of agents is a tradition. I do not know, nor am I responsible for, the evils of the Indian service before my supervision began, but I do know that such means are taken today that dishonesty is impossible without detection, and that detection is swiftly and surely followed by dismissal. I know that no influence can retain an agent in office one day after it has been proved that he has withheld one dollar from any Indian. Appointees made under this Administration have been removed for incompetence, and once incompetence is shown the removal is certain to follow. The records of this Department are freely open to inspection and criticism; every complaint is promptly investigated and punishment awaits the offender, whoever he may be.

"The present Commissioner was appointed because of singular ability and fearlessness in his work. All his agents, any special agents and assistants came under the same rule, and I challenge any one to bring proof that any act detrimental to this branch of the public service has been presented during the last two years and not been followed by immediate and thorough investigation and by dismissal if substantiated.

Alleged Grievances of the Sioux.

"Now, as to the grievances of these Sioux. It is the policy of the Government not to feed, house, and enrich lazy savagery, but to civilize, uplift, and make of the tribes integrals in this active, industrious, and peace-loving Nation.

"The treaty with these Sioux provides that they shall be supported until they are self-supporting. They have been given arable lands. They have been furnished free with hoes, spades, plows, reapers, mowers, mills, and everything necessary to enable them to till their lands and become rich through their own exertions. Many a white man would be glad to get half the encouragement lavishly given by this great American people to these savages. We build schools for them and feed, clothe, and maintain their children when they send them to be educated. We spend millions annually in their support and we protect them in their rights.

"Some of them are industrious; some work, learn the secrets of agriculture imparted by the skilled farmers we send, plow their lands, plant their crops, and send their children to learn the white man's knowledge and the white man's ways. They are the progressive Indians—bound to succeed, bound to become self-supporting, bound to finally become self-respecting citizens of the Republic.

"But another class are lazy—big Injun, heap make squaw work, no make self work, heap eat, heap sleep, heap make trouble. They are the source of our pangs and anxieties. Who are they? Invalids? No. Cripples? No. They are big, brawny, healthy, able-bodied, intelligent men, perfectly able to make a stirring speech in council, but shiftless, improvident, idle, and turbulent.

"We must deal with this class firmly. They must be made to realize that the hard-working taxpayers of this great Republic, while willing to give them a fair start, give them lands, implements, and rations until their farms are under way, are not willing and cannot be expected to encourage indolence, shiftlessness, and not only a lack of actual desire for progress but a manifest hostility to progress.

"As to the slow action of Congress in the matter of appropriations and in certifying treaties there is a just cause of Indian complaint, but what am I to do? The Commissioner recommends, I recommend, the President forwards and indorses, and there the matter passes beyond our control.

"I shall, if this delegation wishes, give them a careful hearing and invite House and Senate committees to be present, and their story shall be given a full and public reception."

The Secretary at my request gave me a copy of the following letter, which is sent to every agent with his notice of appointment. It speaks for itself:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., ——, —Sir: In connection with your appointment as agent at the —— I am directed by the President to inform you that the office to which you are appointed is considered one of far more than ordinary importance, both for the interests of the Government and of the Indians who will be brought under your charge and direction; that sobriety and integrity must mark the conduct of yourself and everyone connected or associated directly or indirectly with the agency under your charge; that an improved condition in the affairs of the agency will be expected within a reasonable time, both as to methods of doing business and as to the condition of the Indians; that the education and proper training of the Indian children and the agricultural and other industrial pursuits of the adult Indians must receive your constant and careful attention to the end that they may be advanced in the ways of civilization and to the condition of self-support, and that your commission will be held with the express understanding that you will use your utmost endeavors to further these objects and purposes. Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

The above frank and vigorous words from the President and Secretary Noble are in exact accord with the views held by the most enlightened students of the present state of the Indian problem. For what the Indian complains of, lack of faith, short rations, and tardy supplies, Congress alone is to blame.

"STUMP-TAILED" SILVER MONEY.

The Evil Avoidable—Encouraging Words from the Political Economist, Edward Atkinson of Boston—He Recommends That Delegations from Commercial Centers Visit Washington to Talk to the Coinage Committee and M. C's.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Mr. Edward Atkinson passed through the city Saturday on his return from Washington, where he remained over Friday after the other members of the committee from Boston who went to the Capital to protest against free silver coinage had left, in order that he might answer questions which many members of the Coinage Committee desired to put to him. He was asked to give the impressions which he had derived from his visit, and willingly complied.

He said that the President had received the Boston delegation on the first day of their stay in Washington with the greatest courtesy and kindness, and cordially welcomed them to the Capital to share in the undertaking to maintain the integrity of the Nation's financial status. At the same time the President very shrewdly and quietly intimated to the delegation that perhaps they had been rather slow, and that it would have been better had it been made apparent in Washington at an earlier day that the solid sense of the country was against the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Atkinson said that in his judgment the President was wholly right in this view of the matter. For many months the advocates of free coinage of silver have been doing their work as effectually as they could. These men, few in actual number, but apparently many when gathered together in Washington, some of them mere cranks on the money question, others apparently well supplied with specious arguments, with documents, and with all the means for carrying on the agitation, have been zealously working, while the opponents, who are now aroused to the danger, have been sleeping. It was apparent, said Mr. Atkinson, that the Coinage Committee as a whole wondered why delegations in opposition to the measure had not appeared before them long ago. Neither the President nor the members of the Coinage Committee would, of course, declare their purposes in this matter. It would have been wholly out of place for them to do so, and none of the members of the Boston committee asked them or expected them to declare what action they would take.

The appearance before the Coinage Committee of the Boston delegation gave the members of the committee for the first time in this session the opportunity to ask for the reasons why free silver coinage should not be granted. And, continued Mr. Atkinson, it was very evident to every member of the delegation that a large majority of the committee were as earnestly seeking for light upon this subject as it was evident that a small but pertinacious minority of the committee were eager to prevent the light being let in.

The dread of the force bill on the part of Southern Representatives and Senators, and their eagerness to avail themselves of every possible assistance to stop a bill which they fear more than has been generally known in the North, have given an appearance of unanimity in the support of free coinage of silver among Southern men which is very far from existing in fact, and the idea has been pertinaciously spread that the West is solid for free silver. Upon this last point all have been utterly misled. It is perhaps due to inertia among the advocates of sound currency in the West that this idea has been permitted to prevail.

"It is as untrue," said Mr. Atkinson, "that the great West, outside of a few mining States, is solid in support of free silver coinage as it was untrue that the West was solid in support of the inflation of paper money at a former period. When the emergency came the great West spoke in a voice that was not to be mistaken, protesting against paper inflation, and this gave to President Grant the support which he required and which enabled him to act upon his own conviction of right and justice. The great West is now again aroused, and before I left Washington protests, memorials, and letters poured in from every great city, with the resolutions of almost every great commercial body asking that this great wrong be stopped. The people of our Eastern States as well as the legislators in Washington have permitted themselves to be misled from want of right information about the West.

"It is not true that the South is for free coinage. The measure has been used to antagonize the force bill.

"The silver craze is a mere case of measles, and not of malignant small-pox; that is daily becoming more apparent. What is now required will not be wholly met by mere resolutions, protests, and letters. Sincere and honest-minded men, both on the Coinage Committee and in the House of Representatives and the Senate, are eager to meet merchants, bankers, and others face to face, in order that they may fully comprehend all the ins and outs of this question and may attain a real insight into the case. That opportunity ought to be given them by visits of committees or delegations or individuals acting on their own responsibility from every commercial center in the land. These delegations are on the way and will not only be heard but welcomed by all but a few members of the fossil type of mind who wish to stifle discussion.

"It is not merely that this bill may be deferred to another Congress. If the right effort is made now the bill may be killed once for all and may not come up again to disturb confidence and credit and to stop the flow of capital from where it is plenty to where it is needed—in Southern, Southwestern, and Western enterprises—and now is the time to show explicitly and finally that the solid sense of this country is against tampering with the currency, destroying credit, and retarding the progress of the Nation."

The Illinois Senatorship—1877 and 1891.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.—The contest over the United States Senatorship that is progressing in Illinois in some respects resembles the great fight that was made against the reëlection of Senator John A. Logan in 1877. That contest resulted in the election of Judge David Davis for Senator and the creation of the "Independent" party of one in the United States Senate. The balloting for Senator in 1877 began Jan. 16 and it was not until Jan. 25 that the decisive ballot—the fortieth—was taken. Upon the first ballot Gen. Logan had 97 votes and Gen. Palmer, the Democratic candidate, had 89. Logan lacked only 2 votes of securing an election. The following day he had 100 votes, but the total number of votes cast had increased to such an extent that 103 were necessary to elect. The first votes for Davis were given Jan. 18. Out of 202 votes he received 7. The next day he was dropped, the feeling with Democrats being that as a member of the Supreme Court Judge Davis might be of greater service to the Democratic party than he could possibly be in the United States Senate. Upon the third day's balloting Logan's vote had fallen to 97, and this vote he held without gain or loss until Jan. 23, when seven of his men deserted him. Then Logan withdrew, thirty-three ballots having been taken, and Judge Charles B. Lawrence was selected to be the Republican candidate. Judge Davis at once became the leading candidate. The day following that upon which Logan withdrew he received 96 votes out of 198. The election occurred Jan. 25 upon the fortieth ballot, as stated, Democrats and Independents combining upon Judge Davis and giving him 101 votes out of 200. ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Penal Colony.

The project of making Alaska a penal colony, which has been several times discussed of late years, is to be brought before Congress shortly.

GROVER C. AND DAVID B.

THE TOUCHING AND BEAUTIFUL STORY OF THEIR RECONCILIATION.

The Thrilling Tableau at the Manhattan Club Arranged for the Benefit of an Admiring Country—What Is Said to Have Happened Under the Mellowing Influences of the Clos de Vigot—Have They Actually Buried the Hatchet?

New York *Sun*, editorial: No one denies that the artificial quagmire which separated the Hon. Grover Cleveland from the Hon. David Bennett Hill at Col. Bill Brown's dinner Saturday night was inhabited by four live mud turtles. As to the exact character of the scene witnessed by the turtles the testimony is somewhat conflicting.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, receives information from Albany that Col. Bill Brown has been heavily freighted for several weeks with a plan to "unite the ex-President and the Governor in the bonds of friendship"; and that the Colonel, in the frankness of his after-dinner moods, has freely communicated to others the details of his portentous project. The *Eagle's* Albany correspondent also asserts that the Governor consented to grace Col. Bill Brown's table only upon the promise that there should be no speechmaking and no newspaper reporters present. "One thing is certain," adds this authority, "the Governor did not embrace with alacrity the opportunity to dine with Grover Cleveland. And it is said he came very near not accepting the invitation."

Nevertheless, the Colonel's fiery eloquence finally prevailed, and if getting two statesmen within forty feet of each other at opposite ends of a table decorated with swamp grass, bulrushes, cat-tails, and stuffed ornithological specimens, and alive with alleged terrapin means uniting those statesmen in the bonds of friendship, then the Colonel's scheme was a howling success. But at this point the value of the *Eagle's* contribution to history ceases. "What happened," says the *Eagle*, "under the mellowing influence of the clos de vigot and chambertan that came with the later courses no one but Col. Brown and his guests can tell." It looks as if the walk across the bridge did not clear from the *Eagle's* head the fumes of the mysterious beverages here specified. Its narrative leaves the Governor and the Stuffed Prophet still forty feet apart.

The mugwump New York *Times*, which at different times has blackguarded Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill in almost indentical phrases of scurrility, asserts that "when the guests had left the table Mr. Cleveland and Gov. Hill met and had a long and friendly chat." The *Tribune*, on the other hand, testifies that, although the speeches delivered across the yawning swamp were "in excellent temper, it cannot be said that either the Governor or the ex-President made distinct advances toward burying the hatchet." Again, the *Continent*, formerly the *Star*, after chronicling the fact that Gov. Hill made "complimentary allusion" to the ex-President, distinctly states that "it seemed as though the two gentlemen had buried their hatchets and were friends close and confiding. When the party arose from the festive board they drifted to one another in the most natural manner it could be possible to imagine, and shook hands cordially, then engaging in a pleasant chat which seemed to be equally enjoyed by both."

The New York *World* affirms that the two personages "shook hands warmly, and carried on a conversation for nearly a quarter of an hour." The equally trustworthy *Journal* reports the incident in this fashion: "At last they met. There was no help for it. They gazed earnestly at each other. Then both clasped hands amid an impressive silence. They spoke a word or two, but what they were no one had heard. It was an embarrassing moment, and then both separated and chatted with other friends." And the *Herald* adds to all of these contradictory and perplexing accounts of Col. Bill Brown's banquet the curious statement that the Governor turned pale with emotion when the Stuffed Prophet congratulated him on his election as Senator.

We naturally turn to the *Daily News* for light on the obscure history of this period of Col. Bill Brown's festivities. The Colonel is the editor of that journal, and its proprietor, the Hon. Benjamin Wood, was present, sitting at least thirty feet nearer to the Stuffed Prophet than either the Colonel or the Governor. Here again the narrative is unsatisfactory. "Ex-President Cleveland and Gov. Hill," says Col. Bill Brown's own report of the scene, "shook hands in the most cordial manner and exchanged several pleasantries with each other."

Several pleasantries? And what in the name of Momus could they have been? Did the Governor poke the Prophet in the umbilical region and inquire about the tension of his stuffing? Did he prod his fat friend about silver? Did he ask with humorous solemnity after the mountain-climber and the progress of the Schweninger treatment? Did the Stuffed Prophet in his turn launch an elephantine joke at the expense of the Hon. Smith M. Weed? Did he intrust to the Governor a comical message to the Hon. Edward Freight Jones? Did he catch up from the table a dinner knife and go through the motions of stabbing the Governor in the back, in merry allusion to the Cleveland-Mugwump attempt to beat Hill in 1888 and the more recent enterprise under the same auspices in the municipal politics of this town?

We do not believe it, even upon the authority of Col. Bill Brown, who planned the swamp, the stuffed images, the complimentary illusions, and the perfunctory handshake, and who paid for the mellowing influence of the "clos de vigot" and the "chambertan."

If Grover Cleveland had any communication to make to the Hon. David Bennett Hill, outside of the formal and ceremonious platitudes required by ordinary propriety in the presence of gentlemen, we feel ourselves almost authorized to announce that it took the form of earnest and heartfelt advice to the Governor to hang on to his present office until Congress meets on the first Monday of next December.

New York *Sun*, Local: The handshaking incident between Gov. Hill and Mr. Cleveland was something in the nature of an accident. Owing to his engagement to review the Twenty-second Regiment, the Governor did not reach the club until 9 o'clock, an hour and twenty minutes after the other guests seated themselves at the table. In answer to the ripple of applause that greeted his arrival he bowed. After the toasts had been exchanged between him and Mr. Cleveland and the guests had begun moving about the table, speaking a word here and there to friends, Gov. Hill started toward Mr. Coudert in order to greet him. The Governor sat on the right of Col. Brown at one end of the table and Mr. Cleveland sat on Mr. Coudert's right at the other end. The table was oval in shape, and ran north and south. Col. Brown sat with his face to the south, and so when Gov. Hill started toward Mr. Coudert he walked down the western side of the table. He kept his eyes on Mr. Coudert during his progress. The instant Mr. Cleveland saw the Governor start down the length of the table he rose from his seat on the east side of it, and, moving around behind Mr. Coudert, advanced with outstretched hand toward the Governor, whom he intercepted several feet north or north northwest of Mr. Coudert. With his hand Mr. Cleveland offered a few polite inquiries regarding Gov. Hill's health. The latter took the offered hand, responded to the inquiries, proffered similar inquiries in turn, and then they separated. While this incident passed the other diners ceased their conversation. When it was all over the conversation burst forth with renewed vigor, as though it had received an unexpected impetus. A number of members of the club were in the hallway when the diners came down-stairs, and greetings were exchanged. Mr. Cleveland carried under his arm a pasteboard box, 18 inches long, 9½ inches wide, and 4¼ inches deep, in which was the satin menu and the metal stand which held it.

New York *World*, local: After thanking the host, Col. Brown, for being responsible for his presence at such an elegant banquet and auspicious gathering, Mr. Cleveland then continued about as follows:

"Before concluding my remarks I desire to propose the health of a distinguished citizen of this State who is present; one who has discharged the responsible duties of Governor of the Commonwealth to the eminent satisfaction of the people; one who has been rewarded for his signal fidelity to public interests by an election to the high office of Senator in the Congress of the United States. I propose the health of the Hon. David B. Hill."

It was an entire surprise to Gov. Hill. He was not taken aback, however, but immediately arose and returned the compliment. His reply, as well as several of the guests could remember it, was as follows:

"In reply to Mr. Cleveland's kind words, I can only say that my highest ambition is to serve the people in the high office to which I have been elected in such a manner as to merit the same encomiums as bestowed upon Mr. Cleveland for his administration of the exalted office he held for four years. I hope I may also follow the example of that gentleman, at least to the extent of ultimately becoming a member of the Manhattan Club."

The Governor then proposed the health of Mr. Cleveland.

"After the guests had arisen from the table," said one of the prominent banqueters yesterday, "Mr. Cleveland and Gov. Hill were surrounded by those in their immediate vicinity. In a few minutes the ex-President and the Senator-elect approached each other. The greeting was most cordial, and they held a long conversation."

New York *Herald*, editorial: The two Democratic lions have met and rubbed noses in token of mutual good will. That is to say, Cleveland and Hill have actually condescended to greet each other after the manner of gentlemen. This important incident excited so much enthusiasm that the assembly at which it occurred cheered, yelled, overturned the furniture, and made other boisterous demonstrations of frantic delight.

New York State has been greatly worried over the fact that these two rival candidates refused to speak as they passed by. Their personal quarrels have been public property for a couple of years, and we have all known that the solar system would go to wreck and ruin unless they could be forced to shake hands.

The people have been somewhat divided in their preference for one or the other—have felt that they could be happy with either were t'other dear charmer away—but have suffered from an embarrassment of riches with both as candidates for the same office at the same time.

But we now breathe freely. The dreaded crisis has passed. They have put their two pairs of legs under the same mahogany, have paid each other compliments in a couple of set speeches, and, it is presumed, have so arranged their aspirations that neither will hereafter attempt, in the slang of the day, "to rip the other up the back."

Sound the loud timbrel! Let the mountains dance for joy! Start the harp of a thousand strings, while the nation rejoices!

Flower Says "Go Slow" on Silver Coinage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—"I can't say what is going to be the result of the deliberations of the House Committee on Coinage touching the Free Coinage of Silver bill passed by the Senate," said Representative Flower, "nor can I predict what may be the compromise, if any, patched up between the two ends of the avenue and the two wings of the Capitol. I think they had best leave the silver question alone for the present. We have passed through a financial panic, and the business of the country is now settling down to a solid foundation. This Congress, you know, was repudiated by the people the 4th of last November, and I think the will of the people ought to be respected. In my judgment it would be wise for us to let the silver bill go over to the Congress elected last November, and then if a free-coinage bill is passed the Democratic party will receive the full benefit of it."

HATES THE COLORED MAN.

AN UNRECONSTRUCTED MEMPHIS EDITOR ON THE RACE PROBLEM.

Its Only Possible Solution Is to Disfranchise the Negro, Says the Exponent of Southern Opinion—No Interest in the Silver Bill or Other National Issues While This Question Remains Unsettled—Educated Japanese at Home—Hotel Arrivals.

"It is not a question of politics, not a question of sentiment, but a question as to whether or not the 'nigger' or white man shall rule in the South. The only solution to the race problem is disfranchisement. The 'nigger' should be disfranchised and then we would have peace."

The foregoing are the sentiments of A. B. Pickett, who says he is proprietor, business manager, and editor-in-chief of the Memphis *Evening Scimitar*. The proprietor, manager, and editor is a thorough Southerner, and when speaking of the negro invariably pronounces it as if spelled with two "gs." Mr. Pickett is stopping at the Palmer House.

"I don't advocate my sentiments in the *Scimitar*," continued Mr. Pickett, "but they are my sentiments just the same. The negro doesn't know his place and the only way to keep him at a distance is to deprive him of a vote. He is not fit to associate as an equal among the Anglo-Saxon race, and never will learn. As soon as the negroes begin to take any part in politics they want to manage everything. That is the reason the whites of the South stand together.

"We are subservient to one thing and that thing is the race question. We have no time to think of the Silver bill, the tariff question, or any of the important issues. The negro occupies all of our time, and affairs will so continue until something satisfactory to the Southerners is done. It is not the Southern born either who is the most radical. The most cantankerous Democrat in the South is the Northern man who has gone to the South to live. After two-months' stay there he hates a negro worse than poison, and is not able to get along with him as well as we are. We know how to get along with the negro and that is the reason we get along with him as well as we do.

"It is hard to say how the troublesome question will end. We shall simply have to wait; meet every proposition as it comes forward, and fight it out the best way we can."

There are many Englishmen holding positions in the banking and public offices of Japan at present, and if the discontent among some of the Emperor's subjects does not soon quiet down, H. Shugio of Tokio, Japan, says there will be an exit of the Britishers that will neither be graceful nor slow.

"The young men of Japan who are educated at the universities in this country are causing the trouble," said Shugio, who was at the Auditorium yesterday. "When they return to their native country they are unfitted for the work of their brethren not so fortunate as to have an English education. They could, however, fill the positions occupied by the foreigners there, and what they now desire to do is to displace these foreigners. They are quite able to fill the positions, and I am almost certain that within a year from now the Englishmen will be compelled to search other countries for employment. The foreigners, too, are taking altogether too much interest in the politics of our country, and that is another reason they are not wanted."

Palmer House—Capt. F. A. Whiting, U. S. A.; B. D. Caldwell and wife, St. Paul; W. S. Miller and wife, Connecticut; H. E. Root and wife, St. Paul; H. C. Marsh, Rockford, Ill.; J. E. Thompson, Spanish Consul, Toronto; Josef Pheiffer, Gabotis, Bohemia; John Rogers, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. Whorry, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bull, St. Paul; B. M. Russell, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. M. Sangus, New York.

Grand Pacific—Hudson Fitch, Toledo; Gen. George Hunt, Springfield; H. W. Rice, A. J. Osborne, and W. S. Johnston, Nottingham, England; Dr. A. M. McClure, Raymon De Puy, St. Paul; T. A. Joslin and wife, Denver; the Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Fortesque, Niles; T. C. Todd and wife, St. Paul.

Auditorium—William Steinway, New York; H. B. Ledyard, Detroit; Alexander Eustis, New York; Gen. A. E. Merritt, Potsdam; H. A. Biles, New York; H. M. Bloominson, Indianapolis; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Brooklyn; D. B. Martin, Cincinnati.

Tremont House—A. E. Wiley, St. Louis; W. J. Stevens, New York; S. H. Conover, Plymouth; G. W. Newman, Philadelphia; D. S. Cook, Whitewater, Wis.; G. W. French, New York; J. D. Thompson, Cincinnati; R. M. Hall and wife, Omaha.

Sherman House—I. S. Elliott, Marion, O.; E. Locke, Oshkosh; C. A. Norway, Merrill; H. S. Belden, Canton, O.; J. H. Wyman, Burlington; M. Slattery, Ottawa; W. F. Roeder, Cleveland; A. K. Starr, Rockville.

Wellington—A. J. Bothwell, Wyoming; Thomas J. Hurley, Fort Worth; C. W. Armstrong, Augusta; L. B. Werner, Kansas City; H. Middleton, Cheyenne; J. H. Eames, St. Paul.

Leland—D. S. Griffith, Indianapolis; S. L. Wallace and G. T. Parsons, Manistee, Mich.; John G. Warwick and wife, Ohio; T. A. Lappan, Indianapolis.

Richelieu—James Clark and wife, Muskegon; M. V. Bingham, Duluth; W. V. Farley, New York; A. H. Allen, Philadelphia; P. H. Louis, Richmond.

Knew He Was Going to Die.

LIMA, O., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Henry Sampsell, a prominent citizen of Bloomfield, died today under peculiar circumstances. In the morning he complained of not feeling well, and after eating sparingly of breakfast calmly notified his wife that it was destined he should die before night. So firmly was he impressed with the idea that he arranged his business affairs and sent for a number of friends, whom he bade farewell, and then awaited the summons. It came at 1:20 o'clock.

Couldn't Live Without the Schoolma'am.

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Tom Whitesides, a farmer aged 34, committed suicide at Simpson, Ill., today by shooting himself in the heart with a revolver. He had been rejected by a schoolma'am, and preferred death to life without her. He left a note of explanation, and in it disposes of his property, giving nearly all to the young woman.

WHAT THE FREE SILVER MEN WANT TO BRING ABOUT.

Every Dollar Now in the Savings Banks Will Be Worth Only About 80 Cents if Uncle Sam Begins the Preposterous Task of Buying Everybody's Silver for 20 Per Cent More Than It Is Worth in Gold.

—*Philadelphia Press.*

—THE—

Union Trust Co. Bank,

N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Capital and Surplus, $900,000

4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits.
Interest paid on daily balances to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts, subject to check.
Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.
Receives and discounts commercial paper.
Directors—J. H. Pearson, E. F. Pulsifer, James Longley, G. M. Wilson, S. W. Rawson.

$25,000

Buys a 10 PER CENT NET PAYING SOUTH SIDE FLAT BUILDING.
This building has never had a vacant flat.

L. A. Proudfoot & Co.,
126 Washington-st.

A SPECIAL FUND.
NO COMMISSION.

MONEY to LOAN

On Real Estate at lowest rates.
Building loans made.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,
Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

$500.

Douglas Boulevard Land Association,
Now being formed to purchase 184 lots, of which 70 are boulevard and corner lots.
Only 4 miles from Court-House. Average price (including sidewalks), only $500. Draw lots will come down to $300. Terms, one-quarter cash, balance in 4 years.
For plats and information apply to
JOHN C. SCHUMACHER, President,
163 Randolph-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT
11 Pine-st., New York.

$50,000 FEE
—IN—
BUSINESS CENTER.
PAYS 6% ON INVESTMENT.
J. H. CURTIS & CO., 28 Reaper Block,
Cor. Washington & Clark-sts.

17% Net—$25,000 Investment.
Building and Leasehold.
New Store and Flat Building, all rented. On best avenue on South Side. Come quick. A. C. PINKHAM & CO.
132 La Salle-st.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
Financial Brokers and Dealers in
Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds,
And Other Investment Securities.
Room 32, 115 Dearborn street.
Correspondence solicited.

MONEY TO LOAN.
A Special Fund of $50,000 at 5½ per cent on choice inside business property.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1891.
To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company:
Notice is hereby given that the second regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 11th day of February, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day.
The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 30, 1891, to the opening of business Feb. 20, 1891.
B. W. PERKINS,
Act'g Secretary.

FOR SALE.
Business property on North Clark-st. paying over 8% net.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 & 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE
Cheap for cash, near West Hammond, Cook County, 10 or 20 acres; close to the Polish settlement, where lots are selling from $400 to $600. Party with cash can strike something good. Address L 49, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN
In sums of $10,000 and upwards. Funds in hand.
D. O. STRONG,
16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE.
Eight per cent (net) investments, inside; new city property on long lease.
GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE.
NEW YORK BISCUIT COMPANY STOCK AT $95; pays 10 per cent dividend. Address K 144, Tribune office.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE
150 Shares in lots to suit, SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark St.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 3.	Jan. 27.
New York	$142,770,510	$119,920,256
Boston	17,602,622	14,581,827
Chicago	13,737,000	11,393,000
Philadelphia	1,851,118	....
St. Louis	3,847,810	3,211,585
Baltimore	2,884,017	....
New Orleans	3,254,016	3,035,663

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40@25c discount; Boston, 12½@37c discount; St. Louis, 20c premium.

There is some talk to be heard of 5½ per cent money, but if there is any money being loaned at that rate it is an extreme exception. There is much money being loaned at 6 per cent, however, although a number of the banks are still firmly maintaining the 7 per cent rate. The demand for funds is fair, but not notably large. The situation in the money market seems to point to an absence of the intense activity which characterized general business a year ago.

Sterling exchange was a shade stronger. Rates were as follows:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted rates	485½	488
Bankers' actual	484¾@485	486¾@487
Documentary	483@483¼	485½

Wilson and Sturges reported New York exchange as selling at 40 cents discount before clearings and at 25 cents discount after clearings.

About all the interest at the Stock Exchange yesterday was centered in packing and provisions stock and in Calumet Dock. There was not a sale of West Side stock on the morning call and only 200 shares in the afternoon. Packing company stock advanced sharply according to program. The advance was rather too sharp and was faster than the friends of the stock wished to see, so prices were allowed to sag off in the afternoon. There is little doubt but the heavy earnings will ultimately bring still higher prices, but a permanent advance usually comes at a more moderate pace and it is possible after the present advance that there may be a reaction. Calumet Dock was active on the story that a report on the value of the stock as based on present selling prices of property will be made public shortly. Whatever may be the merits of Calumet Dock stock, and they are undoubtedly many, there is no denying that the stock is more subject to manipulation than anything else on the board. Yesterday's sales follow:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

20 C. & C. C. & D. Co.	78	200 C. P. & P. Co. pfd.	45
70 do	78¼	100 do b. 30	45
200 do	79	50 do	45½
100 do	79¼	100 do	45
50 do	78	50 do	45½
50 do b 30	78½	25 C. C. Ry. Co.	328
10 C. P. & P. Co.	47½	20 do	327
125 do	48	20 do	328
400 do b 30	48½	10 do	327
50 N. C. S. R. R. Co. b 30	170	15 C. B. & M. Co.	51¼
50 do b. 30	167½	50 C. B. & M. Co. pfd	51½

BONDS.

$1000 W. D. Ry. coup. 5's	101¼	500 C. C. Ry 4½s—small	100

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

505 C & C C & Dk Co	78	50 C P & P Co	44¾
50 do	78¼	75 do	48
50 do b 30	78¾	100 do	47¾
50 do b 30	78¾	250 do	47½
20 N C S R R Co	168	100 do	47¾
50 do	167	10 do	48
50 do b 30	167½	35 C C Ry Co	325
100 C P & P Co pfd b 30	44¾	50 W C S R R Co	133¼
100 do b 30	44¾	100 do b. 30	133
100 do b 30	44	150 do	133
200 do s 30	43¾		

BONDS.

$5000 C C B & M Co 6s	107	4000 N C S R R 1st M 5s	99
11000 N C S R R 1st M 5s	98¾		

The following prices were bid at the Stock Exchange except where a † indicates an asked price and no bid:

American Ex. Nat	138	Chi. Gas Co	42¾
†Am. Trust & Sav	139	†Chi. Passenger Ry	96
†Atlas National	113	†Chi. Telephone Co	260
Chemical Tr. & Sav	90	Chi. Arc L. & P. Co	95
Chicago National	260	D. Match Co. of Ill	127½
Continental National	145	Nat. Linseed Oil Co	40
Corn Ex. Bank	275	Street's W. S. C. L.	38
First National Bank	320	†Street's W.S.C.L. pfd.	85
Fort Dearborn	100	Title Guar. & Tr. Co.	114
Hide & Leather	127½	W. Chi. Street R. R.	132¼
International	109	W. Stone Co	101
Jennings Trust Co	110	Am. B. & M. Co. 6s	100
†Union National	190	C. Cons. B. & M. 6s	106¼
†Abst. Safety V. Co	125	Chi. P. & Prov. Co. 6s	96¼
†Allen Paper C.W. Co.	132	†Chi. City Ry. 1-20 4½s	100
†Am. Straw Board Co.	84	†Chi. B. of T. 10-30 5s	100
C. & C. C. & D. Co	78¼	C. Auditorium 5s, 1929	100
C. & C. C. & D. Co. pfd	128	C. Gas L. & C. C. 5s 1937	86½
Cen. Union Tele. Co	57	N. C. C. Ry. 1 m. 6s, 1900	112
C. Brew. & Malt. Co	51¼	N. Chi. C. Ry. 4½s, 1927	96¾
C. B. & M. Co. pfd	51	N.C.St.R.R.1st m.5s, 1906	98
C. P. & P. Co. Lim	48	W. C. S. R. R. 1st m. 5s	99¾
C. P. & P. Co. pfd	45¼	Western S. Co. 5-20 5s	95½
†Chi. City Railway	328		

The "Handbook of Chicago Securities" for 1891 has just been published. This is the fourth annual number. A comparison with the first number gives a striking illustration of the growth in importance of local securities in Chicago. The book contains much useful and important information about all the leading corporations in Chicago whose securities are actively traded in. One looks in vain for information about earnings complete enough to give an intelligent idea of the value of the securities, but that is likely due to the general inclination of the companies to keep their operations as much in the dark as possible rather than any lack of effort on the part of the compiler of the volume. Some of the companies are now beginning to learn, however, that the confidence of the public cannot be had until the public is given an opportunity to learn something of the operations of the property on which the securities are based.

Mr. O. W. Potter's efforts to purchase the control of the Illinois Steel company were in the interest of German capitalists, says the Boston *Advertiser*. The refusal to accept the option was owing, it is said, to the embarrassment of the Barings.

The securities of the Chicago Junction railways and Union Stock Yards company have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange. There is some interesting information contained in the application of the company to the Governing Committee. One statement which will strike people at all familiar with the enterprise as curious is that "The whole capital stock of the company, both common and preferred, was subscribed for at par; 62,392 shares of the preferred stock have been issued as fully paid and duly certified by the transfer agent and registered by the Central Trust company; 60,279 shares of the common stock have been issued as full paid and duly certified by the transfer agent and registered by the Trust company." It is puzzling to reconcile the statement that all the common and preferred stock was subscribed for at par when it is known that the public was quite generally solicited to underwrite it at 95, while the brokers probably had a commission that came out of even that price before the subscription money reached the company's treasury. The application gives no later information regarding earnings than was furnished in the prospectus issued at the time the stock was floated. It states that the company has acquired 129,770 shares of the Union Stock Yards and Transit company stock, out of a total issue of 132,000 shares. The statement seems to show that subscribers are in default in the payment of subscriptions to $260,800 of the preferred stock and $472,100 of the common stock.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The sharp advance of yesterday was too much for the profit-makers to stand, and the desire to turn their paper showings to substantial cash caused considerable selling of speculative stock. This of itself was sufficient to check the strong advance, but in addition was the lurking fear that the market was moving too rapidly, and that it might be more the result of speculative manipulation than caused by actual existing conditions. It was a good spot to wait, and after the first demands for purchase and sale were filled the market became dull and featureless. A glance at the list showed the division of opinion and the uncertainty on the street, for it was irregular and ragged. Advances over last night's closing prices in many instances were offset by declines in other stocks, though generally the changes in either direction were but fractional, and in only a few cases were the fluctuations more than ½@¾c. Lake Shore was the exception. Vanderbilt buying was still given out as the direct cause of its strength. It closed last night at 110¾, opened today at the same price and advanced to 112¾. Canada Southern gained ¾, and Denver Pacific ¾. The Northern Pacifics were off ½@¾ and Union Pacific ¾. There was little of interest in any of the specialties. Chicago Gas sold off ¾, and Sugar Trust advanced ¾.

There was hardly a fractional change during the early hours of the afternoon from the noon quotations, except in Michigan Central, which advanced another point, to 96. The rest of the list hung dull and steady. There were little life and little business during the afternoon. The market seemed to settle to a condition of stagnation. In the railway list there was no movement to mention, except in Atchison, which fell to 29¾, or ⅜ below the opening. Sugar Trust and receipts were active and higher on reported buying for Boston account. Receipts advanced 1, to 71¾, and Trust to 86.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 4 per cent; last loan at 3; closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7½. Sterling exchange quiet and easier at 484¾ for sixty-day bills and 487 for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 150,998 shares, including: Atchison, 4,300; Delaware and Lackawanna, 3,075; Lake Shore, 9,550; Louisville and Nashville, 5,050; Missouri Pacific, 7,190; Northern Pacific, 4,865; do preferred, 7,660; Richmond and West Point, 5,262; St. Paul, 10,260; Union Pacific, 9,160; Western Union, 3,165.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb 3.	Closing Feb 2.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
Atchison	4,400	30¼	29¾	29¾	30
American Sugar	3,255	72	71¼	71	71¼
Do pfd	4,113	89¼	88¾	89¼	88¼
C., B. & Q.	9,630	87¾	86¾	86¾	87¾
Canada Southern	2,890	51¼	50¾	51	50½
Canadian Pac	200	73¾	73¾	73¾	73
Ches. & Ohio	300	19	18¾	18¾	19
Cold. Coal	700	37¾	37	37	37
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,170	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	110	96¼	96¼	96¼	....
Chicago Gas	11,780	43¼	42¾	42¾	43
D., L. & W.	2,975	138¼	137¾	137¾	137¾
Del. & Hud	145	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¾
Den. & Rio G	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¼
Do pfd	510	61¼	61	61	60¾
Dist. & C. F. Co	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47½
Erie	825	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Do pfd	400	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
East Tenn 1st pfd	87	62	61	61	....
Do 2d pfd	118	18	18	18	17¼
Hocking Valley	600	27	26¾	27	26¾
Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	99¾
Kansas & Tex. pfd	169	21¼	21¼	21¼	....
Lake Shore	10,755	112¾	110¾	111¾	110¾
Louis. & Nash	5,150	75¼	74¾	74¾	75
Long Island	225	88	88	88	....
L. E. & W.	400	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Do pfd	305	57¼	57	57	56¾
Lead Trust	8,880	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Missouri Pacific	7,190	67¼	66¾	67	66¾
Manitoba	100	105¾	105¾	105¾	104½
Michigan Central	910	96	93	96	....
Manhattan	270	106	105¾	105¾	105¾
Minn. & St. L.	200	6¼	6	6	5
Northwestern	1,535	106¼	105¾	105¾	105¾
New England	1,115	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾
Northern Pacific	4,865	28¾	27¾	28	28¾
Do pfd	7,660	73¼	72¾	72¾	72¾
Nor. & W. pfd	2.5	56	56	56	55¾
N. Y. Cent	1,061	104¼	103¾	103¾	104
Nash. & Chatt	50	93	93	93	94¼
N. Y. Sus. & W.	400	9¼	8¾	8¾	9
Do pfd	216	33	33	33	31¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	350	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Do 2d pfd	900	27¾	27	27¾	27¼
No. Am. Co	1,050	16¾	16	16	16¾
Ogn. S. Line	100	23	23	23	....
Ogn. Impvt	550	26¾	25¾	26¾	25¾
O. Ry. & Nav	200	77	77	77	....
Opt. & W.	650	17¼	17	17	17¼
Ohio So	200	17	16¼	17¼	....
Pac. Mail	1,290	36¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Peo. D. & E.	50	18	18	18	17¾
Reading	200	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Rich. Term	5,262	19¼	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do pfd	100	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
Rock Island	5,660	70¼	70	70	70¼
St. Paul	9,560	54¼	53¾	53¾	53¾
Do pfd	100	110¾	109¾	109¾	110¾
Southern Pac	650	28¼	28¼	28¼	27
Sugar Trust	2,400	86	85	86	84¾
Silver B.	140,000	102¾	102	102¾	102¾
Texas Pac	300	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Tenn. Coal	300	37	36¾	37	36
Union Pac	9,160	46	45	45¾	46¾
W. & L. E.	2,400	32¼	31¾	31¾	31¾
Do pfd	300	73¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
Wabash	800	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Western Union	3,165	81¼	80¾	80¾	80¾
Wis. Cent	300	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	Fargo	80¾
American	115	United States	66

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	120	U. S. 4½s, reg	101¾
U. S. 4s, coup	120	U. S. 4½s, coup	103

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

50 W Nat Bk	100¾@100¼	1000 ML&T 6s	113
11000 Atch 4s	79¼@79¾	1000 M&E 2d	101¾
25000 Atch inc	48¾@48¼	1000 NC&SL 1st	126
25000 Beech Creek 1st	95	10000 NYC 1st cp	126¾@127
1000 Can S 1st std	106¼	4000 NYLEW newScon	99¾
20000 C&O con 5s	99¾	1000 NYS&W 1st rfg 5s	98¾
1000 C&O-R&D 1st	70	5000 NP 1st reg	116
2000 C&EI con	121	3000 NP 2d cp	113¾
6000 CRI&P 5s cp	98¼	5000 NoP con 5s	85¾@85½
1000 CHV&Tgm 5s	85	25000 NP&M 1st	107½
25000 D&RG 4s	77¼@77	5000 Or Imp 1st	100
1000 DBC&A 1st	95	1000 P&R 1st	79@79¼
1000 ET cn gd 5s e i	100	5000 P&R 1st pfd	54¾
3000 Flint&PM 5s	101¼	5000 P&R 2d pfd	35¾
5000 GH&H 5s	76	5000 P&R g m 4s	79½
1000 Iowa C 1st	89¾	10000 P&W 1st	80¾@81
1000 LacledeG 1st	92	2000 RT col tr 5s	71¾
15000 L S 1st cp	121¾@122½	5000 RT col tr 6s	97½
1000 Lg Isl gm 5s	[illegible]	22000 RioGW 1st	75¼@75⅝
1000 L&N-NO&M 1st	118	1000 SL&IM 5s	92
1000 L&N-P&A 1s	101¼	2000 SL&SF gm 6s	106
6000 LN&A&C cons 6s	[illegible]	2000 SPM&M 2d	117
5000 M&O 6s	100	1000 TP 1st	89
1000 M C 5s 1931	122¾	13000 TP 2d inc	34
5000 MLS&W ex 5s	115	1000 UP-D&G 1st	76½
1000 MLS&W 1st	128	8000 Wab 2d	70
1000 M&SP 1st-C&M 5s	95¼	5000 WS 4s reg	103¾
15000 M&SP 1st-C&PW 5s	105¾	2000 WNY&P 1st	101
41000 MK&T 1st	79¼@79¾	1000 WU deb 5s 1'&ng	115¾
27000 M&O gm	61@61½	20 Amn Ex	118½

12 M. TO 3 P. M.

25 W N Bk	100¾@100¼	2000 NYEl 1st	113
10000 A&S con 7s	129¾	7000 NYO&W cnl 6s	94
24500 Atch 4s	79¼@80	3000 NYO&W 1st	112¾
10000 CNJ gm 5s	109¼	15000 NYLE&W new 2cn	99¾@100
15000 C&O con 5s	99¾		
4000 C&O reg	98@98¼	3000 N&W 100-year 5	93¾@94
1000 CB&Q 7s	128		
1000 CHV&T 5s	85¼	6000 NoMo 1st	109@109¼
21000 CRI&P 6s cp	97@98¼	6000 NP 1st cp	116¾
9500 D&RG 4s	82@82¼	10000 NP 2d cp	113¼
4000 DBC&A 1st	95	4000 NP con	85½@85¾
1000 D&M 1st	108	5000 NP&M 1st	108
5000 ET 1st cn gold 5s	103¾@103¼	5000 NoR Cal 5s	100¼
		5000 Or Im 1s	100
16000 FtW&D 1st	101¼@102	2000 OSL 6s	103¼@103½
17000 H&TC gm tr	85@88	2000 P&R 1st pfd	54½
3000 I&GN 1st	112	13000 P&R 2d pfd	35½
10000 IC 3½s rg	92	7000 P&R g m 4s	79¾@79¾
8000 Ky Cen 1st 4s	81¾	7000 PFW&C 2d	140
1000 KC&O 1st	107	50000 RT ctr 5s	71¼@75
2000 KanPa 1st con 6s	110¼@110¾	2000 RT col tr 6s	97¼
		9000 RioGW 1st	75¼@75¾
4000 L&G Co of StL 1st	81	7000 SLA&T 1st tr	85
1000 Lg I g m 4s	92	1000 StLA&TH 1st	110
13000 Lg Is cn 5s	113¼@114	4000 StL&IM 1st	101¼
5000 LS 1st cp	122¾	4000 SL&IM 5s	91¾
11000 MLS&W 6s	99¼@99¾	1700 SL&IM-C&F 1st	100¾
1000 MLS&W 1st	128	1000 SLEC&N-SCB 1st	100¾
1000 MC 5s 1931	112½	1000 SL&SF gm 5s	97
6000 Met E 1st	114@114¾	2000 SA&AP 6s 1886	71
2000 MetE 2d	104	5000 Sav&W 1st	85¾
2000 M&N 1st 1910-ML	109	11000 SV&NE 4s	75¾@75¾
5000 M&SP 1st-C&MR	97	6000 SP of NM 1st	103
1000 M&SP 1-C&PW 5s	105¾	2000 TP 2d inc	34
2000 M&SP con	125	2000 TAA&GT 1st	105
12000 MK&T 1st	78¾@78¾	7000 UnPa 1st of 1896	109¾
5000 Mo P trst 5s	95¼	2000 UP-L&C 1st	80
1000 Mo Pac 1st cn	108¾	6000 VM gm	86
3000 M&O gm	66¾@67½	27000 VM gm gtst	86@86¼
3000 M&E 1st	141¼	14000 Wab 1st	100¼@101
20000 M&E 2d	101¾	8000 Wab 2d	70¼@71
1000 NYC xis	101¾	3000 WNY&P 1st	100¾
5000 NYC deb 5s	110	1000 WisCen 1st	86
11000 NYO 1st cp	127	25 Adams Ex	148
3000 NYC&SL 4s	95	20 Am Ex	119

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	3,400	30	30¼	29¾	29¾
American Sugar	1,106	72	72¾	71¼	72¾
Do pfd	200	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
Bell Telephone	191	191	191	187	187
Do rights	1,080	16¾	17	16¼	16¼
Bay State	120	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
C., B. & Q.	2,100	87¼	87¾	86¾	86¾
C. & West Mich	5	51	51	51	51
Cleve. C.	110	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Do pfd	25	19	19	19	19
Fort Wayne	100	12	12	12	12
Ill. Steel	13	74	74¼	74	74¼
Mexican Central	1,930	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Sugar Trust	395	85¾	85¾	85	85
Thom. & Houst'n	350	49	49	46¾	47
Do Ser. C	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Do Ser. D	651	6	6	5¾	5¾
Do pfd	410	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	2,400	46	46	45	45
Westinghouse	4,330	13¾	13¾	13¼	13

Bond sales and quotations:

5000 Mex. Cen	48¾	1000 Boston Gas, 2d	76
25000 do inc	38¼@38¾	16500 Atch. 4s	79
1000 Bell 7s	111	10000 do inc	49

Money at the Clearing-House is 4 per cent, call loans are 4½@6 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 51⅞@52; Reading, 16¼@16⅜; Lehigh Valley, 50¾@50¼; Reading, general 4s, asked 79¾; do first pfd, 54¾ bid; do second pfd, 35@35¼; do third pfd, 27@28.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Closing: Consols, money, 97 3-16; do. account, 97 5-16; U. S. 4s, 122¼; do. 4½s, 105¼; A. & G. W. firsts, 33¾; do. seconds, 3¾; Canadian Pacific, 75¼; Erie, 20¾; do. seconds, 19¾; Illinois Central, 102; Mexican ordinary, 45¾; St. Paul common, 55¼; New York Central, 106; Pennsylvania, 53¾; Reading, 16¼; Mexican Central, new 4s, 76½. Bar silver, 46⅝d per ounce. Money, 1¼@1½ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £30,000.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 32½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Mining quotations: Adams Consolidated, $1.80; Colorado Consolidated, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.50; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; Homestake, $8.50; Horn Silver, $3.00; Mexican, $2.40; Ontario, $40.00; Ophir, $3.00; Plymouth, $1.90; Yellow Jacket, $2.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—Mining stocks—Closing prices: Atlantic, $16.50; Boston & Mont., $41.50; Calumet & Hecla, $250.00; Franklin, $17.50; Huron, $12.25; Kearsarge, $48.00; Osceola, $38.00; Pewabic (new), $90.00; Quincy, $80.00; Santa Fe Copper, $80.00; Tamarack, $150.00; Cent. Mining, $16.00; Butte & Ba. Copper, $15.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 80c; Bulwer, 40c; Best & Belcher, $2.05; Bodie Consolidated, 90c; Chollar, $2.30; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.00; Crown Point, $1.90; Eureka Consolidated, $2.80; Gould & Curry, $2.55; Hale & Norcross, 55c; Mexican, $2.75; Mono, 55c; Navajo, 20c; Ophir, $3.75; Potosi, $5.00; Savage, $2.15; Sierra Nevada, $2.35; Union Consolidated, $2.05; Utah, 80c; Yellow Jacket, $2.40; Commonwealth, 70c; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 45c; North Belle Isle, 45c; N. Commonwealth, 50c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading produce markets acted quite independently of each other yesterday. Wheat was lower, corn and oats steady, and provisions easy. The cold wave which had failed to materialize the previous day was on hand yesterday morning and much of the buying of the day in grain was on the strength of the low temperature. The movement of grain was generally light. Provisions were lower because of the pressure due to the large stocks in store here at the close of the month. There was a fair proportion of outside business, most of which was on the buying side.

Wheat on passage and wheat in flour increased 656,000 bu during the week. There was no change in the quantity of corn on passage.

Thomson of Duluth reported the working of two loads of spring wheat for Glasgow to be shipped during May and June.

The farmers' deliveries in England and the English imports last week were 203,000 bu less than the estimated requirements.

Latest quotations for privileges follow: Puts on May wheat 99¼c and calls, $1.01¾; puts on May corn, 53¼@53¾c; and calls 54c.

The Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture says that winter wheat in his State is in far better condition than at any time since it was sown.

Reports from the Northwest show a decrease in the private elevators at Minneapolis of 109,000 bu wheat during last week. The aggregate stocks of wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas decreased 335,000 bu during the week.

The Liverpool *Corn Trade News* notes the fact that since September the average weekly consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom has been 4,800,000 bu, the highest previous average having been 4,300,000 bu. The short crops of other grains and of potatoes partially explain the increase.

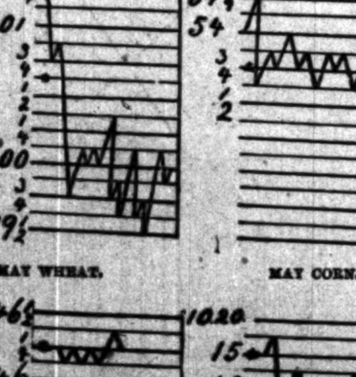
In spite of the meager receipts the local stock of flaxseed fails to show any marked diminution, with a total at the close of last week of 1,864,063 bu, against 1,878,920 bu one week ago, and only 336,133 bu one year ago. In addition there is a cargo of 57,400 bu afloat in the river.

A leading packer estimates that at the ordinary rate of consumption with an averaging marketing of hogs it would require three years to reduce the stocks of provisions to their normal proportions. The world's visible supply of lard is estimated at 469,000 tcs of lard, against 186,000 tcs a year ago at this time.

A private English cable to President Baker stated that the demand for wheat was rapidly overtaking the supply, and that the trade is strangely apathetic in view of the fact that the English stocks are under a month's consumption requirements, and the condition of the coming crop doubtful. Liverpool was quoted lower and London and Paris higher.

"I suppose that Pardridge's losses on his latest deal are not far from half a million dollars," said a trader who was talking with some fellow-members. "He was short about 10,000,000 bu wheat, corn, and oats—say 5,000,000 bu wheat, 3,000,000 bu corn, and 2,000,000 bu oats—and I think that an average loss of 4c a bushel would be a fair estimate. That would be $400,000, and in addition to that were losses made in dealing in privileges, where he sold puts, and the next day, knowing that it was to be put, would sell out the wheat at even less than the put price. He, and Kauffman, and Tyson, each of whom, no doubt, thought himself bigger than the entire wheat market, have had a severe lesson; but it only proves the familiar saying—a paraphrase of one of Lincoln's remarks—that 'one fellow can beat the market part of the time, but no fellow can beat the market all the time.' It is bound to whip him in the long run, and history has shown this to be true ever since speculation began. This fact ought to deter 'plunging,' but, of course, it will not. There will always be some one trader who fancies that he can swing the market by the tail where others have failed. But the market will down him just as surely as it has done the thousands who have preceded him."

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations in May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Feb. 3. The stars indicate the closing prices of the previous day:



MAY WHEAT. MAY CORN.

MAY OATS. MAY PORK.

THE MARKETS.

The advent of cold weather through the winter wheat country was used to start a boom in wheat on the curb before the opening, but the fact that the market opened flat and quickly sold off demonstrated pretty well that the short interest was out of it. The cables were easy and there was an increase of the quantity of wheat on passage. This and the disposition on the part of the crowd to favor the short side in view of the large advance without a material break and the realizing by the traders who bought below $1.00 resulted in a lower range of prices; but the market was by no means weak. The demand for cash wheat here and at other points continued active, but was not so urgent as Monday. Prices, therefore, showed a slight decline. Hutchinson bought July freely, predicting that it will soon command a premium over May. Ream and Cudahy sold freely. Mair was on the buying side, but Mitchell, who has been a pretty fair bull, turned seller. Much of the buying was done by the traders who realized on the advance Monday, and thought there had been break enough to warrant another advance. In the cash market a sale of 60,000 bu No. 1 Northern in store in Buffalo was made to millers there at $1.11¼. New York wired that nothing could be done with No. 2 red there as the millers had withdrawn from the market. St. Louis, on the contrary, was very firm, their February selling above the May price here. No. 2 red in store here sold at 98c. Samples were in active demand with prices a shade lower for winter and ½@1c lower for spring. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 90@95½c, No. 3 spring at 90@94c, and No. 2 do at 96½c.

Corn was strong on the light receipts, 60 cars below the estimate, and the unfavorable weather which will tend to restrict the movement. The market was a narrow one with only a fair volume of trade. Cables were higher, New York strong, and St. Louis easy. The estimated receipts for today being light, induced considerable strength late. Hutchinson was the best buyer of the session, one of his purchases being a lot of 400,000 bu which Bryant sold him at 54c. The cash market was quiet. Samples were in fair request, and the market was generally strong. There were no reported sales of corn in store or to go to store. Sample sales were at 49@50½c for No. 4 mixed, 50¼@51½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 47½@49c for ears.

Oats were nearly steady within a narrow range, tending to easiness, although May closed exactly as 24 hours earlier at 46½c, after selling at 46¾c, to 46¼@46⅝c together, with June dull at 45¾@46c. July sold sparingly at 43¼@43½c, closing at the outside or a shade decline. Receipts were relatively liberal; contract grades in store decreased scarcely 17,000 bu last week, but there were posted withdrawals yesterday of 20,012 bu, or much above a recent average. The speculative market was dull, with the demand tame, and cash oats in store were neglected, while there was a good demand for sample lots at firm figures. Free on board sales were at 43¾@45½c for No. 3 mixed, 44¼@47c for do white, and 46½@48c for No. 2 white.

Rye samples were in good demand at fully recent prices, the small cash offerings meeting ready disposition, while there was the same old listlessness on the part of traders in the speculative branch. February was changed to May at 3c difference, or at 72c and 75c respectively, and those were the nominal quotations, although May was not offered in a regular way below 75½c. No. 2 in store sold at 71c, and by sample at 72@73½c. Total about ten cars.

Barley attracted fair attention at the hands of buyers, who were well represented considering the rather small character of the offerings, and prices were practically steady, with good to choice malting grades relatively scarce and firmly held. Most of the supply was from Wisconsin and Iowa, with next to nothing from districts farther west. Free on board transactions were at 65@73c for No. 3 and 58@65½c for No. 4.

The large stocks of provisions which exceeded the expectations of those who realized that they would be enormous was a load that the market could not carry, and prices slumped off early, packers selling freely. There was a fairly large demand for property from the shorts and this improved as the session progressed, eventually resulting in higher prices. Hogs were in liberal receipt and ruled lower, foreign advices were steady or lower, the receipts of products were fair, and the shipments liberal. Cudahy and Chapin-Edwards were leading sellers of lard and Armour was a large seller of pork. On the call Ryan and the packers sold liberally. Cash pork was quoted at $9.62½@9.75. May lard opened $6.05@6.07½, sold as low as $6.02½, improved to $6.05, and closed at that, cash lots being $5.70@5.75. May ribs opened at $5.12½, sold as low as $5.07½, up to $5.15, and closed at $5.10@5.12½, cash lots being $4.50@4.70. Cash sales included 1,400 tcs lard at $5.70@5.75; 100,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at 8¾c; 225,000 lbs green shoulders at 3¾c for New York cut; and 51,000 lbs short ribs at $4.65.

In flour there was a fair local business with prices somewhat higher. Sales of patents were made at 15c advance in lots of 1,000 sacks. There was nothing in the way of export. The increase in stocks is misleading, inasmuch as most of it is made up of flour on the docks waiting for shipment.

Millstuffs were quiet but practically steady. Bran sold at $17.50@18.00, middlings at $17.25@17.50, and wheat screenings at $14.50@15.50.

Flaxseed was not active and lost a large part of the advance of the previous day. There were some selling orders for May at the higher prices, and the demand proved tame. After a slow opening at $1.29 for May there was a steady down turn to $1.27 at the close, or 2½c below Monday's latest figure, with near deliveries inanimate. Cash lots were dull and relatively weak, early sales at $1.25¼ for No. 1 to arrive, with $1.23¼ finally securing in store seed.

Timothy seed was quiet, though the market rather favored sellers, as there was a good demand from cash offerings, which were less than for the previous day. Good country seed went at $1.24@1.25, with nearly prime at $1.27 and February at $1.29 in settlement. March was held off the market with a reported bid of $1.32, indicating firmness. Clover-seed was steady on the basis of $4.40 for prime, with sales of a few bags at $4.20@4.45. Buckwheat sold at 52½c on track.

The change to colder weather, which South Water street merchants had so long awaited, came with a vengeance and the mercury sank to a point near zero, thus making it unsafe to push out perishable goods, and a quiet market ensued. Prices in the main were steady, with the possible exception of butter, which declined about 1c from last week's latest figures. Merchants expressed the hope that with current low prices, which are away below the average for this time of year, there will be an accelerated demand for consumption. Cheese was strongly held, with the belief general that the available supply is so short that practically everything will be absorbed before the advent of another season. Green stuff was slow and steady, with best potatoes quoted around 94c in car lots. Fruits were unchanged and poultry quiet. Coal was in fair local request and steady.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
February	$ .96¾	$ .95¼@ .97¼	$ .96
May	1.00¾	.99¼@ 1.01¼	1.00
July	.96½	.95¼@ .96½	.95¾
CORN.			
February	$ .51¼	$ .51¼@ .51¾	$ .51¾
May	.53¾	.53¾@ .54¼	.54¼
July	.53¾	.53¾@ .54	.53¾
OATS.			
February	.44¾	$ ....@	$ .44½
May	.46½	.46¼@ .46¾	.46½
June	.46	.45¾@ .46	.46
MESS PORK.			
February	$ 9.72½	$ 9.60 @ 9.62½	$ 9.62½
March	9.87½	....@	9.80
May	10.15	10.02½@10.17½	10.10
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
February	$ 5.75	$ 5.72½@	$ 5.72½
March	5.85	5.82½@ 5.85	5.82½
May	6.07½	6.02½@ 6.07½	6.05
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 4.67½	$ 4.67½@	$ 4.67½
May	5.12½	5.07½@ 5.15	5.10

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	Feb.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ .75¾	$ .79	$ .77¼
No. 2 corn	.28¾	.31¾	.32
No. 2 oats	.21	.22¼	......
Mess pork	9.85	10.15	......
Lard	5.85	6.02½	......
Short ribs	4.82½	4.97½	......

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by car-loads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	3	12	3	18
Spring wheat	8	28	4	40
Corn	6	125	16	147
Oats	67	104	2	173
Rye	10	....	....	10
Barley	1	35	21	57
Total	95	304	46	445

Inspected out: 33,781 bu wheat, 1,666 bu corn, 20,012 bu oats, 1,000 bu rye, and 1,333 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 60 cars wheat, 114 cars corn, 100 cars oats, and 43,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.
Flour, brls	12,321	14,582	12,143	15,063
Wheat, bu	21,061	18,682	25,322	15,449
Corn, bu	113,828	115,298	33,004	237,401
Oats, bu	137,253	181,856	134,988	168,937
Rye, bu	3,090	9,814	5,961	5,394
Barley, bu	51,734	64,597	39,245	35,816
Timothy seed, lbs	185,940		32,925	
Clover-seed, lbs	37,310	458,725	154,536	297,922
Other seed, lbs	55,985		133,558	
Flaxseed, bu	11,553	13,920	11,368	10,084
Broom-corn, lbs	94,800		87,751	23,330
Cheese, lbs	142,705	63,292	202,711	451,885
Butter, lbs	226,780	202,605	435,858	473,030
Hides, lbs	350,845	473,000	1,094,600	863,690
Wool, lbs	50,880	1,000	37,870	32,756

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows the dates named:

POINTS. Western.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 3.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 2.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 3.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 2.
Chicago	21,061	11,132	25,322	33,114
Milwaukee	14,300	14,650	....	....
St. Louis	20,000	35,000	12,000	1,000
Toledo	4,292	1,941	6,705	1,700
Detroit	4,802	15,086	2,799	18,120
Peoria	....	7,000	2,000	3,850
Minneapolis	94,900	200,655	40,710	40,830
Duluth	7,536	11,055	680	20,836
Total	166,891	296,469	90,216	122,640
Eastern.				
New York	5,400	68,000	8,000	....
Philadelphia	1,555	609	2,907	....
Baltimore	2,988	2,196	....	4,465
Total	9,943	65,805	10,907	4,465
Grand total	176,744	362,274	101,123	127,105
Same days, 1890	190,584	224,803	182,235	55,227

The following were reported on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Jan. 31, 1891.	Jan. 24, 1891.	Feb. 1, 1890.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,080,000	2,000,000	2,130,000
Corn, qrs	340,000	360,000	410,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	Jan. 31, 1891.	Jan. 24, 1891.	Feb. 1, 1890.
Wheat, qrs	280,000	250,000	430,000
Corn, qrs	90,000	70,000	340,000

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Jan. 31, 1891.	Week ending Jan. 24, 1891.	Week ending Feb. 1, 1890.
Flour, brls	214,000	170,000	199,000
Wheat, qrs	188,000	151,000	194,000
Corn, qrs	119,000	151,000	164,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—While stocks were held at firm figures the outward movement was rather slow and the market devoid of interest. Buyers had purchased with moderate freedom during the previous week or more and were not apparently disposed to enlarge their holdings. Quotations: Navies, hand-picked, $2.10@2.25 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $2.07@2.15; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.50.

BROOM-CORN—The moderate arrivals and fair stocks of good corn are in the recent request, the better grades being held with considerable firmness. The receipts last week were 456,880 lbs; shipments, 346,346 lbs. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 4¼@5½c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 4½@5½c; green, self-working, 3½@4½c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—With 3c practically an outside quotation for best creamery there was some looking around, and a fair degree of interest was displayed, though the market was easy in tone. The receipts last week were 1,923,556 lbs; shipments, 2,087,717 lbs. Quotations: Fancy separator goods, 25@25½c; fine, 23@24c; fair to good, 18@22c; fancy dairies, 18@22c; medium to good, 15@18c; roll butter, 14½@15½c; packing stock, fresh, 10@11c; old, 6@8c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 12c; extra dairy, 13c; fancy creamery, 17c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—Dealers were indifferent and not disposed to crowd sales, believing that there will be a demand for all the stock, which is unusually small. Reserves of Young Americas and flat shapes are materially reduced and the feeling is one of marked strength in all departments. The receipts last week were 824,397 lbs; shipments, 840,444 lbs; indicating a continuous decrease in the amount in sight here, to say nothing of the severe loss incurred in the recent fire. Quotations are repeated: Strictly choice full cream twins, 10¾@11c per lb; do cheddars, 10¾@10¾c; do Young Americas, 11@11¼c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 9@9½c; hard skims, 4@5c; brick cheese, 11@12c.

DRIED FRUITS—Though not especially active there was a fair trade at steady prices, with a moderate inquiry for evaporated apples; blackberries firm and dull: Choice to fancy evaporated apples, 13½@15½c per lb; fair to good, 11½@13c; Northern sun-dried apples, 9@10½c; Southern do, 8½@10c; old peaches, 5@6½c; new blackberries, 7½@8½c; new evaporated raspberries, 29½@30½c.

EGGS—The sudden change to cold weather caused a fair degree of firmness, with best stock held at 21@21½c per doz in a wholesale way.

GAME—Dealers were disposing of the remnant of stock of varieties, such as prairie chickens, quail, partridge, and venison, at irregular prices, and other kinds were nearly steady. Good to choice mallard ducks, $3.25@4.00 per doz; teals, $1.75@2.50; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; prairie chickens, $4.00@4.75; partridges, $5.50@6.25; jacksnipe, $1.25@1.50; quail, $1.25@1.50; rabbits, 50@75c; venison saddles, 11@13c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Supplies were ample and trade slow at recent quotations: Good to choice apples, $4.00@6.00 per brl, and common stock, $2.50@4.75; bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; Messina lemons, $3.25@4.25 per case; Florida bright oranges, $3.00@3.75 per case; cranberries, Wisconsin bell and cherry, $9.00@9.50 per brl; bell and bugle, $11.00@12.00; Cape Cod, $12.00@13.50; pineapples, $2.15@3.50 per doz.

HAY—There was no change, with a fair inquiry for the best grades, which were in only moderate supply. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.00@9.50; 14 cars upland prairie at $7.00@9.00. Receipts, 559 tons; shipments, 86 tons.

HIDES—Were quiet, with prices much as for several days past. The receipts last week were 2,724,960 lbs; shipments, 4,477,471 lbs. Quotations: No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 5¼@5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4c; No. 1 calf-skins, 8c; No. 2 do, 5½@6c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

OILS—No change occurred, with a fair trade noted. Quotations: Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 8c; water white, 150 deg., 9½c; prime, 175 deg., 9½c; Eocene, 10c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 14½c; gasoline, 74 deg., 8½c; benzine, 7½c; linseed, raw, 54c, and boiled, 57c; turpentine, 45c; extra lard oil, 48c; No. 1 lard oil, 35c; No. 2 do, 31c; whale oil, 50c; and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 40c.

POTATOES—Though fully steady to firm, this market was quiet, with safe shipments possible only in refrigerator cars. Fine rose sold nearly as high as anything on the list. Fair to choice Burbanks, 90@93c per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 88@93c; common and mixed lots, 85@90c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois stock, $2.75@3.25 per brl.

POULTRY—The receipts were small, but there was little demand for shipment to the East. The weather was favorable for handling dressed fowls, and there was a fair local trade at about steady prices. Quotations: Good to choice hen-turkeys, dressed, 12@12½c per lb; mixed lots, 10@11½c; gobblers, 9@11c; dressed chickens, 8@9c; roosters, 4@5c; dressed ducks, 10@11½c; dressed geese, 8@9c; live geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Trade was light as dealers were afraid to expose stock to the frost. Prices were unchanged, as follows: Beets, $2.00@2.25 per brl; cabbages, $6.00@7.00 per doz; choice home-grown celery, 20@30c per doz, and Michigan at a discount; head lettuce, $4.50@5.50 per brl; red onions, $3.75@4.50 per brl, and yellow do, $3.75@4.25; spinach, 20@25c per box; rutabagas, 23@25c per bu in car-lots; white turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.14.

WOOL—While the demand was not especially large the receipts and offerings were at the same time rather moderate to light and general stability in prices was the rule. The receipts last week were 252,830 lbs; shipments 330,067 lbs. Quotations: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 27@30c per lb; medium, 33@36c; fine unwashed, 17@22c; medium unwashed, 24@21c; coarse washed, 28@30c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 16@20c; medium unwashed, 20@23c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 2	12,191	100	47,716	12,784
Tuesday, Feb. 3	7,000	200	45,000	8,000
Week thus far	19,191	300	92,716	20,784
Previous week	17,102	510	78,049	17,353
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 2	3,719	9	11,152	4,445
Tuesday, Feb. 3	3,000	100	10,000	3,000
Week thus far	6,719	109	21,152	7,445
Previous week	6,004	86	18,250	8,116

Todays receipts are estimated at 45,000 hogs, 13,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep.

Following are the months that Chicago received over 900,000 hogs, with average weights:

Months.	No. received.	Av. weight, lbs.
November, 1890	1,111,907	232
January, 1890	1,068,380	250
November, 1885	1,019,225	250
December, 1884	982,216	272
January, 1879	908,389	235
December, 1888	909,195	249
November, 1878	906,629	238

CATTLE—A good local and outside demand prevailed and the best grades of "beef" cattle ruled firm at Monday's advance in prices. Poor to fair grades and undesirable "heavy" cattle ruled weak, and in some cases sold 5@10c lower. Native cows and stock cattle were without material change. Four car-loads of corn-fed Western cattle, averaging 1,741 lbs, sold to Eastman at $3.50. The next highest was $5.30 for 1,604-lb steers. Shippers bought most of the cattle sold above $5.10. Both refrigerator men and exporters paid as high as $5.15. Most of the 1,160@1,400-lb steers sold at $3.85@4.90. Some 1,367-lb steers sold as high as $5.15, and 1,200-lb steers as low as $3.60. Cows sold principally at $2.20@2.70, bulls sold at $2.25@3.50, and veal calves at $2.25@5.35. Stock cattle sold at $2.50@3.50. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.40@5.60
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.50@5.40
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	3.75@4.60
Poor to medium steers, 950@1,200 lbs	3.00@3.80
Best native cows and heifers	2.60@2.85
Good native cows and heifers	2.00@2.85
Inferior to fair cows	1.75@2.15
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.25@2.90
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	2.80@3.75
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@5.25

HOGS—The market averaged a shade higher. The opening was strong at 5c advance, but later the advance was lost and the market closed weak, with 9,000 unsold. The quality was better. Shippers were among the principal buyers. Heavy sold at $3.45@3.75, bulk at $3.60@3.65; mixed $3.40@3.65, bulk at $3.55@3.60; light $3.35@3.65, bulk at $3.50@3.60. Pigs sold at $2.75@3.40.

SHEEP—Shippers and local dealers bought sheep freely yesterday, and former quotations were sustained. Lambs sold at $5.25@5.90, with a few fancy at $6.00@6.10. Native sheep averaging 80@123 lbs sold at $3.80@5.35 and Westerns averaging 90@123 lbs at $3.55@4.85.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 736 head; all for exporters and slaughterers; no trade, feeling firm; dressed beef steady; 6¾@8c. Shipments tomorrow, 875 beeves and 760 quarters beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 120 head; market dull; Western calves, $2.50@2.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,015 head; market steady; sheep, $4.00@5.60; lambs, $6.00@6.85; dressed mutton firm at 7¾@9c; dressed lambs steady at 9@10¾c.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,989 head, consigned direct; nominally steady; $3.40@4.00.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 400; market strong at the advance; good to fancy natives, $4.60@5.45; fair to good, $3.80@4.55; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.40; Texans and Indian steers, $2.40@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,400; shipments, 2,000; market higher; fair to choice heavy, $3.50@3.65; mixed grades, $3.20@3.55; light, fair to best, $3.30@3.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; shipments, none; market steady; good to choice, $4.00@5.30.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,430; shipments, 1,300; market strong, higher; steers, $3.50@5.35; cows, $1.05@3.30; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.55.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,180; shipments, 1,670; market steady; bulk, $3.15@3.30; all grades, $3.00@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,510; shipments, 1,900; market strong and unchanged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.—PROVISIONS—Pork is in poor demand; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; spot and February, 30s 6d; March and April, 30s 9d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and flour are in fair demand; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair for spot and good for futures; spot, 5s 5¼d, firm; February, 5s 4d.

COTTON—Spot quiet; middling, 5d; sales, 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 4,000 American. Futures closed steady. American middling, low middling clause February, 4 56-64@4 57-64d; February and March, 4 62-64; April and May, 5 1-64 buyer; May and June, 5 4-64@5 5-64d; June and July, 5 6-64@5 7-64d; July and August, 5 8-64@5 9-64d; August and September, 5 8-64@5 9-64d; September, 5 7-64d sellers.

New York, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—COTTON—A moderate speculation in the prices at one time 1 to 3 points lower. Later the decline was recovered and an advance followed of 1 to 3 points, after which the market fell back to the closing figures of yesterday. The pool was 2 to 3 points lower, closing steady at sales of 8,000 bales. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet. The exports from the ports today were 11,624 bales to Great Britain and 7,058 bales to the Continent. Options closed barely steady after sales of 74,300 bales.

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
February	1,400	9.00	8.95
March	8,100	9.05	8.98
April	12,000	9.14	9.08
May	13,700	9.24	9.17
June	9,600	9.32	9.25
July	9,300	9.40	9.32
August	10,200	9.40	9.32
September	2,600	9.30	9.25
October	1,500	9.22	9.20
November	2,000	9.19	9.18
December	2,100	9.22	9.18

COFFEE—Though still quiet advanced 5 to 10 points and closed firm after sales of 21,500 bags. The stock here of Brazil is 138,126 bags. The American visible supply is 374,044 bags; same time 1890, 398,554 bags. Spot Rio firm but quiet at 17¾c for No. 7; no sales; mild grades quiet, with sales of 60 bundles Mocha at 23½c; 337 pkgs Maracaibo.

WHEAT—Was less active and declined 1 to 1⅛c. Cash sales: One load of Manitoba at 92c; No. 2 red was quoted at $1.11. Option sales, 4,240,000 bu.

CORN—Was rather quiet at a decline of ⅛@¼c. Cash sales small, but prices firm, the weakness today being in options. One load of No. 2 mixed sold at 64¾c, afloat; No. 2 mixed, in car-lots in elevator, 63½@63¾c; No. 2 white, 64c; yellow, 65c; steamer mixed, 63c in elevator. Option sales, 560,000 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active on the spot and firm in that position though options were dull and ⅛c lower. Cash sales, 101,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 53¾@53¾c; No. 2 white, 53¾@53¾c; No. 2 white clipped, 55c; ungraded mixed, 52@54c. Option sales, 120,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 28@29c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 10@10¾c.

EGGS—23@25c.

SUGAR—Raw firmer, but in only moderate demand; fair refining, 4¼c. Refined was quiet and easy; cut-loaf and crushed, 6 1-16c; powdered, 6 1-16c; granulated, 6 1-16c; mold A, 6⅛c; cubes, 6 3-16c; standard A, 6c.

PETROLEUM—Was irregular. Pennsylvania oil opened steady and declined 1¾c on Western selling, then rallied ¾c, and closed steady. Lima oil advanced 1c on light trading. Pennsylvania oil, March option, opening, 71¾c; highest, 71¾c; lowest, 70¼c; closing, 70¾c. Lima oil, opening, 22c; highest, 23c; lowest, 22c; closing, 22¾c. Total sales, 58,000 brls.

FLOUR—Receipts, 25,206 pkgs; exports, 1,840 brls, 10,432 sacks; dull; held firmly; sales, 13,150 brls.

DRY GOODS—There was no new development in the dry goods market. Business was relatively quiet on account of the usual Tuesday absence of Western mail and the somewhat inclement state of the weather.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market today opened unchanged, with sellers at yesterday's closing figures. Trading began late in small lots at from 1¼@1½c off from yesterday's closing figures. The market ruled dull, the principal demand being for cash wheat on track. Cash wheat ruled fairly active, especially by sample. No. 1 Northern wheat, on track, sold by sample at 95½c, and No. 2 Northern at 93c. The close for cash wheat in store was 97c bid, 98c and 99c bid. February No. 1 Northern wheat sold early at 98c, and closed at the same figure. There was scarcely any demand. The close was 97c and 99c. May wheat closed without any transactions at $1.01¾ and 97¾c. The closing prices were: No. 1 hard, cash, 97c; February, 97c; May, $1.01¾; July, 97¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 95c; February, 95c; May, 97¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 88c. Cars on track—Wheat, 13; last year wheat, 27. Receipts—Wheat, 7,350 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 880 bu. Inspection—Cars No. 1 hard, 11; No. 1 Northern, 21; No. 2 Northern, 3; no grade, 6; rejected, 1; total, 35.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—The market was firm at the opening and ½@¾c higher than yesterday's close. Chicago and New York advices were of a depressing nature, however, and prices dropped rapidly shortly after the opening with a rather inactive demand. The closing prices were ⅜@¾c lower than yesterday; No. 2 red cash, 99¾@1.00; May, $1.00¾@1.02, closing $1.00¾@1.00⅞; July, 89¾@90¾c, closing 90c bid. Corn opened firm and ⅛c higher, but eased with wheat and closed ⅜c lower than yesterday's final quotations; No. 2 cash, 50¼c; May, 50¾@51½c, closing 51c; July, 51¼@51¾c, closing 51¼c. Oats higher, early, but sold off later closing ⅛c lower than yesterday; No. 2 cash, 45¾@46c; May, 46¼@46¾c, closing 46⅜c sellers.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak. Pork lower, $9.75@9.87½. Lard lower, $5.50. Dry salt meats dull and lower; boxed shoulders, $3.75; longs and ribs, $4.85; short clear, $4.95. Bacon easy; boxed shoulders, $4.75; longs and ribs, $5.35; short clear, $5.45. Sugar-cured hams easy, $9.00@10.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 46,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red in export elevator, $1.04; No. 2 red, February, $1.03¾@1.04¼; March, $1.04@1.05¼; April, $1.05¼@1.01; May, $1.06@1.09. Corn firm; steamer No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 61c; No. 2 mixed and yellow in do and elevator, 62c; No. 2 mixed, February, 61@62c; March, 61¾@61¾c; April, 61¾@61¾c; May, 60@60¾c. Oats—Car-lots steady; futures dull and lower; No. 3 white, 52½c; No. 2 white in elevator, 53c; do in grain depot, 53½c; fancy No. 1 white, 55½@55¾c; No. 2 white, February, 52¾@53¾c; March, 53¼@53¾c; April, 53¾@54c; May, 53¾@54¼c.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; Pennsylvania print, extra, 29@32c.

EGGS—Firm; Pennsylvania firsts, 22c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 800 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,900 bu; corn, 27,500 bu; oats, 12,500 bu.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 25@28c; fancy well-known marks higher, firsts and extra firsts, 21@24c; extra imitation creamery, 21@22c; factory choice, 18@19c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 25@28c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@23c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 16@26c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10½@11c; Western choice, 9½@10c; sage, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 25@26c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 24c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 25@26c; Western firsts, 24½@25c; Michigan, choice, 25c; Southern choice, 24½@25c.

CORN—Higher; shipping price, 65½@67½c for Chicago No. 3 yellow; country yellow, 66½c; high mixed spot, 65½@66½c; steamer yellow, 65½c; steamer, 64½c, as to quality.

OATS—Firmer, with spot lots dull. Chicago No. 2 whites to ship, 56½@56¾c, and 55½@55¾c for No. 3 whites; Minneapolis No. 2 whites to ship, 55½c. Clipped oats to arrive are selling at 57½@59c. Fancy clipped spot, 57½@58½c for track lots, No. 2 white, 56c for track lots; No. 3 white, 55c for track lots; low grades nominal, 53@54c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 3.—WHEAT—The market for spot wheat was less strong and for the grades below nice No. 2 the market was dull, consequent upon lower prices of futures and a general holding back on the part of people using the low qualities. Even the high-class wheat was comparatively slow, with a range of selling prices below yesterday. The grain was needed and much of it at once, but the high late values have been above the views of buyers who were bidding lower, and the market was slow in consequence. Receipts were 161 cars and shipments 69 cars. Duluth received 13 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard February, 95c; on track, 95½@96c; No. 1 Northern, February, 93½c; March, 95c; May, 96¾c; on track, 94½@95c; No. 2 Northern, February, 92c; on track, 92½c.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy; No. 2 winter red, spot and February, $1.01¾@1.04¾c; May, $1.06¾@1.06¾c. Corn—Western steady; mixed, spot, 61¾@61¾c; February, 61@61¾c; May, 59¾@59¾c; steamer, 59¼@59½c. Oats—Firm; western white, 50@52c; do do mixed, 49@50c; graded No. 2 white, 51½c; graded No. 2 mixed, 50c. Rye—Quiet; choice, 81@82c; good to prime, 79@80c; common to fair, 74@78c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; steady; cash and February, $1.00; May, $1.02¾; July, 94¾c; August, 92¾c. Corn dull; steady; cash, 52½c; May, 54c. Oats quiet; cash, 47c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; cash and February, $4.47½; March, $4.52½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,292 bu; corn, 20,121 bu; oats, 861 bu; clover-seed, 216 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,700 bu; corn, 6,300 bu; oats, 400 bu; clover-seed, 657 bags.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.15; No. 1 Northern, $1.13; No. 2 red, $1.08. Corn—No. 2, 57½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 62,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Corn—Active, firm; No. 2, 50½c; No. 3, 49½@50c; No. 4, 48¾@48¾c. Oats—Active; higher; No. 2 white, 46½@47c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 1,400 bu; oats, 20,250 bu.

Effect of Preventing Undervaluations in New York.

Collector John Clark in a local interview: "There is one thing in connection with the new tariff law that is popularly misunderstood, and that is that a great deal of the cry that has been raised has resulted from a rigid enforcement of the new Administrative act. This makes it practically impossible to undervalue goods, a formerly prevalent custom which worked injustice against honest men. This act governs the Custom-House officers in levying duties. It is that feature of our tariff legislation that has made the cry abroad more than the McKinley bill itself. Marshall Field & Co. have been able to import but about half the imported goods they use. A certain class of importers in New York have driven honest men out of the business. It has been so that Mr. Field could buy imports there cheaper than he could bring them in because these importers would swear to false valuations. The new act is stopping all that. The other day a picture was imported in New York City and its value placed at $360. The officers valued it at about $4,000, and by the application of the law the owner will now have $8,000 to pay. The act provides as a penalty that for every 1 per cent of undervaluation 2 per cent shall be added. This change in affairs ought to result in trebling the imports at Chicago."

Conductors to Remove from Sioux City.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—It has been decided that the headquarters of the Order of Railway Conductors shall be removed from Sioux City, Ia., to Indianapolis, and a building for their use to cost over $400,000 will be erected.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

$2.75 pays for 12 of Brand's best cabinet photographs. Studios 210 Wabash-av.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 3.—[SPECIAL.]—Incorporation licenses were issued today by the Secretary of State for the following new companies:

The Weber La Bahn Brick company, at Chicago; capital stock $100,000; for the manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta, artificial stone, and other clay products; incorporators, Bernard F. Weber, F. W. La Bahn, and John P. Foerster.

The Revenue Building and Loan Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000,000; to raise funds to be loaned only among the members; incorporators, Charles S. McNett, S. G[illegible]ison, George B. Penney, C. H. Bryce, and Adolph Zeisberg.

The Commercial Dispatch and Transfer company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for transporting, transferring, and forwarding merchandise; incorporators, Charles M. Walker, Colin H. Fyffe, and C. M. Stumcke.

The Danville Stone company, at Danville; capital stock, $500,000; to develop and operate stone quarries in the State of Illinois; incorporators, Emery C. Hodges, Roy O. West, and C. P. Johnston.

Freeport Poultry and Pet Stock Association, at Freeport; capital stock, $1,000; to promote the breeding of poultry and pet stock and hold exhibitions; incorporators, T. E. Taylor, H. M. Currier, J. M. Miller, Henry Meishar, and John M. Wise.

Chicago Nickel Ore company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; for mining, smelting, and reducing ores; incorporators, Edward Atfield, James T. Quinn, and John E. Cooper.

Quincy Exposition and Auditorium Association, at Quincy; capital stock, $60,000; to maintain and conduct an annual industrial, agricultural, and art exhibition; incorporators, William Steinwedell, Harry Nelke, and David F. Wilcox.

Tenk Hardware company, at Quincy; capital stock, $60,000; for wholesaling and retailing hardware and the manufacture of the same; incorporators, Henry Tenk, John H. Tenk, and August C. Stroot.

Certificates were filed to record the increase of the number of directors of the Union Stock-Yard and Transit company, at Chicago, from nine to eleven. Also one amending the charter of the Hotel-Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, at Chicago, so that the annual meetings of the association may be held in any State in the United States. Also one increasing the capital stock of the Morrison-Plummer company, at Chicago, by $100,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY, for $1,000 and upwards, were filed for record Tuesday, Feb. 3:

Sheridan av, 200 ft n of Sixty-fourth st, w f, 25x165 ft, dated Jan. 8 (O. B. Marsh to G. W. Spencer)	$2,000
Sheridan av, adjoining above, w f, 25x165 ft, dated Jan. 8 (J. A. and C. B. Marsh to same)	5,500
Warren av, 175 ft w of Western, n f, 25x127 ft, dated Jan. 16 (A. D. Bullock to M. M. Warner)	1,350
Windsor st, 237½ ft w of Coles av, n f, 31½x115 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1890 (E. G. Minnick to L. Ursin)	1,312
Wood st, 100 ft s of Smith, e f, 13x149⅞ ft, dated Feb. 3 (P. Mueller to the Columbia Planing-Mill company)	5,000
Sangamon st, 200 ft s of Adams, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 2 (C. L. Jenks to P. Connolly)	10,250
Eleven lots in Millers' Add to Irving Park, dated Dec. 27, 1890 (J. N. Farrell to A. H. Hill)	1,650
West Seventeenth st, 24 ft w of Wood, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 14 (A. Tomborowski to J. and J. Tischper)	1,775
Chauncey av, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth sts, e f, 100x122 ft, dated Nov. 12, 1890 (Portsmouth Savings Bank to Kemp & Hawley)	1,600
West Forty-eighth st, 31 ft n of Colorado av, w f, 25x103 ft, dated Jan. 30 (B. Lowry to Brewer & Hoffman Brewing company)	1,100
Forrestville av, 210 ft n of Forty-sixth st, e f, und ½ of 50x120 ft, dated Jan. 21 (L. G. Kirkland to J. P. Hand)	3,400
May st, 29 ft n of Twenty-first, e f, 23 1-10x100 ft, dated Dec. 25, 1890 (E. Mackey to F. Frank)	2,250
Goodspeed av, bet Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth sts, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 15 (F. C. Leyer to W. and A. Thireoff)	1,325
Jefferson st, s e cor of Judd, w f, 30¼x102.5 ft, dated Jan. 16 (A. Frank to Benj. Kramer)	12,850
Fulton st, 125 ft e of Davlin av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 29 (M. Conlon to J. R. B. Van Cleave)	1,050
Lot 2, Block 21, Village of Morgan Park, dated Jan. 7 (A. S. and G. A. Hawley to J. A. Saunders)	1,875
Dearborn st, near 56th, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 20 (F. Riedle to F. Weyer)	2,000
The premises No. 21 Snyder av, dated Feb. 1, 1887 (A. Wisner to F. Lindahl)	1,325
Wall st, s e cor of 32d, w f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 2 (M. Paprzycki to F. Labanski)	3,500
Halsted st, near n e cor of Seventy-third st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 26 (S. P. Parmly to T. Waters)	1,200
Colorado av, 76 ft w of Central Park, n f, 25x150 ft, dated Dec. 6, 1890 (L. M. Mills to T. N. Donnelly)	2,400
Sedgwick st, 175 ft s of Locust, w f, 50x129½ ft, imp'd, dated Feb. 2 (N. M. Plotke to R. S. Elder)	15,000
State st, 98 ft s of Thirty-sixth, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 25, 1890 (M. Park to P. C. Peterson)	9,750
Union st, n w cor of Barber, e f, 50 7-10x99 ft, dated July 15, 1887 (B. Lerry to E. Kerwin)	2,000
Farwell av, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh sts, w f, 50x121 ft, dated Jan. 14 (G. S. Allen to A. McKay)	2,400
Dania av, 24 ft s of Bloomington av, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 23 (O. Erdevig to C. A. Doolittle)	3,000
Same property, dated Jan. 29 (C. A. and C. Doolittle to A. H. Walker)	3,300
Lots 10 to 13, Block 7, Fen's Addition to Jefferson, dated May 10 (H. A. Perry to J. M. Munger, M. A. Stevenson to A. O'Donnell)	2,000
Shober st, 150 ft s of Hirsch, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 26, 1890 (H. W. Jensen to E. Christiansen)	2,100
Evanston-av., 18 ft n of Oakdale, e f, 17½x100 ft, dated Feb. 2 (W. J. Goudy to T. Jacobs)	9,500
Warren av, 170 ft e of Homan, s f, 25x92 ft, dated Nov. 24, 1890 (E. J. Lewis to F. M. Donnelly)	4,000
Lots 182 and 183, Blk 2, Young & Clarkson Second Add to Kensington, dated Feb. 2 (F. D. Densmore to J. Goral)	1,785
Wesson st, 245 ft n of Chicago av, e f, 25x118 ft, dated Jan. 31 (E. Stock to W. H. Purcell Co.)	3,000
Sherman st, n e cor of Sixty-fifth, w f, pt of Lots 14 and 15, dated Jan. 16 (Rhoads & Ramsey Co. to J. F. Snyder et al.)	2,100
Jay st, 275 ft s of Garfield av, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 10, 1890 (H. Schuttler to C. E. Anthony)	6,000
Jeffery-st., 75 ft n of Seventy-seventh, w f, 25x125¾ ft, dated Jan. 15 (A. Lowry to H. W. Ames)	1,000
Jeffery st, 75 ft n of Seventy-seventh, w f, 50x125¾ ft, dated Dec. 3, 1890 (H. W. Ames to P. M. Riley)	2,000
West Twenty-first st, n w cor of Campbell av, s f, 48x123¼ ft, dated Nov. 22, 1890 (Dime Savings Bank of Thompson County to F. H. Wickett)	2,500
Nelson av, n w cor of Paulina st, s f, 48x125 ft, dated Feb. 2 (F. T. Murphy to E. Fiehl)	1,300
Halsted st, 98 7-10 ft n of Seventy-third, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 26 (T. Waters to H. Booth)	2,500
Fifty-sixth st, 147¾ ft e of Wright, n f, 25x149 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1890 (J. P. Cronin to J. D. Horton)	1,000
Drexel av, 50 ft s of Sixty-third st, e f, 50x124¾ ft, dated Jan. 3 (B. F. Holden to J. McDowell)	2,450
Ogden av, 50 ft s w of Robey st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 3 (S. H. Duensing to W. Holt)	5,300
Dayton st, 163 ft n of Clybourn av, e f, triangle of 82x100 ft, dated Oct. 21 (est of E. Prussing to B. W. and C. A. Coles)	1,325
Prairie av, n e cor of Eighty-second st, w f, 116x161 ft, dated Feb. 2 (A. E. Webster to W. H. Allen)	2,507
West Twelfth st, 242 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 24x104⅞ ft, dated Feb. 3 (H. H. Hall to M. Jacobs)	12,825
Wabash av, 48 ft s of Thirteenth st, e f, 24x170 ft, imp, dated Feb. 2 (E. Hoffman to S. Meiges et al., trustees)	27,000
Evanston av, 89 ft n of Oakdale, e f, 17½x100 ft, dated Feb. 2 (R. S. Elder to W. J. Goudy)	7,300
Garfield boulevard, 66 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 50x147 8-10 ft, dated Oct. 14, 1890 (A. C. Baker to W. J. Strickland)	3,800
Fisk st, n of Thirty-fifth, e f, 150x124½ ft, dated Jan. 26 (E. Hasland to M. E. Tiernan)	4,000
Sherman st, 276¾ ft s of Polk, und ½ of 39¼x105½ ft, dated Feb. 2 (G. Schmid to W. G. Baker)	8,000
Cottage Grove av, 98 ft n of Ninety-second st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 2 (M. A. Mead to C. Fairman)	1,875
Kingston av, s e cor of Eighty-third st, w f, 97x125 ft, dated May 1 (W. J. Taylor to L. F. Rockwell)	1,800
Kendall st, s w cor of Cypress, Lots 1 and 2, dated Jan. 29 (F. B. Clarke to H. Reimers)	3,900
Van Horn st, 225 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 25 (D. Klein to K. Tryner)	4,000
South Chicago av, near Sixty-ninth st, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1890 (J. W. Helmer to J. W. Dooley)	1,300
South Chicago av, near Sixty-ninth st, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 29 (J. W. Dooley to C. S. Wrigley)	1,500
Butterfield st, 45⅞ ft s of Twenty-first, e f, 25x86 ft, dated Feb. 3 (K. Ward to C. E. and J. Robinson)	3,500
Margaret st, n e cor of Henry, w f, 72x105 ft, dated Jan. 22 (Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co. to W. E. Blackstone)	5,000

OUTSIDE SALES.

E ½, s e ¼, sec 18, 36, 14, dated Dec. 27, 1890 (W. H. Evans to J. Murch)	22,000
Same as above, dated Jan. 19 (J. Murch to A. G. Gage)	24,000
One Hundred and Twenty-seventh st, s of Western av, 16 acres, dated Feb. 2 (E. Watties to Chic., R. I. & P. R. R. Co.)	13,200
65¾ acres, e ½, s e ¼ Sec. 9, 40, 12, e of 3, R., dated Feb. 2 (Wm. H. Thayer to O. K. Trowbridge)	30,000
Lots 14 to 19, and 21 to 26, Blk 20, Lester's 2d add. to La Grange, dated Jan. 8 (G. W. Spencer to O. B. Marsh)	9,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Hyde Park av, intersection of Woodlawn av, Otis subdivision, by T. G. & E. F. Otis.
Parnell st, 400 ft s of Sixty-third, 125 ft to Butler, by P. Armour.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:
J. Johnston, two-story frame flats, No. 73 Hoffman av, to cost $1,200.
A. J. Callahan, one-story brick, additional story, Nos. 2401 to 2409 La Salle st, to cost $15,000.
John Boening, two-story brick additional, No. 326 North Franklin st, to cost $2,800.
Frank Lindstrom, two-story brick flats, No. 326 Portland av, to cost $2,800.
Anton Abrahamson, one-story and basement brick cottage, No. 682 Seymour st, to cost $1,200.
James Perry, two-story and cellar brick flats, No. 14 North Sacramento av, to cost $4,000.
Andrus Anderson, two-story and basement brick flats, No. 340 Dudley st, to cost $1,700.
Robert C. Garrafront, two-story and cellar brick flats, No. 26 De Kalb st, to cost $3,500.
M. Mondry, two one-story and basement brick cottages, Nos. 1149 and 1151 Turner st, to cost $3,000.
E. Isbell, two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 447 North Robey st, to cost $4,000.
J. Goldenrath, one-story frame cottage, Leland and Lehman sts, to cost $1,200.
J. Lietzon, two-story frame flats, No. 343 Melrose st, to cost $1,400.
J. Stoberski, two-story frame flats, No. 8522 Buffalo av, to cost $1,200.
J. H. Dunham, four two-story and attic brick dwellings, Fiftieth st and Woodlawn av, to cost $12,000.
C. G. J. Eden, two-story frame flats, Oglesby av and Seventieth st, to cost $2,300.
John McEneny, one-story frame cottage, Sixty-sixth and McChesney sts, to cost $1,000.
James O'Brien, two-story frame flats, No. 6314 Langley av, to cost $2,100.
Anton Wojnes, two-story frame dwelling, No. 166 Seventy-fourth st, to cost $2,500.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NORTH SIDE OF MONROE-ST., BETWEEN State and Wabash-av., a small gold hunting case watch with the initials "S. W." on the front cover; also gold chain with medal, the medal having on the back of it the name "Lizzy McDonald." A reward of $10 will be paid for the return of same to No. 227 South State-st.

LOST—IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF MICHIGAN-av. and Van Buren-st.—Fox terrier, white, black ears and tan on left cheek; liberal reward for return to 194 Michigan-av., flat 5.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—F. L. B.—LETTER IN POST-OFFICE. 94C

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AT IMPORTERS prices and trade terms.
Goods delivered on first payment. Examine my stock before purchasing.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Diamond Importer,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABLISHED house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS SUPPLIED with experienced office assistants of every description. Clerical Exchange, Suite 413 Chamber of Commerce.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK, OR work in office; not afraid of work. Best city references. Address K 109, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY AN industrious man of 21; first-class reference. Address L 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL PAY $25 TO ANY one getting me a permanent office position paying $10 per week; experienced; good habits. References. Address L 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUG CLERK OF EIGHT years' experience; good reference. L 29, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS OFFICE assistant; good penman and figurer. Highest references. Address L 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A competent young man with five years' experience; good city references. Address L 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH man as bookkeeper; been attending business college; thorough experience; best of references. GUSTAF SVENSON, 1480 Wellington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS work evenings; bookkeeper, French correspondent, etc. A1 references. Address L 35, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO learn the hardware business. Address A. B., 1123 Lexington-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 112 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER; Remington operator; salary $12 to begin. 62 Cass-st.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED young married man in wholesale house as traveling man; city route preferred; salary or commission; twelve years' experience in grocery line; speak both English and German. K 165, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR other responsible position; first-class references. Address L 42, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A sober, experienced, useful man; good groom and driver; good references. Address K 133, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, IN A private family; honest, and competent, and not afraid of work. Best reference. K 145, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman. Highest references. L 33, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISHMAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands the care of first-class carriages and horses. Good reference. Address L 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; willing and obliging; best of city ref.; last employer can be seen. Call or address 208 Cass-st., basement.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARKEEPER OR manager by a steady man; had 14 years' city experience; has a large trade in and out of city; wholesale and retail. First-class city references. Address L 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF 30, well educated, capable of reading proof in Greek, Latin, German, French, English, wishes position as proofreader or translator in publishing house or newspaper office. Address A V 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS EDITOR; CAPABLE of taking charge of any publication; sober and have family. Address M. D. CLAY, Olney, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN WITH 3 YEARS' experience managing lumber yard. Address L 111, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE NURSE, EXPERIenced, disengaged; best references; mental case or otherwise; terms moderate. FIELDER, 69 Warren-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer and typewriter; experienced. City reference. Own machine. Address K 161, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork and dressmaking in good house on North Side. Address Dressmaker, 1510 School-st., Lake View.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL in a small private family, or to do second work. Address 458 W. Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE woman, experienced in chamber work, sewing, and care of children; is neat and careful; good references. Call on M. B., 117 East Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by a first-class German girl; good references. 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS BOARDing-house by competent cook. References. No. 1 21st-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker would like a few more families to sew for; best references. Address L 161, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, COMPETENT young lady as child's nurse. Address L 70, Tribune.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY stenographer; experience. Good references. Permanent position. Address L 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LAUNDRESS, IN family; 3 or more days a week. 3118 Indiana-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished at SMITH'S TROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Clerical Exchange, Suite 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—A REGISTERED PHARMACIST; must speak German. Inquire at 85 Dearborn, Room D, 9 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE WORK; must be quick and accurate at figures and good in shorthand. City references required. Address L 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CASH AND assist in bookkeeping; must be quick and accurate. City references required. L 66, Tribune.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN IN REAL ESTATE and renting office; one who understands bookkeeping preferred. Address L 72, Tribune.

WANTED—IN GENERAL AGENCY OF LARGE insurance company, a bright young man about 17 years old; must write a good hand. Address L 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR STOCK AND OFFICE WORK BY a dry good house, a young man of about 17 years. Address L 38, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; give age and reference. Address L 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 LAD STENOGRAPHERS, REMington operators, very ordinary speed, fair education; $8. Call 412 First National Bank Bldg.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER TYPEWRITER who knows how to keep books. A good office man; only such need address L 37, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

WANTED—2 LIVE SALESMEN WITH $100 CASH, quick; one for Pacific coast; one for Atlanta and the South; can clear $100 to $200 monthly; permanent positions; no risks. "Woven-Down" Duster Co., 15 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING JEWelry salesman; Cincinnati house. L 52, Tribune.

Boys.

WANTED—A BOY FOR REAL-ESTATE OFFICE, one who can use typewriter preferred; must live with parents. Address, in own handwriting, L 60, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—PRACTICAL BAKER WITH SUFFIcient means to open a bakery and ice-cream parlor in first-class suburb; no competition. D. J. HULL, 184 La Salle-st., Room 24.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FRESCO PAINTER for interior work; one capable of reducing designs to a scale and making pencil sketches; a year's engagement made to right party. A V 123, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GENTS AND LADIES TO LEARN TO color photographs; any one taught in one hour free; no glass used; no canvassing; $20 weekly. IRVING B. SNEEL, patentee, 184 N. Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—WILL PAY $1,200 YEARLY TO YOUNG man capable of filling position, who can leave Chicago and deposit $50 for security. Office 41, 134 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—GOOD, INDUSTRIOUS SOLICITORS. Address L 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE MEN FOR THE sale of installment bonds and mortgages; good men can make good salary. Address A B 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN TO advertise and work up trade for reliable firm. Room 204, 205 Dearborn-st., after 9 a. m.

WANTED—MAN; $300 REQUIRED; INDOOR work. 398 State-st., Room 5.

WANTED—CUTTERS—THE A. D. RUDE NEW method of cutting goes hand in hand with the success of the modern progressive cutter. Taught only at Cleveland Cutting School.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADDRESS to fill positions of trust; to right parties, steady employment and good money; security required. Apply between 2 p. m. and 4 p. m. today at 163 Fifth-av., 3d floor, to W. W. MEDELL.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—GIRL FOR OFFICE WORK; ONE with a knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. LOUIS OTTO & CO., 112 Van Buren-st., top floor.

Stenographers.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; EXPERIENCE necessary; state salary wanted. L 22, Tribune.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER TO INstruct young man in shorthand writing. Address L 20, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to do light housework in a very small family; does not need to do cooking. Apply at 446 Forty-fifth-st., near Champlain-av.

WANTED—GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; none other need apply; references required; good wages. 3223 S. Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK AND laundress. Apply at 1612 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress. Apply, with references, at 98 Board of Trade.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of two. 3334 Wabash-av., lower flat.

WANTED—AT 516 DEARBORN-AV., A GERMAN girl; must be good laundress; reference.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR housework. 18 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 282 31st-st., top flat.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work in private family. 3865 Lake-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS, SCARF makers, and band turners. Apply Neckwear Department, WILSON BROS., cor. Market and Jackson.

WANTED—GIRLS—25 PANT-MAKERS; STEADY work; board and washing $2. Michigan Overall Mfg. Co., Ionia, Mich.

Nurses.

WANTED—A REFINED AND INTELLIGENT nurse-girl who understands sewing and has references. 2305 Calumet-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AMERICAN LADY, well educated, not under 30 years of age, who is competent to take position as governess and housekeeper and take charge of infant; to one who can satisfactorily fill the position a good home will be given and liberal wages; do not apply unless thoroughly competent, and no attention will be paid unless unquestionable references as to ability and character are furnished. Address H 53, Tribune.

WANTED—100 LADIES TO SELL ELECTRIC LUSTRE STARCH to families in Chicago. The Electric Lustre Starch is the best laundry starch in the world. It can be used without boiling. Will not stick to the iron; makes shirts, collars, and cuffs like new. Everybody likes it. Apply from 8 to 12 a. m. to ROGER I. SHERMAN, General Western Agent, 51 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO DICTATE TO shorthand class. 188 Madison-st., 2d floor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY WITHDRAWN FROM THE firm of Kanter, Strauss & Co. and will not be responsible for any obligations incurred by said firm from this date. EMANUEL STRAUSS. Chicago, Feb. 2, 1891.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 188 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED AN electrician or a man of administrative ability to become associated with an enterprise with connections in and all around the World's Fair site by investing $5,000; will pay a liberal salary to the right man.

A SOUTH SIDE CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY store; rent $25; good living rooms; $400.

AN ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY-FITTED UP down-town six-chair barber shop and Turkish bath outfit for $750 cash and balance easy payments. W. T. COLLINS, Licensed Broker, 142 Dearborn-st.

AT GOLSEN'S, 912 TACOMA BUILDING, FINEST lunch counter in business district; daily receipts $65; cheap rent; 5 years' lease; reason explained; fortune for the right man. $2,660.

AUCTION—LIVERY STOCK AND STABLE FEB. 6, 372 West Madison-st., 10 a. m.

AT GOLSEN'S, 912 TACOMA BUILDING—
Fine sample room, business district.......$2,000
First-class steam laundry, South Side.......1,000
Best-paying coal yard, South Side.......1,000

AN ESTABLISHED EASTERN BUSINESS SEEKS an active representative, with moderate capital, in Chicago; references required. L 33, Tribune.

ATTENTION, BARBERS—THE BEST IN THE market; choice two-chair shop, making money; elegant location. Address L 27, Tribune office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—THE INTERNAtional Typewriting Company of Boston, Mass., wishes to establish wholesale agencies in the leading Western cities. The capital necessary to carry on this business successfully will be in the smaller cities $2,000 to $5,000, in the larger cities $5,000 to $10,000 cash. We want a good agent for Chicago, and 3 or 4 live young men associated together, with $10,000; can clear $20,000 yearly. This is a sure road to wealth. Address D. W. CROSBY, President, Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCE—GENTLEMEN WITH FROM $1,000 to $10,000 can find positions as office managers, secretaries, or partners in first-class reliable safe business; we are old citizens, well established; can help those who are willing to help themselves; we have placed many worthy persons in good positions. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

BUSINESS WANTED—MERCANTILE, MANUfacturing, or real estate; give full particular. Address L 41, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS OR PART STOCKS OF dry goods, clothing, shoes, furnishings, or any goods; confidential. Address A V 134, Tribune office.

ELEGANTLY 7-ROOM, FIRST FLAT, MICHIGANav., walking distance, transient; business nets $120 monthly; good reason for selling; $650; ½ cash; balance to suit. GOLSEN, 912 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE IN ONE OF THE best locations in Cook County; an exceptional opportunity for a person wishing to enter that business; is one of the oldest groceries in this county; full investigation will be permitted and best of references shown to any one desiring to invest. HAMLINE, SCOTT & LORD, Room 60, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 STOCK OF DRY GOODS well selected, good location, trade established; half cash, balance Chicago real estate; no commissions. Address A W 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY FOR A new patent brick and tile dryer; costs less to build, dries quicker, better, and with less fuel than any other in the market; large profits can be realized in handling this dryer; will sell the right for five States. Address A V 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN—LEASE AND FURNIture 6-room flat clearing $30 over rent; bargain. See the owner at Room 315, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL LOURY, 545 63D-ST., R. ROPP, Pro.; a 27-room house cheap; sickness cause for selling.

FOR SALE—DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT, splendid location and low rent; a splendid chance for an energetic lady; will sell cheap. Address K 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS ROUTE; OLD ESTABlished business; 30 stations; splendid location and large trade; horses, wagons, etc., in fine order; $2,500. Address L 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL FACTORY, $150 CASH, LONG time on balance. C. E. BARTLETT, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF HARDWARE AT BARgain. Address K 176, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOARDING-HOUSE; 20 ROOMS full good paying boarders; 4 years' lease; price $1,200; rent $80. MOONEY & CO., 182 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE CIGAR STORES; IF YOU have money and want really to buy come in. 402, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN VERY FINE paying restaurant in heart of city. 402, 167 Dearborn-st.

FINE SAMPLE-ROOM FOR SALE. CALL AT 781 W. Madison-st. One of the best corners on Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN 50-ROOM European hotel; central location. 402, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LIME-KILN PLANT AT A BARGAIN. For particulars address C. A. MERCER & CO., Quincy, Ill.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM LAUNDRY, NEARLY NEW, for sale; good trade; reason for selling, want to leave the city; terms reasonable; long lease. Address A V 135, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FORTUNE—1,000 ACRES CANNEL and other coal lands; shows 7-ft. seam. A. HADDON SMITH, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE, LEASEHOLD, and good will of 50-room hotel in the heart of the business center; parties are leaving city and will sacrifice at 50c on the dollar; $2,000 cash required. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

GENTLEMEN SEEKING INVESTMENTS OF A financial character are requested to call; one member of our firm has resided here over fifty years; the other recently resigned his seat in the Illinois Legislature to devote his whole time to our work. See us before investing; will charge you nothing for advice. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

GROCERY STOCK, INVOICE ABOUT $5,000, AT 75 on the dollar for cash, or will exchange for clear improved real estate in Chicago; no agents. Address D 169, Tribune office.

I AM ORGANIZING A STOCK COMPANY FOR the purpose of developing one of the richest lead veins ever discovered; if you have from $1,000 to $5,000 to invest and know a good thing when you see it address for further particulars A O 114, Tribune office.

NOT HAVING SUFFICIENT CAPITAL TO PUSH my business properly will sell half interest to a live, energetic man for $2,500. Business strictly legitimate; profits large; investment secure; references. Address K 142, Tribune office.

PATENT FOR SALE—THE NEWEST AND MOST practicable invention ever made in furniture line; three different models in action. Address K 111, Tribune office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR TEA, COFFEE, AND spice business; a complete coffee-roasting (including four roasters), spice, and mustard grinding, and baking-powder plant, together with two electric motors, for sale at 40 per cent below its real value; plant recently newly fitted up and all in perfect running order; a five years' lease of the building, with 15,000 feet of floor surface can be obtained and the good will of a business of $200,000 a year and of ten years' standing can be had by the purchaser without further cost. Address SPICE MILLS, 70 West Larned-st., Detroit, Mich.

REAL ESTATE — IMPROVED AND UNIMproved; few splendid investments. Also stocks and bonds bought and sold; corporations and companies organized; capital procured; hotels, rooming and boarding houses, grocery stores, restaurants, sample rooms, cigar, drug, and millinery stores; especial bargains in beautifully furnished boarding houses on Michigan-av. Call today for a bargain. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

WE HAVE PRIVATELY FOR SALE AN ELEgantly furnished house of 15 rooms, walking distance, on Michigan-av; rent $100 per month, income over $300; this is the best bargain we ever offered and cannot be sold after this week for the price asked; only those having money need apply. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FURNISHED HOUSE, South, as part payment toward a fine 10-room and basement new house one block from two boulevards; east front; 5 cents fare; lot 50x125; everything first-class. If you want fine residence and your furniture is good you can pay balance to suit, at 5 per cent. MOODY & CO., 93 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER WITH CASH—15 or 20-room house, North or South Side. AUSTIN, 182 Dearborn-st.

WE OFFER A BIG BARGAIN IN A DOWNtown saloon today. WHEELER FLETCHER CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WITH $10,000 CASH TO join in acquiring control and take the office management of an established manufacturing corporation. Address L 65, Tribune office.

WE HAVE THE FINEST 7-ROOM FURNISHED flat for the money in the city; call quick. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & CO., 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO MEET WITH PUSHING, THRIVing young or middle-aged man with $2,000 cash; a sure fortune to the right party; best references given and exchanged. Address L 110, Tribune office.

6-ROOM FLAT, ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE; rent $16; price $260; worth $400. WHEELER FLETCHER CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

14-ROOM HOUSE, FINEST FURNITURE, ON Michigan-av.; $1,700 buys it; part cash. WHEELER FLETCHER CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

$500 TO INVEST IN SOME PROFITABLE business. Address L 112, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS TO REPRESENT THE COLUMBIAN International Investment Co., a new and popular plan; call and investigate. R. 611 Opera-House Blk.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE PINLESS Clothes Line; the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars; price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address The Pinless Clothes Line Co., 17 Hermon-st., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED — 5 AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR A fast-selling patented article. Inquire at Rooms 9 and 10 Exchange Building, 134 Van Buren-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—ADvice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF double and single door second-hand safes, good as new, at prices 25 per cent lower than any other safe house in this city; call and see us. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 48 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one life crayon, $3; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE EXAMINED THIS PROPerty and know what we are talking about. Best bargain offered.

The best investment in HYDE PARK.

$4,000 rental. $35,000, ½ cash.

APARTMENT BUILDING, new, near 43D and OAKENWALD-AV.; FOUR-STORY BRICK, STONE TRIMMINGS. Flats 7 and 8 rooms each.

E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—

DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS BLOCK,

SPLENDIDLY LOCATED, AND

WILL PAY HANDSOMELY

ON INVESTMENT.

PRICE $700,000.

MEAD & COE,

149 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—A SNAP IF SOLD THIS WEEK—East and south front corner on Garfield-boulevard, 32x140 feet. South and east front on Lexington-st., 50x125, and 25x125 feet north front on Flournoy-st. The above four lots, including two choice corners, go for the low price of $5,250; small cash payment. Call and get particulars of H. S. BRACKETT & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN RESIDENCE PROPerty.—La Salle-av.; brick house, 17 rooms, and 2-story barn; house arranged for 2 families; furnace, bath-rooms, stationary wash-stands, etc.; party wall privilege; lot 25x151 to alley; no incumbrance; will rent for $1,100; price $12,500; easy terms. Indiana-av.; 3-story brick house, stone front, 10 rooms; furnace, bath-rooms, stationary wash-stands, etc.; lot 20x125 to alley; no incumbrance; will rent for $660; price $7,500; easy terms. W. H. QUINLAN, 218 La Salle-st., Room 410.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 9 AND 10 PER CENT INVESTMENTS—
$40,000. WELLS-ST. corner; rental $6,000.
$20,000. HALSTED-ST., near Madison; rental $1,920.
$18,000. MADISON-ST., near Western-av. rental $1,800.
$12,000. NEAR COR. MARKET AND ERIE-STS.; rental $1,200; mortgage $6,000, 5 years, 6 per cent; will take LOTS at ENGLEWOOD for equity.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Block on Washington-st.; $165,000.
Block on Madison-st.; $175,000.
Block on Lake-st.; $165,000.
Block on Madison-st.; $110,000.
Block on Western-av.; $45,000.
All of the above are choice investments and desirable in every respect for investments. Also choice acre tracts, fees, and mortgages. Inquire of J. O. RALSTON, with Sturges, Barker & Betz, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF VAcant property; valuations given on application. Taxes paid and assessments adjusted without cost. List your holdings with us. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate. DOTY BROS. & CO., 135 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—FEE LEASED FOR 99 years, with new improvements, 6 per cent income, $25,000; will pay commission. Address H. B. C., P. O. Box 558.

FOR SALE—BY JACKSON & MURRAY—504 Inter-Ocean Bldg.
61st-st., east of I. C. R. R., 69 ft., $7,500.
Seipp-av., near 72d, $1,400.
Seipp-av., near 71st, 2 lots, $1,100 each.
75th-st., near State, 30 ft., $45.

FOR SALE—OWNER MUST SACRIFICE—BEST hotel site in Chicago; can lease 6 per cent; plans ready; excavating done; fifth below value; $14,000 cash. 39 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,975 BUYS A HANDSOME 6-ROOM cottage with bath, etc.; small first payment, balance monthly, same as rent. BYRNE & SHEERIN, 32, 34 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN WEBSTER, 519 CHAMBER of Commerce:
90 ft., Wabash-av., bet. 81st and 82d-st.
200 ft., Michigan-av. and 82d-st.
800 ft., Prairie and Calumet-avs., 81st and 83d.
150 ft., State-st., bet. 71st and 73d.
450 ft., east front, Champlain-av., bet. 47th and 50th.
100x150, Madison-av., near 55th-st.
75x130, Calumet-av., south of 42d-st.
50x150, Vincennes-av., near 46th-st.
100x177, Oglesby-av., near 61st-st.
100x120, east front, Jackson-av., bet. 53d and 54th-sts.
140x143, northwest corner 49th-st. and Vincennes-av.

5 acres, Blanchard-av. and 47th-st.
6⅛ acres, Michigan-av., bet. 79th and 83d-sts.
Hammond acres.

Houses and flats, South Side avenues and State-st., $5,000 to $100,000.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—
5033 and 5035 Lake-av., 9 rooms; modern.
357 and 359 42d-st., 9 rooms; bargains.
4405 Champlain-av., 8-room house; 42 foot lot.
5803 La Salle-st., 8 rooms; $3,500.
Madison-av., 8, 9, and 10 rooms; modern.
Lake-av., east fronts, 9 and 10 rooms; bargains.
6036 Drexel-av., modern brick flats; rented; bargains.
Rosalie-ct., modern 10-room house.
Oakenwald-av., 10-room house; modern and a bargain.
State-st., near 45th; bargain.
State-st., near 42d-st.
S. w. cor. 31st and Parnell-av., store and flats.
Also many other bargains in various localities.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 182 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BLVD., NOS. 4352 AND 4346.

Two elegant, modern, detached homes, three-story and cellar, containing 14 rooms each, furnished in various hardwoods, open sanitary plumbing, hot water, heat, elaborately carved mantels and side boards, artistic gas fixtures, burglar alarms, etc.; price, $32,000 and $25,000; open by appointment. REA, MENDEL & CO., 42 Rookery (rotunda).

FOR SALE—

BARGAINS.

Grand-boulevard, east front, near 42d-st., 48x150; price $275 per ft.

45th-st., near Grand-boulevard, 50x125; a very choice lot; price $100 per ft.

Vincennes-av., near 49th-st., 50x145; price $115 for a quick sale.

REA, MENDEL & CO., 42 Rookery (Rotunda).

FOR SALE—

MICHIGAN-AV.

Elegant corner near 37th-st.	$500
52x160, near Eda-st., w. f.	400
45x160, near 37th-st., e. f.	450
25x160, between 34th and 35th-sts.	500
50x160, between 32d and 33d-sts., w. f.	550
106x161, between 43d and 44th-sts.	250
50x161, between 48th and 49th-sts.	210
50x161, near 51st-st., w. f.	185
64x175, near 52d-st., e. f.	200
100x161, corner 53d-st.	235
100x160, corner 44th-st.	

Also several choice corners south of 31st-st. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS—

THIS LOOKS LIKE A BARGAIN.

175 FEET STONY ISLAND-AV., $85 FOOT.

East front, corner, near 74th-st. Good depth. Nothing in the vicinity for less than $125 foot.

First come—first served.

BUTLER, IRELAND & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
RHODES-AV., near 32d-st., modern brick house, $6,500.
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 33d-st., modern brick house, $11,000.
CALUMET-AV., near 29th-st., detached brick house, lot 36¾x180, $7,500.
VERNON-AV., near 36th, 2-story and basement red brick, lot 25x125, in good repair, $6,500.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV., opposite Havlin's Theater, 25x168, with first-class 3-story and basement stone-front improvement.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 12th-st., 20x130 ft., with frame improvement; cheap.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 16th-st., 26¼ ft., with substantial stone-front improvement.
PECK-COURT, bet. State and Wabash, 42¾ ft., with 4-story brick improvements, well rented.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—

A BARGAIN.

3-story and basement brick house on 32d-st., near Michigan-av. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE-FRONT TEN-ROOM houses—South Side, near cable cars, Illinois Central trains, Board of Trade trains, and charming Drexel-boulevard; all improvements in the houses, and streets are beautifully improved and paid for; prices, $7,500 and upwards; terms, $2,000 or more cash and balance on easy payments and long time. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS, Room 32 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Michigan-av., near 31st-st., brick house, with lot 25x160, at what the ground is worth alone; favorable terms; a bargain.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR 31st, with two stores; rents for $1,500, will rent for more; price $18,000, part cash. SHELDON & SHELDON, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STATE, 41ST, 30X125, E. F., new frame bldg., 2 stores; rents $120. W. L. ALLEN, 168 Van Buren.

FOR SALE—

WABASH-AV.,

North of 14th-st.,
28⅛x145 feet.
$1,150 per foot.
MEAD & COE,
119 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

BOULEVARD-PLACE LOT.

East of Grand-boulevard; a lot 50x124, south front; the only one for sale in the block. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN, NEWLY AND beautifully decorated, Indiana-av., near 30th-st.; great bargain; $9,000. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—3664 PRAIRIE-AV., 30X171, WITH THE improvements; special bargain for ten days. N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES, SOUTH Side, $5,500 to $14,000; choice locations. WALTER C. NELSON, R. 40, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—22D-ST., A DOUBLE 3-STORY AND basement brick; stores and flats rented for $4,200 a year; will take $40,000 residence in part pay; price $45,000. JOHNSON & SAXE, 70 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

EXAMINE THESE OFFERINGS.

SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY.

State-st., near 17th, frame building, lot 100x121.$	80,000
Wabash-av., near 18th-st., 3-story brick, lot 42x172	60,000
Madison-st., east of river, 4-story business building	100,000
Cottage Grove-av., near 40th-st., 3-story brick, lot 23⅛x100	110,000
Cottage Grove-av., corner, near 42d, 25x100	50,000
Fifth-av., corner, near 30th, lot 125x100, frame improvements	20,000
Will make 99-year lease of this.	
State-st., near 16th, frame improvements, 50x150	35,000
State-st., near 54th, 3-story brick store building, flats above	15,000
State-st., near 40th, lot 50x125, frame improvements	9,000
43d-st., 4-story new modern brick (business), 1 tenant	34,000

Rents for 9 per cent on its valuation.

HOUSES.

We have a very large list of South Side houses in the choicest residence districts ranging in price from $3,500 to $25,000.

LOTS.

Lots everywhere and at prices as low as the lowest. Examine our offerings before buying.

JACKSON PARK PROPERTY.

We are headquarters for this choice property, controlling the most desirable properties adjacent to the Jackson Park district.

SOUTH SHORE PROPERTY.

One of the best and the safest investments of the day.

Our prices, which we are quoting for a short time on this choice residence property, are really BELOW THE MARKET. Act quickly if you want to make money, as this property is sure to show handsome margins and give buyers quick returns. Prices include all improvements. MACADAMIZED STREETS, STONE SIDEWALKS, SEWER, WATER, DOUBLE ROWS OF TREES, AND THE $5,000 BUILDING RESTRICTION IS A GUARANTEE AS TO MAINTAINING THE ESTABLISHED CHARACTER OF THIS PROPERTY.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY.

100 feet on Cottage Grove, south of 61st-st.
175 feet on Cottage Grove, north of 64th-st.
246 feet on 63d-st., near the corner of Cottage Grove.
160 feet on 63d-st., near Maryland-av.
These frontages will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
100 feet on Drexel-av., south of 61st-st.
50 feet on Ellis-av., south of Midway Plaisance.
124-foot corner on Maryland-av., near 63d-st.
85-foot corner on Maryland-av., near 63d-place.
75 feet on Maryland-av., west front.
85-foot corner on Maryland-av., near 64th-st.
105-foot corner on Maryland-av., near 64th-st.
The above are among the choicest offerings on the South Side, and it will pay you to investigate details at once.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT CO., 102 Dearborn-st., cor Washington. Main floor. Tel. 2,966.
John R. Towle, George J. M. Porter,
Edward B. Springer, W. B. Sharp,
Oliver B. Stoddard.

FOR SALE—

MICHIGAN-BLVD. APARTMENT BUILDING.

An elegant brick and stone apartment building with 4 stories and 24 apartments, finished with tile floors in halls; hardwood, porcelain bath-tubs, elevator, etc.; modern and complete in every detail; the property is located on one of the best corners on the boulevard and will be sold at a great bargain which will net the investor 10 per cent on present rentals; besides paying 10 per cent net the property will increase 25 per cent in value in 5 years; it will pay you to investigate this.

METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, Southeast corner Dearborn and Washington, Ground Floor.

FOR SALE — SPECIAL BARGAINS — 147X170, northwest corner of Wharton-av. and 62d-st., $90 ft.; 50 ft., Michigan-av., near 58th-st., $135 per ft.; 600 ft., corner of Prairie-av. and 81st-st., $25 ft.; 4 acres corner of 88th-st. and South Park-av., $2,800 per acre; 160 ft. on 75th-st., corner of Indiana-av., $65 per ft. LOTS IN STANTON'S STATE-ST. HIGH RIDGE SUBDIVISION, corner of 93d and State-st., Dearborn and Clark-sts.; 25 or 50 ft. on State-st., e. front, near corner of 93d-st., $750 a lot; Dearborn-st., east or west front, near corner of 93d-st., $450 and upwards per lot; 230 ft., corner of Clark and 93d-st., $18 per ft. Buy now before they rise. 4 ACRES CORNER OF 88TH AND SOUTH PARK-av.; will make 924 ft. at $12.50 per ft. HUGH DALEY, 96 Washington-st. 'Phone 2510.

FOR SALE—

BARGAINS IN HOMES.

Storms-av., near 78th-st.
East front, 50x125; price $3,500.
East front, 75x125; price $4,500.
Lafayette-av., near 66th-st., Englewood, one block from State-st.—Modern residence of 7 rooms and bath, with lot 28x187 to 20 ft. alley; price $4,500.
REA, MENDEL & CO., 42 Rookery (rotunda).

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,827.
CALUMET-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST.; MODERN PRESSED-BRICK FLAT BUILDING, 2-STORY AND CELLAR; ALL CONVENIENCES; LOT 33X125; PRICE, $7,500; JUST THINK OF IT.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST., 3920 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NEAR 30TH ON INdiana-av.—10-room house; brick front; barn in rear; easy terms; price $8,350. REA, MENDEL & CO., 42 The Rookery (Rotunda).

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—A NEW 2-STORY brick building, fine store and flat, just completed; good opening for drug or general store; at Brainerd Station. Owner, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN CHOICE LOTS, 100 feet, Indiana-av. and 75th-st.; e. f.; $35 per foot. Brainerd and vicinity, $350 to $500; fine place for homes. Room 57, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 95TH-ST.; $500 EACH; $100 down, balance $10 month; buy now and reap benefits of electric street railway extension. MAURICE H. ADAMS, R. 16, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CORNER GRAND-BLVD. AND 39TH-ST.
120x165 feet.
Would lease for 99 years.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—SOME CHOICE VACANT lots, from 30 to 200 feet each, lying between 39th-st. and 59th-st., all at a bargain. KEENEY & CLARK, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST LITTLE HOUSE on the South Side, 7 rooms, with bath, hot and cold water, stationary wash-bowls, hardwood finish, full size lot; only $2,800; small first payment, balance monthly. BYRNE & SHEERIN, 32, 34 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW MODERN WELL BUILT house, hardwood; paved street; South Side; $4,500; easy terms. BYRNE & SHEERIN, 32, 34 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Wabash-av., near 14th-st., 25 ft., improved; only $25,000. WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL FINE DWELLINGS, within 2 to 4 blocks of Illinois Central R. R. and 2 blocks from cable-cars, at prices from $5,500 to $25,000; small cash payment and balance to suit. KEENEY & CLARK, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LANGLEY-AV., VERY cheap; 2 lots on South Side at half price. 50 ft. on Ellis-av., e. f., near 63d. 4 lots at Fernwood at a sacrifice. E. DUTHIL, 608 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 33d-st., elegant 3-story and basement stone front houses; hardwood finish throughout; porcelain sinks and laundry tubs; onyx mantels, elegantly decorated; most complete houses in the market.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT, No. 4332 Ellis-av., for $10,500; terms to suit purchaser. Address OWNER, 16 Central Music-Hall.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON MICHIGAN-AV., NOS. 1233, 1475, 1632; one near 19th-st.; 2237, 2472 Indiana-av., $8,000; cheap; corner on C. Grove-av., near 43d; 50 ft. State, 12th. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—2836 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 25 FEET, frame improvements. E. GOODRIDGE & CO. (Exclusive Agents), 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST.—Two elegant modern residences of 10 rooms each; hardwood finish throughout and contain every convenience; price $8,000 and $11,000. REA, MENDEL & CO., 42 Rookery (rotunda).

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FIVE NEW 6 AND 7 room brick houses on Congress-st., near California-av., containing every improvement; bath, gas, hot and cold water-tank, closet, furnace, etc.; large, light 7-ft. basement, all rooms grained in oak, and an elegant wood mantel in parlor; these houses are all built and finished in A1 shape; lot 153 ft. deep; if you are looking for a genuine snap see these houses at once, as they will go fast; price $3,800; terms, $250 or more down, balance $35 a month, including interest; agent on premises today. J. N. CUNNING, 84 Washington-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—
FULTON-ST., near Sacramento-av., lots 25x149 ft., either north or south front. $1,400.
CARROLL-AV., near Sacramento-av., lots 25x149 ft., north front. $800.
Reasonable terms.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
288 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
250 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS — COLORADO-AV., near park, $1,200; Kedzie-av., $1,000 to $1,500; Jackson-boul., east of park, $2,000; 12th-st., $1,250; two east-front lots at south end Garfield Park, $1,000 each. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.—150 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

CARPENTER-ST., NEAR MADISON.

New four-story flat building; all rented until May 1, 1892. Paying 10 per cent net. Price $28,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BUNCH OF LOTS ON W. 45TH-ST., bet. Mailer and Harrison, east front, near Grant Locomotive Works, and within two blocks of Wisconsin Central 45th-st depot. Easy terms and great bargain if taken at once. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—
WALNUT-ST., near Albany-av., modern 10-room brick houses, with furnace, mantels, grates, etc., new; $4,800; bargain.
CLAREMONT-AV., near Taylor-st., modern 7-room brick, with good barn, lot 25x125, east front; $5,000.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON OGDEN-AV., ELEGANT 3-STORY store and flat building; a special bargain, sure. N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
WARREN-AV. RESIDENCE.
Near Lincoln; a very desirable home, with all modern conveniences for comfort; lot 30 feet wide; very cheap. (2,858.)
SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. 10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. Address Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-ST., NEAR ADAMS, 50X150, with frame improvements. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., NEAR HALSTED; choice 80-foot corner; brick improvements. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS, LOTS,

IN

"FOX'S COLORADO AVENUE SUBDIVISION."

Not too near, but just near enough to the great plant of the

GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

A thriving town will spring up here, as if by magic, and values will rapidly advance.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

We now have an Electric Road on Madison-st.; will soon have one on Colorado-av., West 12th-st., and 44th-st. from Madison to 22d-st.

Northern Pacific Depot on the ground. Low fare, quick transit.

FREE EXCURSION TICKETS for any day can be had at our offices.

We have only few lots left, so be quick.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & Co. and J. ALMON AUSTIN, } 164 and 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

NO. 1401 LAWNDALE-AV.

A new 2-story brick 7-room residence, has dining-room, kitchen, china closets, and pantry on first floor; 3 large bed-rooms and alcove, bath-room, linen closet, and three other closets on second floor. Finished throughout in hard oil; oak mantel, with dump grate; oak staircase, cathedral glass transoms, sanitary plumbing.

LOT, EAST FRONT, 26X125.

PRICE ONLY $3,150,

including all assessments for street improvements. We will sell this property to a reliable party on the remarkably easy terms of $150 cash and balance at the rate of

$25 PER MONTH.

The cash payment can be made if desired in installments between now and May 1 and monthly payments begin June 1.

Don't miss this opportunity of securing a home of your own, and hereafter save the money you are now paying for rent.

FIRTH & COCHRAN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—In the district bounded by

MADISON-ST.,

12TH-ST.,

HALSTED-ST.,

AND THE RIVER.

We have a number of choice pieces of property suitable for

MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—SEVEN RAILROADS.
Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads), and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.
126 ft. on railroads by 480 ft. deep. Tel. 2737.
208 ft. on railroads by 637 ft. deep.
410 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.
Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years.
Also many other desirable locations. Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—SIX-ROOM AND BASEMENT BRICK cottage, Gross-terrace, close to Madison cable; only $3,000; small payment.
Fine 7-room and basement brick house, Monroe-st.; $4,500.
Handsome corner residence on Monroe-st.; $5,200.
These are bargains for a few days only.
J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison, 150 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 8,000.
VAN BUREN, near Sacramento-av., 50x130; price, $4,500. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRINCIPALS ONLY—NEW 8-ROOM pressed brick house; West Side; A1 location; equipment complete; large lot; passage court; all rooms light; bargain if taken at once. Address A V 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO BARGAINS—
Adams-st., w. of Homan-av., 25 ft. lot.
Jackson-st., near 40th-st., 25x125.
R. B. SMITH, 37, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Monroe-st., near Western-av., a good brick and frame flat building, paying 9 per cent interest; lot 27x124; a good bargain for quick sale. (1,430.)
SNOW & DICKINSON, Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER ON 12TH-ST., near Kedzie-av.; $85 per foot. NICHOL & RYDER, 150 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 7,880.
Kedzie-av., cor. Chicago-av.,
An elegant corner;
50x125;
$3,500.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$2,000 CASH, BALance time, at 6 per cent, first-class brick house, 14 rooms and lot, 107 South Leavitt-st., close to Madison; A1 location for room renting. Apply before 12 o'clock to OWNER, on premises.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—CORNER on Kinzie-st., east of Ashland-av., adjoining the tracks, 52,000 square feet. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR WESTERN-av., on corner, 50x125, with brick improvements, $25,000. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PROPERTY—75X150 ON Desplaines, near Adams; improved; a fine investment for a capitalist. FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER, Bankers, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 FT., VACANT, S. F., WASHINGton-blvd., 400 ft. from Garfield Park, fine improvements both sides; will divide. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Tel. 2737.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK FLAT ON Potomac-av., near North Lincoln-av.; owner needs money; will sell cheap; rents will pay net over 7 per cent on price. U. S. Loan Syndicate, 310 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON LAKE-ST., NORTH front, between 41st and 42d-sts.; price $2,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—125X180, WASHINGTON-BLVD. MARTIN, 78 La Salle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—BUSINESS frontage. Corners and inside lots between Ridgeland and Harlem-avs. Electric street-cars now running. Investigation invited. A. B. SOUTHAAD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 9-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, near Paulina and Monroe-sts. A SNAP BARGAIN. N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MANSARD AND BASEment brick residence, 9 rooms, good neighborhood; easy walking distance from business; east of Dearborn-av.; $6,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK in a delightful location, an elegant 13-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size. this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick flat building; (3 flats) Cleveland-av., near Wisconsin. $5,675. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—S. E. COR. WEBSTER-AV. AND BURling sts., vacant; can be had way below market if taken at once. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR BUSINESS property—Brick residence, barn, and lot 30x150; La Salle-av., near Elm-st. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK FLAT BUILDING, Osgood-st., near Webster-av.; new, modern, and elegant; $9,000; pays 10 per cent. H. O. STONE, 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON FREMONT-ST. AND 25 feet on Dayton-st., between Garfield and Webster-avs. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,700; TWO-STORY BRICK FLAT building in the very best neighborhood on Fremont-st., built 1887; good condition, modern, well rented. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—SHERIDAN-DRIVE FRONTage; 50 to 400 feet at $40; will take improved in part pay. PETTIBONE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—$6,000; TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdence Dayton-st.; 9 rooms, modern, steam heat, elegant condition, frame barn. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

HYDE PARK,

on Ill. Central railroad, 4 new 8-room brick dwelling-houses,

NOS. 5025, 5033, AND 5035 LAKE-AV.,

at Madison Park Station. Houses have all modern improvements; hardwood finish. Will sell them for $8,500 if taken at once.

O. M. WELLS & CO., 17, 182 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN PARK—
Lot on 89th-st., only $550.
Two lots, 89th-st., $550; easy terms.
89th-place, near Cottage Grove, $600; only $150 cash.
Lot on Cottage Grove-av., $1,050.
J. A. BAILEY, 734 Opera-House Bldg., 112 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
A 6-acre block near Dauphin Park at nearly 33⅓ per cent less than real value; owner must sell. Here is a chance to make money. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 196 and 198 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
LAKE-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.
New modern stone-front house of 10 rooms; detached; price $10,250. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK WEST OF STONY Island-av., on 64th-st., at $90 per foot. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SOUTH FRONT ON 71ST-place, near Jefferson-av., $35. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—300 FT. ON STATE-ST., S. W. COR. 76th-st.; only $82.50; cheapest corner on the st. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—79TH-ST., NEAR ONtario-av., north front, 50x125, at $55 per foot. KING & RIDGWAY, Room 611, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN PARK—VERY CHOICE corner on Cottage Grove, near depot; owner needs money; will sell at $10 per foot less than value. Address L 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—

BARGAIN.

LUCIEN-AV., BET. 55TH AND 56TH-STS. 175x125 ft.; will divide. Price, $19 per ft. Within two blocks CONSTANCE STATION. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

HYDE PARK HOUSES.

$8,500.

Washington-av., modern 3-story and cellar residence, 8 rooms and bath; every convenience; east front; lot 40x150; location the best; a desirable homestead.

$7,500.

Fine corner south of 51st-st., consisting of 3-story and cellar modern rock-faced stone front residence of 9 rooms; wood and tile mantels, hardwood, etc.; the cheapest home in Hyde Park.

$5,500.

52d-st., near Illinois Central Ry., cozy 2-story attic and cellar modern 8-room residence; every convenience; lot 25x140; bargain.

For the necessary permit to inspect premises apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—

AN IMMENSE BARGAIN.

"Opposite Jackson Park."

50x130 feet on Lake-av. immediately opposite South Park Station; fronts two streets.

This property is offered for a few days at one-half its real value. It will pay you to investigate.

METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Southeast cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

Ground floor.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Langley-av., near 64th, 100 ft.	$55.00
Farwell-av., near 64th, 219 ft.	60.00
Evans-av., cor. 65th, 150 ft.	60.00
Evans-av., cor. 78th, 200 ft.	25.00
Vernon-av., near 69th, 50 ft.	45.00
Ellis-av., near 65th, 50 ft.	60.00
Oglesby-av., bet. 61st and 62d, 50 ft.	50.00
Vincennes-av., near 61th, 50 ft.	40.00
Vincennes-av., cor. 70th, 78 ft.	50.00
Jeffery-av., near 61st, 100 ft.	27.50
Jeffery-av., south of 82d, 100 ft.	Cheap.
Drexel-av., cor. 64th, 5 ft.	87.50
South Chicago-av., near 67th, 50 ft.	60.00

EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st., R. 23.

FOR SALE—
NEAR WORLD'S FAIR.
50 ft., 62d-st., just west of park; a bargain.
100x165, Woodlawn-av. and 62d-st.; price will be raised soon.
62x150, 55th-st., east of Woodlawn-av.; $25 a ft. cheaper than any property on street; take this quick.
123x125, South Chicago-av.
"A corner" can be had north of 79th-st. $10 a foot cheaper than any other corner on the street if taken now.
79th-st., cor. French-av.; $50 a foot for quick sale.
C. E. DORN (Exclusive), R. 56, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
DREXEL-AV., near 69th-st.,
50x125. $65.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CORNERS ON MICHIGAN-AV.—

AT A BARGAIN.

North of 55th-st., 50x161; $225 per foot.
North of 55th-st., 100x161; $210 per foot.
For full particulars apply to
BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—
80 ft. on 66th-st., just west of Stony Island-av., at $125 per foot.
25 ft., Hope-av., near 64th-st., $90 foot.
6 lots one block west of Stony Island-av., near 79th-st.; $800 each.
20 acres, Stony Island-blvd.; bargain.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—
N. w. cor. Michigan-av. and 82d-st., 300 ft.
N. e. cor. Wabash-av. and 82d-st., 300 ft.
S. e. cor. Wabash-av. and 81st-st., 300 ft.
Calumet-av., near 81st, e. front, 50 ft.
Calumet-av., near 82d, e. f., in lots to suit, 350 ft.
Prairie-av., near 81st, w. front, 75 ft.
Prairie-av., near 82d, w. f., in lots to suit, 275 ft.
W. S. CARTER, 551 39th-st., near Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—

4626 LAKE-AV.

NEW MODERN RESIDENCE.

Two three-story rock-faced fronts, stone steps, etc., hardwood finish, handsome mantels, recess side boards, butler's pantry, electric bells and lighting; containing 10 rooms; lots 22x180; unusually well built. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NEAR PLAISANCE, 50X170 at $100.
Ellis-av., near 62d-st., 100x170, at $80.
Drexel-av., near 63d-st., 100x170, at $75.
Oglesby-av., near Plaisance, 100x170, at $115.
N. e. cor. Oglesby-av. and 62d-st., 200x183, at $110.
47th-st., near Vincennes-av., 50 ft., at $145.
63d-st., cor. Madison-av., 150x99, at $250.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Dauphin Park, lot, 88th-st., $525.
Evans-av., near 64th-st., 100 feet, at $52.50.
69th-place, near Adams-av., 50 feet, at $20.
69th-place, near Hope-av., 50 feet, at $125.
Greenwood-av., near 54th-st., 100 feet, at $115.
2,500 feet just south Jackson Park, at $55.
1,300 feet just south 75th-st., at $22.
MILLER & BARNES, 215 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHARMING HOME—ROSALIE-COURT, NEAR SOUTH PARK STATION.
Two-story frame, on stone foundation; modern in every respect; lot 35x113.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—27 LOTS NEAR YATES-AV. and 83d-st., only $375 each; one-third cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; abstract with each lot; all lots are 25x125; east fronts. A. H. KINKAID, Room 31, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—
At South Park, convenient to Ill. Cent. Ry. and cable line and near main entrance to Jackson Park.
These houses contain seven to eleven rooms each, with all modern conveniences; prices and terms reasonable. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES ON LOTS 45X125, near Jackson Park, one block from Plaisance; all modern improvements; $12,000 to $14,000. For particulars address CHAS. R. RODE, Room 40, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK, ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEAR 43d, handsome brick 7-r. new residence; only $4,800; $1,000 cash. GEO. G. GOODMAN, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV., east front, midway between Washington Park and the Driving Park; 50x180 ft.; cheap.
GREENWOOD-AV., s. w. corner 44th-st., 96x155; improvements all in.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—VINCENNES-av., near 44th-st.; lot 25x150; only $110 per foot. H. DALEY, 94 Washington-st. Phone 2510.

FOR SALE — SOUTH CHICAGO-AV. — A FEW choice lots near 90th-st. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND BUSINESS SITES IN THE NON-PROHIBITION DISTRICTS AROUND THE WORLDS FAIR SITE. Come early and secure a business site that will advance quick. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE — AT $35; ON 79TH-ST., EAST OF Stony Island-av., 300 feet. SIDNEY B. KNOX, Owner, 175 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1,000.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN PARK—
89th-place, near Cottage Grove, 25x125, $650.
89th-st. and Dauphin-av., 50x125, $1,000.
ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS ONLY $550 each; 7 blocks north of business centre; double this year. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IS $35 CHEAP FOR STONE SIDEwalked property just south of Jackson Park? I have some choice. SIDNEY B. KNOX, Owner, 175 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1,000.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV.,
near 71st-st., 75x125; below market price if taken soon. Investigate this if you want a bargain. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON CHAMPLAIN-AV., NEAR 72d-st., e. f., at $35; guaranteed title. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OGLESBY-AV., NEAR 65TH-ST.—A pretty 7-room house; a choice bargain. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BUNCH OF LOTS ON JEFFERson-av. and Shergold-court, just south of 75th-st. Look into this; you will find good profit in it. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—
48x125, e. f., Spencer-av., s. 71st-st., $42.
100x125, e. f., Spencer-av., s. 75th-st., $32.50.
167x125 cor. Luella-av. and 76th-st., $32.
50x125, e. f., Luella-av., s. 78th-st., $22.
50x100 S. Chicago-av., s. 79th-st., $42.50.
FRED. I. FEE & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE FRONTAGE ON Michigan and Indiana-avs., near 67th-st.; $35. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM 50 TO 200 FEET ON Washington-av., north of Midway Plaisance and two blocks from South Park Station, Ill. Cent. Ry., and one to two blocks from cable-cars. KEENEY & CLARK, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 763.
INDIANA-AV., near 67th-st.,
96x160;
$40 per foot.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—55TH-ST.
NEAR SOUTH PARK STATION ILL. CENT. RY., 50 X 88 FEET TO ALLEY, AT A BARGAIN.
55TH-ST., N. W. COR. WASHINGTON-AV., 150 FT.
55TH-ST., S. E. COR. ELLIS-AV., 97 FT.
R. B. COOPER, 89 MADISON-ST., ROOM 18.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN PARK—
Cottage Grove-av. and 87th, e. f., 25x125, $1,150.
Cottage Grove-av., near 88th, e. f., 25x125, $1,050.
Cottage Grove-av., near 92d, 50x163, $2,100.
88th-st., near Langley-av., 25x125, $575.
ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FT. COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 63d; 55 ft., Langley-av., near 63d; 98 ft., Cottage Grove-av., near 57th; modern residence, Sangamon-st., near 59th, $4,500. J. ROSTER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—80TH-ST., JUST W. OF Stony Island—25x125. J. C. GAFFNEY & CO., 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 75th-st., only $30 per foot; buy before the spring rise; this is a genuine bargain. KEENEY & CLARK, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— —BARGAIN— —FOR SALE. N. e. cor. Berkeley-av. and 45th-st.; 100x100; no building restrictions; will sell cheap to a cash buyer. HIBBARD, PORTER & BROS., 86, 175 Dearborn-st. Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—
DREXEL-AV., CORNER NEAR 62D-ST., 80 FT., VERY CHEAP.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—400 FEET ON WAbash-av., near 75th, if sold at once. KEENEY & CLARK, 152 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
GEORGE & WANNER,
17 Major Block, 145 La Salle-st.
Telephone 2021.

Offer the only lots in Hyde Park between Jackson Park and South Chicago that can be bought on small, easy payments, cheap, and on long time. These lots are situated in our latest subdivision on the great thoroughfares, Stony Island-blvd. and 83d-st. These lots are in a direct line with the improvements now being made and prospective, and prices will not remain stationary, but rather continue

ON THE MOVE.

Location and accessibility make value, and this property is within easy walking distance of the depots of the I. C. Ry. and L. S. & M. S. and Fort Wayne Rys., with their accommodations of 144 trains daily. Our prices are but $250 per lot and upward, and our terms are always the same—extremely reasonable. Take advantage of the lull in the market,

PLANT YOUR NEST EGG,

and reap the benefit of a judicious investment. Choice lots on
Stony Island-blvd.,
Madison, Adams, and
Jefferson-avs.,
Eighty-third-st.

ALWAYS CHEAP, ALWAYS EASY TERMS.

FOR SALE—

VACANT.

99 ft. on Michigan-av., near 63d.
50 ft. on Wentworth-av., near 61st.
100 ft. on 69th, corner, at $60.
300 ft. on Michigan-av., corner, bargain.
50 ft. on Madison-av., near 73d-st.
50 ft. on Woodlawn-av., near 54th, cheap.
75 ft. on Washington-av., e. front, near 49th.
100 ft. on Vincennes-av., near 43d-st.
50 ft. on Washington-av., near 53th.
200 ft. on Prairie-av., north of 69th-st.
98 ft. on Evans-av., north of 65th.
100 ft. on Wabash-av., near 38th-st.
100 ft. on Wabash-av., north of 83d-st.
30 ft. on State-st., near 40th.
And many other valuable lots; some fine corners.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 182 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 65TH-st., 50 feet.
63d-st., corner near Cottage Grove-av., 30x130, cheap.
65th-st., nr. Langley-av., 98x120, s. f., $45 per ft.
Langley-av., nr. 64th-st., $50 per ft.
Drexel-av., near 55d-st., 50 or 100x125, e. f., cheap.
Jackson-av., nr. 52d-st., 100x120, stone walks and curb.
57th-st., corner near Jackson Park, splendid corner, $130 per foot.
77th-st., near Stony Island-boulevard, bunch of lots, $25 per foot.
South Chicago-av., triangular corner, 104x147, $7,500.
Midway-plaisance, greatest bargain on this beautiful boulevard.
Cottage Grove-av., Dauphin Park, 600 ft. nr. 93d-st.
75th-st., corner Jeffery-av.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 4205 Cottage Grove-av.,
Tel. 10,067. City office, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 111.

FOR SALE—

LAKE-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.

35x125 feet.

The most desirable lot on the avenue to improve. Handsome improvements on each side. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN PARK—BY OWNER—LOT 25x125 ft. on Cottage Grove-av., near 88th-st.; a bargain if taken at once. Address L 19, Tribune office.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIVE THREE-STORY FLAT BUILDings on Emerald-av., near 53d-st.; price $3,800; $1,000 cash, balance in monthly payments. Also two-story frame at 63d and Laflin-sts., Englewood; price $2,500; part cash, balance on monthly payments, or we will take one-half cash and carry the balance as a straight loan for 5 years on any of the above. D. B. BARNES, Secretary, The U. S. Loan Syndicate, 310 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—6434 CARPENTER-ST., ENGLEWOOD—New modern frame, 8 rooms and bath; only $1,950; $1,200 cash, balance easy payments. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—YALE-ST., NEAR 71ST, 49x132 ft., at $63; s. e. cor. Stewart-av., and 70th-st., 100x160 ft. at $65. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER—ON THE NORTH SHORE.
Residence, business, and investment lots on streets with all improvements in and paid for. We own and represent property, both east and west of the railroad, near the depot and lake. Lowest prices. Easy terms. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Room 32, 187 to 189 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LA GRANGE.

21 minutes from Chicago,

on the C., B. & Q. R. R.

Triple track.

42 trains daily.

Have you seen La Grange?

Have you seen the Kensington Addition?

Have you talked with us about it?

Have you compared our subdivision with any or everything around Chicago?

Have you fully realized the bargain we are offering?

If you have done this you are now the owner of at least one share in the Kensington Addition association, and are telling your friends about your bonanza.

If you have not done this, call and get your eyes opened wider than you ever thought it possible to have them.

PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

RIVERSIDE, ON C., B. & Q. R'Y.
Only 23 minutes' ride.
45 trains daily.
All lots 100x200 to 300 feet deep.
A few 50 ft. lots.
600 acres shaded Park Property.
20 miles of winding boulevards.
Sewer, gas and water pipe laid.
An ideal home spot.
Lots $15 to $60 per foot.
Free transportation. Call at office.
C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—NEW 9-ROOM MODERN house; 50 foot lot; two blocks from depot; $6,500. 10-room modern house; 40-foot lot; $4,000. 9-room house; 58-foot lot; first-class street; $3,000. R. B. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—100 FEET AT TRACY, ON RIDGE, close to depot Rock Island railway; $1,800; worth $2,500; terms, ¼ cash. BROOKS & CO., 808 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES LOCATED AT La Vergne, near depot; 36 trains daily on C., B. & Q. road; time 22 minutes; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on ground floor; fine stone cellar; sewer, sidewalks, trees, and streets made; lot 50x136 to 16-foot alley; prices $3,000, $3,250, and $3,500, on easy terms. For plans and full information call. Room 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE — LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCKyards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $300 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—7-ROOM HOUSE, 20 minutes' ride, one block from depot; $300 required. W. L. DIETZ, Owner, Room 8, 93 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SOUTH FRONT LOTS ON 31st-st., in Berwyn and La Vergne, at $350; on easiest terms. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH CHICAGO, COR. 83d and Yates-av., near Illinois Steel Co.'s Works, $540 each and upwards; easy terms; call for plats. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 309 ACRES in Cook County, Illinois, on the line of the Wabash Railway; all cultivated land, high and dry; two dwellings, barns, sheds, and outbuildings; in first-rate condition. Can be bought at a great bargain. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE — CALIFORNIA fruit, grain, stock ranches. Send stamp for catalogue. W. H. MATTHEWS & CO., 5¼ Kearny-st., San Francisco.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

TOLLESTON.

We have several hundred acres at Tolleston, in 5, 10, 20, 40, and 200 acre tracts.

O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 182 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—20, 40, AND 70 ACRES—IN PROVISO—Herman-av. and W. 22d-st. Illinois Central will locate station at Herman-av.; choice tract for subdivision. A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, N. E. COR. 63D-ST. AND Johnson-av., at $1,500. 5 acres, n. w. cor. 69th and Blanchard-av., at $2,000. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Near corner Harrison-st. and Central-av., large acre tract in Cicero, suitable for immediate subdivision; lies high and dry.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON 99TH-ST., EAST OF Western-av., only $2,250 if sold now; worth $3,000. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES NEAR ELMHURST; RIPE for subdivision; frontage on Lake and Madison-sts. and two railroads run through this tract; a fortune in this at $200 per acre. Room 208, 112 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, SEC. 18, CICERO, FRONTing 16th-st.; a bargain if taken at once; owner wants money. J. ROSTER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PROVISO—4, 20, 12—40 ACRES. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES, DAUPHIN PARK—5 acres, 1 block east Cottage Grove-av., $2,000. ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—47 ACRES AT RIVERSIDE AND North-avs., only $800 per acre. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ACRES—

9 acres on Belmont-av., adjoining the river; inside the city limits.
For full particulars apply to
BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES NEAR THE CITY ON THE Wisconsin Central R. R.; special bargain. Easy terms. N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE SUBDIVISION ON THE ILL. Cent., near depot; $650 per acre. Address R 1 133, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRES—

WORTH!

All eyes are turned to Worth, with its proposed electric lines on 95th-st. and Tracy-av. I have ¼ of a mile frontage on Tracy-av. which I can sell as a 40, 80, or 120 acre tract; high, dry land; lovely trees; subdivisions all around; the cheapest land in Cook County.

PARK RIDGE.

24 acres right in the town, 3 blocks from depot; surveyed and platted; 115 feet above the lake; good schools, churches, and train service; a barrel of money to a subdivider or a syndicate.

For particulars call at my office.

Room 611, 218 La Salle-st. PETER F. WOLFF.

FOR SALE— ACRES.

40 acres in Oak Park	$2,800
24 acres in Oak Park	4,000
10 acres in Oak Park	2,000
25 acres in Elmhurst	250
10 acres in Elmhurst	125
10 acres in Elmhurst	150
160 acres near Elmhurst	200
20 acres in Rogers Park	2,200
20 acres in Evanston	2,000
14 acres in Kenilworth	900
10 acres in Wilmette	800
10 acres in Norwood Park	800
10 acres in Hinsdale	1,000
10 acres on Diversey-av	2,250

Any of these tracts are ripe for a syndicate on the most favorable terms.

WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO.
145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRE BLOCKS—IN AND ADJOINing the $75,000 improvements now being made between Loomis and Vincennes roads, 92d and 95th-sts.
5 acres, 95th-st. and Center-av.
5 acres, 94th and Ladin-sts.
5 acres, 93d-st. and Vincennes road.
5 and 30 acres, Center-av. and 92d-st.
5 acres, 94th and Ladin-sts.
5 acres, 93d and Center-sts.
Purchasers will now get benefit of advanced values from improvements.
A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

SYNDICATE.

THE BEST TRACT OF LAND IN CHICAGO OR TRIBUNE FAVORABLE TO SYNDICATE. ONLY 25 MINUTES FROM THE COURT-HOUSE. Address A W 18, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—FACTORY SITES, 2 R. and W.; GROUND LEASE FOR 99 YEARS. 1 ACRE OR MORE.
IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY (corners and inside) on State, Madison, Taylor, Harrison, Van Buren, and 12th-sts.; Cottage Grove, Milwaukee-av. and section of half-section business street, south or west.
VACANT LOTS IN HYDE PARK, bet. 43d and 90th-sts., $25 to $100 ft.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

WANTED—
Owners desiring prompt sales to list their properties with us. No expense unless sale is made.
Chicago Real-Estate and Investment Co., 180 Dearborn-st., corner Washington. Telephone 2,966.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.
HEPER & MILLER, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS FOR CUSTOMERS—Give quick sales; funds on hand. Chicago real estate with HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy equities in flats and business property; must be bargains. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 150 Washington-st. and 582 W. Madison.

WANTED—A FLAT BUILDING ON CROSS street, between Chicago and North-avs., forcash customer. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owners; we have many customers for North, South, or West Side property. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn, R. W. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CASH CUSTOMER FOR well-located, rent-bearing property; good income on the West Side; price $25,000 to $60,000.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 79 West Side. Owners please call or write us either at our 50-2th Side office, 155 La Salle, or West Side, old stand, Washington and Halsted.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

WANTED—THE BEST PIECE OF INCOME property for cash; $20,000 in hand; will assume 12 seller will accept Norwood Park property, $7,000, and $6,000 in Chicago property, all unincumbered.
CROCKER & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT IN BUENA PARK for customer. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., Room 47.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS—VACANT PROPerty, or lots, south of Belden-av., north of Diana, Prairie, and Calumet-avs.; owners please send descriptions to
BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

WANTED—FOR A HOME, 2, 10 TO 160 FEET ON Fullerton-av., Belden-av., Sheffield-av., $175 to $600; or Drexel-blvd., $225 to $600; or will buy modern house if a bargain. Address, giving location, price, and terms, R. 14, 164 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$25,000 TO $35,000 MODERN DWELLing on South side; must be thoroughly first-class in all respects; also $20,000 to $25,000 residence on Grand-blvd. or Michigan-av.
G. W. GUNNISON & CO., R. 11, 162 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FARM NEAR CHICAGO FOR CASH or exchange for city real estate.
J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EIGHT-ROOM MODERN HOUSE IN Kenwood or Hyde Park, east of Woodlawn-av.; $9,000 to $11,000; owner only and price; will buy quick. Address L 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MODERN HOME WORTH FROM $6,000 to $7,000; house must have from seven to eight rooms, well situated, with modern conveniences; no objection to suburbs; will pay part cash, balance monthly, semi-annual, or annual payments. Address L 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—CORNER ON STATE-ST., SOUTH of 24th-st.; immediate sale.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 11, 162 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD PAYING FLATS OR STORES, about $8,000; part trade, balance cash. Address L 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT CORNER SOUTH OF 26TH, east of State; cash and $4,500 equity in 4 choice state first payment. Please give full particulars. Address L 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRES IN OR NEAR HAMMOND.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

WANTED—2 TO 100 FEET ON RANDOLPH, Lake, or Fulton-st., between Halsted-st. and Ashland-av. Owners only. Address L 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—SMALL REAL ESTATE equities; outside lots or acres preferred; no agents. Address L 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON THE South Side avenues and boulevards; we have several customers.
REAL ESTATE DEPT. A. HENDEL & CO.,
42 Rookery (rotunda).

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—8 CLEAR SUBURBAN LOTS ON South Side and about 40 minutes' ride from center of city; will trade all or part for stock of groceries; have to be a bargain. F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

EXCHANGE—ALL OR PART OF 100 CLEAR LOTS in San Diego, Cal., for farms, city property, or merchandise. F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

EQUITY AND CASH TO EXCHANGE FOR STAple merchandise or good improved farms. Address L 26, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—$30,000 EQUITY IN 4-STORY BRICK dwellings, leased grounds; rents about $6,000 per year; east acres in good location. F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

EXCHANGE—$30,000 CLEAR FARM NEAR CHIcago; will take good equity in city property. F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY—7 West Van Buren-st.; $25,000; will rented for five years; rent guaranteed by A1 party; will exchange for residence property, improved or vacant, boulevard preferred; or will trade for vacant lots. 12,000 feet Wabash-av. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—AT CASH VALUATIONS—
120 acres Wisconsin pine lands for city equity..$ 2,400
Fine 5-room residence for vacant lots..... 2,500
First mortgage paper and clear lots for notes.. 2,000
Los Angeles fruit ranch, clear, for equity..... 6,000
Los Angeles orange grove, clear, for city equity 10,000
Clear lots in Denver for vacant..... 12,000
Wabash avenue corner, clear, for vacant clear.. 18,000
West Kenwood residence for income and cash.. 25,000
Hotel property, Detroit, for vacant, clear..... 30,000
The finest business block, Decatur, Ala., clear; worth $60,000; rent $5,000; for Chicago property.
J. TITTSWORTH & CO., 181 La Salle-st., ground floor.

TO EXCHANGE—A MODERN EIGHT-ROOM brick house on Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth-sts., in fine condition; cash value, $9,000; would exchange for larger house worth $9,000 to $12,000 and encumbered; or for desirable incumbrance. Address K 122, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE PIANO; WILL TAKE part pay in new sealskin cloak. A good chance for a dressmaker that wants a good piano. Address L 74, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$300—FINE COUPE AND HORSE if lot and will put in some cash. Room 4, 152 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITIES IN SOME FIRST-class improved property on good streets for clear merchandise. Address L 25, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—20 FT., COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 63d, for residence, South or West Side.
E. ROGERS & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

WANTED—VACANT PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE for fine Norman stallion and two imported Scotch coal horses; will pay cash difference if necessary. Address K 146, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE—CLEAR SUBURBAN LOTS for good farm. F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED—FIRST MORTGAGE OR REAL ESTATE in exchange for a well paying wholesale grocery business; worth $15,000. Address K 124, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—A TWO-SEATED, ONE-HORSE CARriage for 10,000 clear cigars worth $200, or a lot. Address K 148, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR LAND FOR equities in lots in north or northwest part of the city. Address K 166, Tribune office.

2 GOOD BUILDING LOTS AND IMPROVED 2 Western farm for good Illinois farm, value about $5,000. BEDDOE, Room 28, 150 Dearborn-st.

42 LOTS AT LACTON, 2 BLOCKS FROM DEPOT, 42 near Downer's Grove, price $200 per lot, for a house, horses, farm with stock or without, or what have you got? Address L 29, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON inside improved property; money on hand; no delay. Address L 69, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
115 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY (including building loans made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 46 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved city property in any amount.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERRIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates.
F. A. ELKENBAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN large and small amounts, at
5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.
LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 207 and 208.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 126 La Salle-st.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 5½ per cent, 6 per cent, and 7 per cent.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 and 157 Washington and 582 Madison.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOW est rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

PETERSON & RAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN—$2,000, $4,000, $5,000, $7,500, AND $10,000 ON improved real estate at current rates. Borrowers only address SHORTALL & SCOTT, 90 W. Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$6,100, $2,500, $2,000, $5,000 ON GOOD real estate security. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

THREE SHARES IN WORLD'S FAIR SITE LAND Association, $500 share; only few left. Address L 165, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts on real estate at lowest rates.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., Room 47.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
111 La Salle-st.
Tel. 620.

WANTED—LOAN OF $25,000 ON A FOUR-STORY brick building, rented for $3,000 per year; stores and flats; will pay 1 per cent and ¼ per cent commission; buildings on 99-year leasehold on South Side. Address L 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW BY OWNER, $20,000 AT 6 per cent on brick stores and flats; principals preferred. Address L 46, Tribune office.

$5,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at 6 per cent without commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $2,000 and upwards at 6 per cent for a term of years, or will loan on small monthly payments to buy or build. The U. S. Loan Syndicate, 310 Opera-House Building.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON FAVORABLE TERMS. low rate of interest; in sums to suit; on Chicago real estate.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $20,000 and over on improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; must be placed within two weeks. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT; SUMS of $10,000 and upwards; city business and residence property; owners only. K 123, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, and any available collateral. If you wish to move privately and desire to be treated honorably call at Heyman Collateral Loan Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle.

A SPECIAL FUND— NO COMMISSION. Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates Building loans made.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

CALL FOR BONDS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all bonds known as the Chester Mc-Vicker bonds, issued by Harriet G. McVicker and James H. McVicker, dated the first day of April, 1885, for $1,000 each, and numbered from 1 to 100 inclusive, duly certified by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank as trustee, will be redeemed at par on Feb. 11, 1891, at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, with accrued interest the soon to the date above stated. Notice is also given that the interest on all of the said bonds will cease from and after said Feb. 11, 1891. (Signed) HARRIET J. McVICKER,
By her Attorney-in-fact, J. H. McVICKER.
(Signed) JAMES H. McVICKER.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORner Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

CLERKS, LABORERS, ATTENTION!—LOANS ON your checks and accepted orders. MAKEEVER BROS., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent in large and small amounts.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT; LOANS Loan same; $600 least transaction. P.-O. Box 646.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST., "GROUND FLOOR."

ADVANCES. DO YOU WANT MONEY? LOANS. ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN—1 LOAN, $2,000; 2 loans, $1,500; on good security; ½ commission. REYNERTSON BROS., Room 5, 102 Fifth-av.

$20 TO $500 LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, Sealskins, storage receipts, jewelry; any good collateral; strictly confidential; low rates; honest dealing. KNOWLTON, 167 Dearborn, Room 402.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION—47 x153 or 100x153, on best corner in the city, for apartment building or hotel; easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.

50x100	
50x100	
100x100	Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
272x100	
100x136	Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. sys-
150x136	tems and Taylor-st. Can give any terms
250x136	wanted.
2,000x156	

Address owner, (Tel. 2737)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—LARGE STORE ON State, Dearborn, or Clark-st. from May 1 for gents' furnishing business.
BUTMAN & RICKER, 95 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

A MERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warerooms at 61, 63, 65, and 67 Wabash-av., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture.
Telephone 1,573.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark—Superior facilities for storing furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing, and shipping. Tel. 931. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co.—Separate and best storage in city; money loaned; goods packed and shipped, careful handling. 2807, 3809, and 3811 Cottage Grove-av.

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 AND 383 W. Madison-st. Storage for furniture and all merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 4,236.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; 6-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken by the week; terms under our management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—Nos. 154, 156, and 158 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1,342.
S. Side—260 and 262 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,562.
GEORGE PARBY.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 145 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE A highest price for gentleman's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

J. SIMON, 200 SOUTH CLARK—THE HIGHEST J prices paid for gents' cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all gents' second-hand clothing. G. SCHWARTZ, 276 Sixth-av.

TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY BY CONSULTING TYPEWRITER Headquarters, 164 La Salle-st., near Madison. Telephone 2,221.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
105 60th-st., half block from Drexel-boulevard, near cable and stations of Ill. Cent. and S. and M. R. Rs., two-story frame and brick basement, with attic; large rooms and large grounds; rent reasonable.
E. A. CONDON,
Room 23, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE NEW 7-ROOM HOUSES ON Forest-av., near 31th-st.; hardwood finish; all modern conveniences. CARTER & HOWELL, 251 35th-st., near Indiana-av.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE, FOR A term of years if desired. First-class and modern in every respect. Location unexceptionable. Apply at Room 66, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—13-ROOM HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV., near 22th-st.; next house also if desired; possession any time. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSE, 1923 WABASHav.; 6-room flat, 2023 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, CALUMET av., $40 to $50; Prairie-av., $70 to $80.
G. A. SPRINGER, Room 6, 93 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
217 ILLINOIS-ST.,
story and basement; 13 rooms; in first-class order. Inquire 726 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FRANK WELLS, 187 LA SALLE-ST.—Modern brick residence, 7 bedrooms; brick barn; corner lot, 86x125; possession can be given at once.

TO RENT—570 EAST OHIO-ST., 3-STORY AND basement and cubicellar; 16 rooms; all large and light. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LA SALLE-AV., NEAR MAPLE-ST.—Large handsomely furnished house; $125 per month.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—5719 ROSALIE-COURT, MODERN 9-room residence, opposite Jackson Park, convenient to L. C. Ry. and cable cars.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN APARTMENT BUILDING OF 36 rooms near Jackson Park; will give five-year lease. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 63d-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT ELMHURST, ILL.—A TEN-ROOM house, within one block of depot, with three acres of ground, consisting of vineyard, fruit, and ornamental trees; a perfect park; possession can be given March 1; rent $30. Address or apply to
HENRY L. GLOS,
Elmhurst, Ill.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av., with janitor service; also large two story and basement barn in rear, 34 stalls. Apply to janitor at premises or
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 5559 TO 5563 WENTWORTH-AV.—Choice 6-room flats; bath, gas fixtures, speaking tubes, slides, etc.; convenient to cable and steam-cars; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m.; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT. 222 MICHIgan-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, WITH BASEMENT; 204 30th-st., Apply R. 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT IN THE LEAMINGton, Ellis Park and Thirty-seventh-st. A. H. McCRACKEN, 104 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—381 STATE-ST.—FLAT OF 4 ROOMS.
H. A. GOODRICH,
80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT AND BATH; HARDwood finish. 2204 State-st. $22.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COZY 6-ROOM FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, No. 41 24th-st.; keys up-stairs; good neighborhood.
P. S. SHAW, 94 Borden Block,
Cor. Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—3229 SOUTH PARK-AV.—TWO VERY 7 desirable flats; rooms large and light; upper flat 7 rooms; lower 10 rooms on 2 floors, with furnace, cellar, laundry, etc., and small barn; very convenient and in fine condition. Possession at once.
BURBANK & CO., 409 Tabor.

West Side.

TO RENT—
7-room flat, 10 Morgan-st..... $14.50
5-room flat, 16 Morgan-st..... 18.50
6-room flat, 578 W. Randolph-st..... 21.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 574 Randolph-st. or
S. SURGHNOR,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLAT; EVery modern convenience; well lighted; good neighborhood; rent $25. Call at 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVICE Apply at 170 Ladin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—POLK-ST., NEAR LINCOLN, NEW 8 and 9-room flats; $22.50. BARNARD & KENNA, 417 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS.
866 to 870 W. Madison-st., 5 and 6 room flats; all modern; steam heat, gas ranges, janitor service; every convenience; rent $30 to $35 month; also 1 store and 3 rooms, rent $42.
352 W Jackson-st.—5 rooms; all modern; first floor; rent $25 mo. NORMAN P. ROSETTE & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st. and 331 Ogden-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—5-ROOM MODERN FURNISHED FLAT. Call at Flat 2, 22 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—FINE FLAT, IN EXCELLENT NEIGHborhood; $25. 75 Lincoln-av., right-hand bell.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, 13 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brown-stone house, finished in hardwood and tile vestible; private residence style and all conveniences; $35.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BACK PARLOR TO ONE OR TWO persons; also one hall bedroom; terms quite moderate. 2552 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., OPPOSITE AUDItorium—One single room.

TO RENT—1708 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY 7 furnished rooms; also 2 unfurnished; first-class people only need apply.

TO RENT—3 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON South Side; elegant neighborhood; convenient to cable and L. C. R. R.; to gentlemen only. K 138, Tribune.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE AND SPACIOUS UNFURnished rooms, with bath adjoining, in vicinity of Prarie-av. and 20th-st. Address K 143, Tribune office.

TO RENT—18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A HANDsome alcove room, with or without board.

TO RENT—DOUBLE PARLOR AND USE OF PIano; also basement flat, furnished complete, suitable for boarders. 1239 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; GENtlemen. 194 Michigan-av. (Beanrivage). Flat 4.

TO RENT—1208 37TH-ST., NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av., nicely furnished front room for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—3202 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., FLAT 3—2 Elegantly furnished double parlors; all modern conveniences; use of piano.

North Side.

TO RENT—CALL FOR OUR FULL LIST OF FURnished rooms. 383 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR; ALSO 1 south front room above; private family. 252 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIana—Newly furnished, steam heat, hot water; bath, free to guests; elevator; all modern conveniences; good table; everything first-class.

TO RENT—274 E. HURON-ST., NICELY FURNISHed room; heat, gas, and bath; ring lower bell.

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD TO PERMANENT PARTY, 1 nicely furnished large second floor front room; all conveniences. 374 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; private family; all conveniences. 214 Cass-st., second floor.

TO RENT—239 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY FURnished front room; all modern conveniences; private family. References.

TO RENT—251 E. OHIO-ST., DOUBLE AND SINgle room; steam heated.

West Side.

TO RENT—80 PEARCE-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN and Halsted, single room furnished for housekeeping, to respectable couple only; $8 monthly.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ELEGANT CORNER ROOM; MODern conveniences; private family; upper bell. Address L 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 5559 TO 5563 WENTworth-av.; fine opening for drugs, boots and shoes, hardware, etc.; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m. daily; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT ON 22D-st., just west of State; $20 per month.
R. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW!
The large building, 419 and 420 Dearborn-st., with sewer; will be rented in floors to suit; elegant light, fronting on two streets. Inquire at 123 Dearborn-st., in the bank.

TO RENT—WE HAVE HALF OF A CHOICE store on Dearborn-st., near Randolph; come early if you want it.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE, WITH BARN, 760 Madison-st.; choice locality; $40.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND RE tail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, AND BUILDings. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing (new) for restaurant and boarding house on Lake-av., near World's Fair Grounds. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 63d-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 29 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 611.

TO RENT—NICE LIGHT DESK ROOM. APPLY to BEACH, STONE & CO., 315 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OFFICE. WE WILL offer to a desirable tenant a nice light room in our office, with or without furniture. BEACH, STONE & CO., 315 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—OUR FINE OFFICE IN THE "TAcoma." We want room more than rent.
BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; 1 large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller and healer, 258 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO PAINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 front room, stable; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance.
WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4106.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; also 40 modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner
THOMAS MACKIN,
276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER. ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $30 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4198. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR the following on North Side:
Residence, $15 to $20.
Residence, $25 to $30.
Residence and barn, $75.
Residence and barn, $125.
Residence and barn, $150 to $200.
Residence and barn, $150 to $200.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., Room 47.

WANTED—TO RENT—LADY WISHES LARGE, newly-furnished front room north of 35th-st. near cable. Address L 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE OR PART OF store for a first-class confectionery in business center; will remodel front if desired. Address L 146, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—RENTS TO COLLECT and property to manage in any part of the city.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 Washington-st.
982 W. Madison-st., Main Floor.
Open evenings.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE ARE HAVING A great many calls for rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with and without board; parties having unoccupied rooms and wishing them rented will do well to list them with WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma

WANTED—TO RENT—
New flats and houses now being completed, West Side. We are having a good inquiry daily. Owners will please call on
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted, 155 La Salle.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT. NOT below $45. Must be furnished flat, not over 63d; south of 22d-st. and east of Cottage Grove-av. Address L 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE MAN—A nicely-furnished room in a strictly private family; situated near Clark-st. and between Oak-st. and Lincoln Park. Presbyterian preferred. No lodging house-keeper need apply. Address K 104, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ADULTS DESIRE three furnished rooms for light housekeeping in desirable location. References exchanged. Address with terms L 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT TO RENT A furnished flat on South or North Side; will pay from $50 to $75 till 1st of May or longer.
GEO. W. COLE,
707 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE ROOM WITH patent office solicitor, central location, by two mechanical draughtsmen. Address L 51, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 14 ROOMS on Michigan-av., near 18th; will pay $1,200 to $1,500. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED flat on South Side; state price. Address K 136, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, front alcove room or rooms with board in private family, or board near by; South Side. Address L 162, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OR house on North Side; will pay $50 to $75; good desirable parties. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FLAT OF FIVE or six rooms; heat and gas on South Side; state location and price. Address L 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIST YOUR ROOMS with the North Side Rental Agency, 833 N. Clark.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

37 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED, 7 warm double room; excellent table; terms reasonable; also refined lady room-mate wanted.

48 BRYANT-AV.—FOR RENT—FRONT ALCOVE 7 room, nicely furnished; with board.

422 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT FURNISHED 7 room to rent with board for two.

1303 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED 7 rooms; every convenience; steam heat; board optional.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE FRONT ALCOVE, 7 well furnished, with board; references.

1636 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, 7 with board; $4.50 day for two.

2259 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED DOUble and single room, separate or en suite, with board.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHed alcove and other rooms, with board.

2548 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE HANDSOMELY 7 furnished room, with hot and cold water; suitable for married couple or two single gentlemen who are willing to pay for first-class accommodations.

2953 GROVELAND-AV.—FINE ALCOVE